Foreign Ministers Hold Brief Talk; Another Set

Paris, July 1 (AP)—The Foreign Ministers of Russia, Britain and France discussed Secretary of State Marshall's proposal for American aid to Europe for an hour and a half today, and French sources said there would be another meeting tomorrow afternoon.

Earlier there was speculation that today's session—their fourth—might be the last, since Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov has virtually vetoed Marshall's suggestion.

British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and French Minister Georges Bidault were reported ready to proceed in continental economic planning without the Soviet Union if the conference does end in a deadlock.

Bidault Compromise

Bidault, in an attempt to save the conference, will offer a compromise proposal, the French Press Agency said earlier. Terms of the proposal were not disclosed.

Both British and French circles said "only a miracle" could save the conference from failure.

Today's session was the shortest since the conference convened.

Spokesmen for the British delegation scheduled a news conference at which developments were expected to be announced. The French summoned newsmen for a meeting at the same time.

Informed sources said that both Bevin and Bidault last night termed the proposal of Molotov unacceptable but, at the Russian Minister's request, agreed to seek further advice from their governments.

Request To French Cabinet

French sources had predicted that Bidault would ask the French Cabinet in a meeting today for permission—which probably would be given—to proceed on the basis of Marshall's offer without Soviet participation.

The scheduled meeting was called off, however, because Premier Paul Ramadier could not be present. Debate began in the National Assembly on the Government's economic policies, and Ramadier went there.

Bevin had already declared that Britain would carry on without Russia, if necessary.

Three-Hour Session

Molotov was reported to have made his latest statement near the end of a three-hour session late yesterday.

Informed sources said he proposed a committee setup to find out how much each European nation would need and how much the United States would supply.

They reported that Bevin and Bidault, on the other hand, declared that Europe should draw up a balance sheet of her resources, as well as needs, and adopt a program for employing these resources so as to cut the necessity for outside aid to a minimum.

"Blank Check"

French quarters interpreted Molotov's plan as meaning that the United States would have to pledge a definite amount without knowing where or how it would be used. Bevin was quoted as implying that this would be equivalent to asking for a "blank check."

Molotov was reported to have suggested a three-power general "relief committee" to be augmented by "certain other" nations and assisted by three subcommittees on food, power and machinery. These groups would represent Britain, France, Russia and two other nations.

"Suffered Most"

The two other nations, Molotov was said to have proposed, should be those which had suffered most from Nazi occupation; under this condition, White Russia, the Ukraine, Poland and Yugoslavia might be considered to be in the running.

PARIS CONFERENCE IS GIVEN REPRIEVE

France Offers Compromise Plan, Demands Prompt Answer by Reds.

PARIS, July 1—(AP) France gave the three-power foreign ministers' conference a 24-hour reprieve late today by offering a last-minute compromise proposal on European recovery which averted for the moment, at least, a collapse of the conversations.

Foreign Minister Georges Bidault said the new offer represented France's final position in the three-power efforts to implement the aid-Europe plan of U. S. Secretary of State George C. Marshall.

Both Bidault and British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin pressed for a prompt answer from Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov—French quarters reported—and put the French proposition up to Molotov on a take-it-or-leave-it basis.

Compromise Offered

Bidault advanced his proposals as a compromise measure designed to meet Russian objections against "interference" in national internal affairs, and appealed to Molotov for conciliation to salvage the aid-Europe conference.

British and French sources said Molotov insisted on a full day's recess to permit him to study the French propositions. Bidault at first demanded a decision today, but Molotov said the usual practice was to allow time for study.

The session, accordingly, was adjourned after only one hour and 40 minutes. The ministers agreed to meet Wednesday afternoon, but there was no promise that the deadlock might be broken.

Bevin was said by British and French sources to have insisted that Molotov bring in a definite "yes" or "no" answer tomorrow. Molotov, however, declined to commit himself.

British circles tonight were pessimistic and French sources predicted that tomorrow would be the conference's last session. Only an hour before Bidault spoke, French quarters had predicted a sudden end at today's meeting

France Rejects Reds' Plan

Bidault, opening this afternoon's session, told Molotov that France could not accept Russia's proposal of yesterday limiting the plan to a simple declaration by European nations as to their economic needs.

He said the Soviet proposal did not provide for European self-aid and hence it would never be accepted by the United States.

Bevin spoke up in similar vein.

Bidault then [illegible] the New French proposals to establish an international cooperation committee, with six technical sub-committees, to draft a report on European resources and needs before Sept. 1.

This report, which would be the basis for aid under the Marshall plan, would be submitted "for observations" to the United Nations economic commission for Europe at Geneva. This provision seemed designed to allay Russian suspicions by giving the U.N. general supervision over the operation of the Marshall plan.

(In Geneva, Max Suetens, chairman of the International Trade Conference, said the economic commission for Europe could carry out the short-term reconstruction work under the Marshall plan and the international trade organization could handle the long-term project).

Britain Seeking Food Pacts With Hungary, Yugoslavia

LONDON, July 1—(AP) The British government is negotiating with Hungary and Yugoslavia, as well as with Russia, for large quantities of food, John Strachey, food minister, disclosed today.

Strachey said the government hoped to make agreements that would "fit in well" with the aid-Europe program of U. S. Secretary of State George C. Marshall.

He told the House of Commons that a British mission already had obtained "agreement in principle" with the Hungarian cabinet on a three-year contract covering export to Britain of bacon, eggs, poultry, lard, sunflower oil and other foodstuffs.

He added that similar negotiations were going on with Yugoslavia and said an agreement is "quite possible" within the next few weeks.

Attacked By Conservatives

Strachey made his statement in reply to conservatives who accused him of lack of foresight and urged that government bulk buying be abandoned. In announcing the negotiations with Hungary and Yugoslavia, he also touched on the British trade mission now in Moscow.

"If toleration and moderation are shown by both sides," he said, "something of great value to the economy of both countries might emerge."

Strachey linked the trade negotiations directly with the Marshall plan, declaring "it is the essence of the scheme put forward on the initiative of Mr. Marshall that Europe should help itself as a prelude to any assistance."

Meanwhile, the treasury announced tonight the signing of monetary agreements with Norway and Spain to make sterling available from current transactions freely convertible after July 15 under terms of the U. S. loan agreement.

A similar agreement with Czechoslovakia will be announced within the next few days.

The treasury also announced the signing of a payments agreement with Finland. Terms of that agreement were withheld until it is laid before parliament.

Waste Charged

The commons debate on food was opened by J. S. C. Reid, conservative, who charged that "tens of millions of dollars" had been "squandered" in buying unnecessary foods. He said Britain could have done without "a great part" of the $94,000,000 worth of food bought in the United States during the first five months of this year.

Strachey firmly defended government bulk buying of food, saying it was the only method under present conditions of assuring supplies over a long period at reasonable prices.

"There is no food crisis and there will be no food crisis between now and next harvest," he declared.

He did not say how Britain would pay for foods imported from Hungary and Yugoslavia, but presumably both countries want British machinery in exchange as Russia does.

The government announced yesterday an immediate slash in tobacco, newsprint and gasoline imports and said it would seek to place an import duty on motion pictures, most of which come from the United States. Dalton said the new "austerity" decision was necessary to conserve Britain's dwindling dollar supply.

British Reject Plea For Terrorists

London, July 1 (AP)—The British Government rejected today a move by the United Nations special committee on Palestine to halt the execution of three Irgun Zvai Leumi members convicted of terrorism.

A Foreign Office announcement also said the Government regarded the United Nations General Assembly resolution of May 15, calling for an end to all violence in Palestine, as having no bearing on "the normal processes of the administration of justice."

Both decisions, the Foreign Office said, were contained in a note handed to Trygve Lie, secretary general of the United Nations, in New York yesterday.

[At Lake Success, Lie's office said the British note would be forwarded without comment to the chairman of the United Nations Palestine Committee, Justice Emil Sandstroem, of Sweden.]

Repercussions Feared

United Nations' special investigating committee, now holding hearings in Palestine, recently sent Lie clemency appeals from the mothers of the three condemned men, who were sentenced in connection with a mass break from Acre Prison.

The committee said some of its members felt "concern" at the possible repercussions in Palestine if the men were hanged. It also referred to the May 15 anti-violence resolution by the General Assembly.

Britain's reply, made public today, said the sentences are yet to be confirmed by the British commander in chief in Palestine and, if confirmed, can be commuted by the British high commissioner.

The note added, however:

"Policy Not To Interfere"

"It is the invariable practice of his Majesty's Government not to interfere with the high commissioner's discretion whether or not to exercise this prerogative."

On the Assembly's resolution calling for cessation of all violence, the British note said: "His Majesty's Government interpret this resolution as applying to action calculated to disturb the peace in Palestine. They cannot admit its relevance to the normal processes of the administration of justice there."

Britain Seeks Europe Food

London, July 1 (AP)—Food Minister John Strachey disclosed today that Great Britain is negotiating with Hungary and Yugoslavia, as well as with Russia, for large quantities of food and has hopes of making agreements that will "fit in well" with United States Secretary of State Marshall's aid-Europe proposals.

It is the essence of the scheme put forward on the initiative of Mr. Marshall that Europe should help itself as a prelude to any assistance," Strachey told the House of Commons in a reply to Conservatives who accused him of lack of foresight and urged that Government bulk buying be abandoned.

Strachey said a British mission has obtained "agreement in principle" by the Hungarian Cabinet to a three-year contract covering export to Britain of bacon, eggs, poultry, lard, sunflower oil, and other foodstuffs. Similar negotiations, he added are going on with Yugoslavia, and an agreement is "quite possible" within the next few weeks.

Split Of Indian Army Ordered By Viceroy

London, July 1 (AP)—Viscount Mountbatten, Viceroy of India, has ordered the division of the present Indian army, navy and air force between the Union of India (Hindustan) and Pakistan, the India Office of the British Government said tonight.

Under the viceroy's order, the India office said, all military units containing a majority of Moslem personnel will be transferred to Pakistan, while units in which Moslems are in a minority will be assigned to the Union of India.

As soon as possible after August 15, the military forces will be reconstituted o na voluntary territorial basis, the India Office said, and Moslems in units serving in Hindustan will be allowed to transfer to Pakistan units, while non-Moslems in Pakistan will be allowed to join Hindustan units.

Two Convertible Currency Pacts

LONDON, July 1 (AP)—The Treasury announced tonight the signing of monetary agreements with Norway and Spain to make sterling available from current transactions freely convertible after July 15 under terms of the United States loan agreement. A similar agreement with Czechoslovakia will be signed in the next few days.

London Debates Sex Of Eros; Neuter, Says Shaftesburg

London, July 1 (AP)—The ninth Earl of Shaftesbury wrote an erudite letter to the *Times* today declaring authoritatively that the aluminum statue known as Eros is neither male nor female.

It's neuter, he said, and the Earl should know because he was there when Eros was unveiled in 1893 as a monument to his grandfather, the seventh Earl of Shaftesbury.

Eros is back on "its" pedestal in Piccadilly Circus after a wartime refuge in the country. Since its return last week, it has drawn throngs of delighted people.

"Shaft Being Buried"

Because Eros looks like a happy little naked man, with an arrow shaft aimed at the earth, another letter writer to the *Times*, one A. L. Champneys, came up with this one:

"The aluminum archer is shooting an arrow—a shaft—into the ground. The shaft is being buried, get it? Shaftes-bury."

The Earl Explains

His letter played second violin to that of the ninth Earl of Shaftesbury, however, who took umbrage to people calling the memorial a "he."

"If the figure has now become a god or something approaching an idol, I suppose the term 'he' might be correct," the 77-year-old peer wrote. "But if it remains, as intended, a figure representing Charity—of which Shaftesbury was an embodiment—being an inanimate figure, I should have thought 'it' was the more correct term."

'Black Maquis' Plan Revealed

By Mel Most

Paris, July 1 (AP)—A self-described leader of the "Black Maquis" said today in a clandestine interview that 25,000 armed men were ready to lead "a march on Paris at the appropriate moment" to establish an "anti-Communist" government.

Existence of the "Black Maquis" was disclosed yesterday by the Interior Ministry, which announced that it had arrested leaders of the movement for plotting to overthrow the Republic and establish a "military dictatorship."

In today's interview the self-described "Black Maqui" boasted:

"For every one of us they arrest there are two to take his place."

New Arrests Reported

The anonymous source talked with a reporter for five minutes on a busy corner of the *Champs Elysees* before disappearing down a side street.

He claimed that arrests were continuing and that "the son of an important Government official" had been taken into custody this morning.

The plotters, he said, had "no direct organizational continuity" with the old Secret Committee of Revolutionary Action (CSAR), also known as the "Cagoulards" or "hooded Ones," who were arrested on charges of plotting to overthrow the prewar Popular Front Government.

Group "Anti-German"

The self-described leader said his organization was "passionately anti-German" and was drawn "in large part from members of the resistance" during the Nazi occupation.

"Our sole object," he insisted, "is to prevent the possibility of Communist menace to French democracy. The democracy has made many mistakes, but it is up to the French people to decide their government."

The man conceded that "some members of the organizations may have been members of the CSAR at one time" but would not say whether he was one of them.

The informant would not specify where his alleged organization had its arms but said "an important center" was "the Breton Maquis—the same elements who aided your American troops to advance from Normandy." He added: "They have kept their arms."

"Some names may come out in this which will surprise all of you who followed the fight to liberate France during the war," he declared.

Summoned By Note

This reporter was summoned to the rendezvous by a note found this morning at the Associated Press office. The note, in a plain envelope, was addressed "Most" and was signed "Jean." It said: "Meet me at noon at the corner of the Triomphe and bring this note and envelope."

The note itself was surprising, since the Cafe Triomphe, which had occupied a corner of the Champs Elysees near the Associated Press office, no longer exists.

When this reporter appeared at the appointed time holding the note, the man immediately came up and took it. It could not be determined whether the man had recognized the note or the reporter. The man was unknown to this reporter, who could not recall having met him in Paris either before or since the war or at Vichy.

Earlier, Breton chapters of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's rally of the French people (RPF) took steps to purge themselves of possible unwelcome elements after an Interior Ministry assertion that "Black Maquis" plotters had tried to worm their way into the organization.

Breton Aspirations

While there was no hint of any direct connection between the RPF and the "Black Maquis," whom the Ministry accused yesterday of conspiring to overthrow the Government, RPF leaders in Brittany warned that any members of their group found in possession of weapons would be dropped from membership at once.

Breton chapters of de Gaulle's rightist organization also cautioned their members against persons who represented themselves as coming from RPF headquarters with promise of arms.

First official disclosure yesterday cerning the "Black Maqui" plot indicated it was centered in Brittany, many of whose people—clashing with the rest of France on linguistic and cultural grounds—long have nourished aspirations of independence which make the area a fertile field for sowers of dissension.

Probe Is Pressed

Rumors swept the Breton, Peninsula last night of new ramifications of the plot, with the reported discovery of tentacles of the conspiracy in numerous villages, but none of the reports were confirmed by police.

Meanwhile—with alleged leaders of the "Black Maquis" languishing in prison — Interior Minister Edouard Depreux promised to push a six-month-old investigation into the plot to a conclusion, no matter whom it may involve.

He hinted at the possibility of further sensational developments.

French Arrest Air Officer In 'Marquis' Plot Roundup

PARIS, July 1 — (AP) The National security police said today a conspirators' plot to seize all of France's military airports and her fighter and bombing planes had been smashed.

The plot evidently was part of an over-all plan by a right wing underground organization which called itself the Black Maquis to overthrow the Fourth Republic by civil war next month and establish a military dictatorship. The government announced yesterday the Black Maquis' plan had been thwarted.

Air Captain Arrested

The police organization's general information bureau said Capt. Roger Prat of the French Air Force had been arrested in connection with the military airport plot. At a given signal, the police said, many members of the air force would attempt to seize the flying fields.

As the security police ranged through France seeking to capture conspirators involved in the revolutionary conspiracy, it was announced that Claude Chauvel, 20-year-old son of the secretary-general of the foreign affairs ministry, had been arrested.

Two other men, the police said, were arrested on charges of soliciting funds for the conspirators, while a warrant was issued for Count Aurouet De Merwels, described as "one of the principal members" of the revolutionary group.

Earlier, a man who described himself as a leader in the attempt to establish an "anti-Communist" government in France said in an interview that 25,000 armed men were ready to lead a "march on Paris at the appropriate moment."

The self-designated spokesman of the Black Maquis boasted the plot would not be crushed by the arrest of conspirators.

"For every one of us they arrest," he said, "there are two to take his place."

The interview took place at a busy orner of the Champs Elysees as the result of an anonymous note to this reporter. The informant was a wan-faced and partly bald, but prosperous looking man. He obviously was nervous during the 5-minute rapid-fire conversation.

He said arrests were continuing and that "the son of an important government official' had been taken into custody this morning.

This anonymous spokesman said his organization was "passionately anti-German" and "drawn in large part from members of the resistance" during the Nazi occupation. He admitted some members of the organization might be members of the old secret committee of revolutionary action, known as the "Cagoulards" or "Hooded Ones," which was charged with plotting to overthrow the pre-war Popular Front regime. He said, however, that there was "no direct organizational continuity."

Claim Anti-Red Aim

"Our sole object," the man said, "is to prevent the possibility of a Communist menace to French democracy. The democracy has made many mistakes, but it is up to the French people to decide their government."

He would not say where his organization had its arms but said "an important center" was "The Breton Maquis—the same elements who aided your American troops to advance from Normandy. They have kept their arms."

He said his group also could "count on help from the east"—apparently referring to the rightist stronghold of Alsace Lorraine.

The note asking for the rendezvous was found this morning at the entrance desk of the Associated Press office in a plain envelope addressed "Most." It said: "Meet me at the corner of the Triomphe and bring this note and envelope." It was signed "Jean."

Ramadier Policy Debate Opens

Paris, July 1 (AP)—France's National Assembly prepared today to launch a debate upon economic policy that was expected to decide the fate of Premier Paul Ramadier's non-Communist cabinet.

With sixteen speakers ready to air their views, the debate will probably last until late tomorrow, when Ramadier will ask for a vote of confidence on his wage-and-price policies. The actual balloting will undoubtedly ensue Friday.

Despite persistent newspaper reports—buttressed by statements from his own office—Ramadier denied today that he had any intention of shaking up his Cabinet to eliminate unpopular ministers. He said this at the conclusion of a conference of his Socialist party's steering committee.

Meanwhile, the nationwide bank strike went into its twelfth day, and roughly 1,000,000 metal workers were scheduled to halt work for twenty-four hours. In defiance to their unions—and, ultimately, of the Government which hafi granted them certain concessions—several thousand coal miners still refused to return to the pits.

Mexico-Spain Trade Resumption Forecast

Paris, July 1 (AP)—Resumption of trade relations between Mexico and Spain was forecast today by Jose Figueroa, representative of the Mexican Cotton Producers, who said a trade agreement had just been reached in Madrid.

He said this will be "the first time in many years that Mexican cotton has been sent directly to Spain." During the past few years American buyers have acted as the intermediary.

Figueroa also announced that Baltasar Marquez of Mexico, had arranged to send Spain 12,500 tons of Mexican chick-peas.

68 KNOWN DEAD IN ITALIAN BLAST

Munitions Ship Explodes; Others Feared Trapped in Wreckage.

ROME, July 1—(AP) Sixty-eight persons were killed and several others were believed trapped below decks today when the Italian munitions ship Panigaglia exploded at Porto Santo Stefano, near Civitavecchia, the port of Rome, the Italian news agency Ansa reported.

The 643-ton vessel was unloading munitions which she had transported from the former Italian island fortress of Pantelleria when the blast occurred.

68 Known Dead

Ansa said that 55 crew members, 12 longshoremen and the marshal of the port were known to have been killed. Rome afternoon newspapers reported that the death toll was "more than 70."

Several hours after the blast, rescue workers reported that they heard tappings in the extreme after section of the shattered vessel and divers immediately went to work with blow torches to cut their way into the hold to determine if there were any survivors.

Only four bodies had been recovered five hours after the blast, Ansa said.

Allied military sources in Rome said the Italian navy had been transferring explosives from Pantelleria to the Italian mainland under terms of the Italian peace treaty, which calls for the demilitarization of the tiny bastion situated between Sicily and Tunis.

Allied munitions experts said that much of the explosives on Pantelleria had become "unstable," and speculated that this might have caused the blast.

Ansa reported the ship was carrying 330 tons of munitions which had been loaded under the supervision of a commission of experts charged with seeing that only "safe" explosives were moved.

The news agency said the blast sank a smaller vessel, but that the one man aboard that craft escaped without injury.

The Panigaglia was built in 1923 as a navy transport but had been used by the Italian Navy in recent years as a munitions ship. It carried a crew of 61 and 3 officers.

Five crew members were located safe ashore after the explosion.

Phone Lines Damaged

Porto Santo Stefano could not be reached by telephone, and operators said the lines were damaged by the explosion.

Explosives at Pantelleria were stored in huge underground arsenals, adjacent to underground hangars, machine shops, living quarters and hospitals.

The Italians had agreed to sink "unstable" munitions at sea, and to salvage only what was of commercial value, the authorities added.

Pope Urges Help.

Vatican City, July 1 (A. P.).—Pope Pius XII declared yesterday, in receiving the credentials of J. V. P. I. Perowne, new British Minister to the Holy See, that the British have a clear conception of the problem of European reconstruction and realize that for Britain's own benefit former enemy countries must be rehabilitated.

"Fortunately," he added, "the British people are not alone in realizing this fact, not alone in their readiness to face up to its logical conclusion. Far-seeing statesmen and dispassionate thinkers in the New World, for all its vast industrial power, have brought it to be common knowledge with their people, and in many other countries, also, unbiased men are coming to admit its cogent truth."

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Commission Takes Over

GENEVA, Switzerland, July 1 (AP).—The preparatory commission for the International Refugee Organization assumed responsibility today for the world's 879,000 displaced persons and refugees.

Arthur J. Altmeyer, executive secretary, announcing the action, said about 660,000 were in Germany, 129,000 in Austria, 36,000 in Italy, 30,000 in the Middle East, 12,000 in France and 12,000 in China.

He said an additional 500,000 persons who do not require maintenance must either be repatriated or resettled.

Havana Recommended For Trade Conference

Geneva, Switzerland, July 1 (AP). Max Suetens, of Belgium, said today the preparatory committee of the United Nations conference on trade and employment had decided to recommend Havana as the site for the world trade conference to be held November 21, 1947.

Suetens, chairman of the preparatory committee now in session here, told a news conference it would take about a year to adopt a charter for a ninternational trade organization but that after that the organization would be able to handle long-term reconstruction projects under the Marshall aid-Europe plan.

However, he added, "it is not up to us to interfere."

Clay Denies U. S. Asked Schacht for His Advice

STUTTGART, Germany, July 1 (AP).—General Lucius D. Clay emphatically denied today that American occupation authorities have asked the advice of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Hitler's finance minister, on how to revive Germany's shattered economy.

"Schacht's recent interrogation was only in connection with the Nuernberg war crimes trials," General Clay said in response to a news conference question. "We are not interested in his economic ideas. We certainly don't want the kind he worked out for the Nazis."

Schacht, now serving an eight-year denazification sentence, hinted broadly in a recent interview that "high American authorities" had sought his economic advice. "I sometimes think Schacht likes to hear himself talk," General Clay said.

German 'Political Ring' Seen In Weimar Knifing

Berlin, July 1 (AP)—Russian and German authorities in Thuringia today searched for possible political accomplices of a young German who was captured yesterday after he had attacked and wounded the president of Thuringia's provincial council with a knife.

The captured man was identified in dispatches of the Russian-controlled German News Agency as Heinz Andre, 28-year-old former member of the Hitler Youth. The dispatches also identified Andre as a member of the Rightist Liberal Democratic party, but headquarters of that party in Berlin said they had no knowledge of his membership.

Attacked In His Office

The attack upon the council president, August Froelich, member of the Communist-dominated Socialist Unity party, occurred in his office at Weimar.

Andre was handed over to Russian authorities and, dispatches added, "it has not yet been determined if he is affiliated with a larger political ring."

The Russian-controlled radio in Berlin reported that public demonstrations were being held in Weimar, led by Thuringian officials, demanding "the severest punishment for the assassin, his supporters and anybody who attempts to violate the growth of our new democracy."

"Disguised In Russ Uniforms"

In the province of Saxony, Russian authorities announced the arrest of an armed band of nineteen Germans whom they accused of a nine months' career of robbery and murder "while disguised in Soviet army uniforms."

A dispatch from the official Soviet News Bureau said that the gang, captured in a rural community near Halle, was found in possession of "many Soviet uniforms," five guns and 1,350 rounds of ammunition. Among the crimes charged against the group was the fatal shooting of a German policeman during a robbery on June 5.

Labor Shortage In Reich Cited

Stuttgart, Germany, July 1 (AP)—Gen. Lucius D. Clay told minister presidents in the United States occupation zone today that a shortage of labor is becoming a major problem in the rehabilitation of Germany's economy."

The American Military Governor charged that many Germans were getting extra food rations as heavy laborers "without actually doing the work" and suggested this might account for the manpower shortage. He said the population of the United States zone is 3,000,000 more than before the war, while its industrial output is only half as great.

Cites Record Imports

Clay said a record 432,000 tons of bread grain were imported into Germany last month by the United States and Great Britain and that $15,000,000 worth of fats were purchased to bolster the slim German rations.

He told a news conference later there had been an increase recently in illegal flights of Germans from the Russian zone into western Germany, but said there was nothing about it to suggest an organized labor exodus or an effort to escape Russian military and labor drafts.

Believes It's Hunger

"I think most of these people are just hungry and hope to get more food here," he said.

He urged the minister presidents to lead their German state governments in developing a co-ordinated program with labor and business management to supply labor deficits. He told reporters there was some evidence of labor "hoarding" by some manufacturers.

REDS' JEERS HALT SULYOK'S TALK IN PARLIAMENT

BUDAPEST, July 1—(AP) The entire parliamentary membership of Dezso Sulyok's Freedom Party walked out of parliament today after shouts and jeers of Communist party members prevented the defiant Sulyok from speaking against "economic totalitarianism" which, he declared, would result from a Communist-proposed "three year plan."

During the great din created by the Communists, one of the last audible remarks of Sulyok was:

"After this, I consider freedom of speech at the Hungarian parliament as abolished and, therefore, I refrain from my right to speak."

Amid jeers and catcalls, the Communists shouted, "when are you going to flee the country?"—an apparent reference to the action of other anti-Communist leaders who fled after the Communists seized actual control of the country last month."

The Sulyok party members started for the door and Sulyok, just before passing from the room, turned and replied:

"We will still be here when you have ceased to be."

Sulyok said two weeks ago, after a freedom party meeting at Szeged had been broken up by Communists, that he would confine his opposition tactics to parliament where free speech was guaranteed and would not hold any more open meetings soon because "we don't want to start a civil war."

The three year plan is a Hungarian version of Russia's five year plan and provides for nationalization of industry, a capital levy and, to a great extent, abolition of private enterprise. Parliament passed the enacting bill.

"Once Hungary accepts this bill," Sulyok said, "then the Hungarian state management gets off the road of democracy and takes the road to economic totalitarianism, which will result in the surrender of political liberty."

Communist Jozsef Revai leaped to his feet and shouted:

"This means there is slavery in the Soviet Union. That is what you said."

Czech Group Favors Marshall Aid Plan

Prague, July 1 (AP)—A specially appointed commission, after a study of the Marshall plan, recommended today that Czechoslovakia co-operate in a program of European economic reconstruction with United States aid.

The commission voted to advise the Cabinet to authorize Foreign Minister Jan Masatyk to take action in line with the proposal of United States Secretary of State George C. Marshall.

Have Own Proposals

Masaryk, the commission said, should be instructed to inform the Soviet, British and French governments that Czechoslovakia is willing to co-operate fully in creating conditions for the granting of American aid.

At the right moment, it added, Masaryk also should submit Czechoslovak proposals.

Aid To Europe Hits Small Fry, Tass Says

Moscow, July 1 (AP)—The official Soviet news agency Tass said in Paris dispatches today that the British-French approach to the Marshall aid-for-Europe plan would force small European countries to "pursue an economic policy benefiting Britain and France as well as the United States . . . at the expense of the small fry."

Of the proposal that the nations of Europe draw up an economic balance sheet and help themselves as much as possible before seeking aid, Tass declared:

"It is not difficult to visualize in what a grave position weaker countries would find themselves were they confronted with the necessity to adjust their economic life to a universal program giving expression to the requirements of stronger states whose policies are actually determined by powerful capitalist monopolies."

Credits Called "Pressure"

"American credits," the agency went on, "are meant to be used as a means of pressure, as a bait for small states. Quite a lot of high-sounding phrases are being used to present the Anglo-French project as a blessing for the European states.

"The purpose of this project, however, is quite simple. It is intended to deal with the present economic difficulties in Great Britain and France, not at the latter countries' own expense—in which case it would be necessary to dip into the pockets of their own wealthy classes—but at the expense of the 'small fry.'"

Tass said Russian Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov's proposal for a listing of European needs would promote "speedier economic rehabilitation" and "meet the true interests of the European nations."

U.S. Moscow Staff Reduced

Moscow, July 1 (AP)—Four of six American employés of the United States Information Service in the Soviet Union have been notified they are being dropped by the Moscow office because of economy moves in Washington, it was learned today.

The four include an assistant director of the office, the wife of an American correspondent in Moscow, the son of one of the service attachés in Moscow, and a woman typist-clerk.

Monitoring Affected

It was also learned the Soviet staff of the Information Service will be curtailed and that future translation work probably will be on a rate basis rather than on a straight salary.

It was indicated there may be a reduction in the local program of monitoring the Voice of America—the Russian-lauguage broadcast by the United States.

The Information Service has been paying a few individuals 30 rubles nightly for listening and reporting on the broadcast and allowing them to purchase a certain amount of American rations from the Embassy commissary.

This probably will be discontinued. [The ruble has an official rate of 5.3 to the dollar. Diplomats are permitted to buy rubles at 12 to the dollar.]

Moscow Office Curbed By Economy Moves

Moscow, July 1 (AP)—The United States information service here has drastically reduced its staff because of economy moves in Washington, it was learned today.

Four of the six American employés in the Moscow office have been notified they no longer are needed. It also was learned that the Soviet staff of the information service will be curtailed.

In addition, it was indicated, there may be a reduction in the local program of monitoring "The Vioce of America"—Russian language broadcast from the United States.

The four Americans who have received notices include an assistant director of the information service, the wife of an American correspondent in Moscow, the son o one of the service's attachés, and a woman typist-clerk.

Spanish Office Closed

[A Madrid dispatch said "Casa Americana," which the United State Embassy maintains as an information and cultural center, has been virtually closed because of a lack of funds or the fiscal year beginning today. Approximately twenty employes, including three Americans, have been dismissed.

[In Sydney, Australia, the United States Embassy said the American inormation service in Australia would be terminated July 31.]

TENSE JERUSALEM ALERTED BY FALSE BOMBING REPORTS

JERUSALEM, Wednesday, July 2 (AP)—An Arab laborer last night found what he thought was a "bomb" and his screams, heard by a passing police car, set off a general alarm. The "bomb" proved to be a stick of wood.

When the general alarm sounded, tense policemen throughout the city turned in "reports' 'of what they believed to be explosions and gunfire. Investigations showed they were false. The government itself issued one official report that no casualties had been reported.

Second False Alarm

Fourteen hours earlier a 20-minute general alarm also proved to be false.

Meanwhile, the Jewish underground defense organization, Hagana, said Arab propaganda had created a "dangerous trend of feeling in Arab quarters" and added that it was on guard against "possible attacks" against the Jews.

In a statement to the Associated Press, Hagana also announced an early end to its "temporary interruption of immigration which was halted for a time because of difficulties in ports of embarkation."

The statement said the new tension in Arab circles was caused by new security measures and by "propaganda from the Arab leadership" backing up the Arab boycott of the United Nations special committee on Palestine.

Sounds Warning

"We are prepared to perform our two-fold task of preventing as far as possible acts of dissident Jewish groups on the one hand and, on the other hand, protecting Jewish lives and property from possible attacks," Hagana said.

"We are sure both the government and the Arabs know of our readiness very well, and we hope their knowledge will prevent any

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possible disturbance of the peace."

Speaking of its temporary cessation of illegal immigration, Hagana declared that "we are sure we will surmount the difficulties of the British blockade of the ports of embrakation and we hope that soon a fleet of illegal ships will move again toward the coast of Palestine."

"We have stressed previously," the statement added, "that the interruption was due to technical difficulties and not to political considerations in connection with the United Nations special committee on Palestine."

Execution Plea Rejected

The Hagana declaration was made amid these other developments:

In London, the British government rejected a move by the U.N. Palestine Committee to halt the execution of three members of Irgun Zvai Leumi, Jewish underground organization, convicted of terrorism in Palestine. Britain said the sentences had not been confirmed, could be commuted by the British high commissioner.

In Jerusalem, a 20-minute general alarm was caused by what police termed false reports of a shooting in Ben Yehuda street near the center of the city. Rigid security measures were clamped on the area during a search by police and troops.

The British also conducted a house to house search in the village of Al Yahudita for Arabs who yesterday attacked houses in the area of the Jewish settlement of Petah Tiqva, wounding two persons.

that the quick British action at Al Yahudita was taken to forestall possible action by Haganah, Jewish underground group which six weeks ago raided a coffee house and killed three Arabs after a similar attack on a Jewish settlement.

1,125 Men Screened

Police said ten Arabs were detained on "suspicion of belonging to gangs." All the 1,125 men in the village were assembled on the town threshing floor and screened.

Authorities said also that a large road mine was found last night about 3 miles east of Jerusalem on the Jaffa road. A convoy of cars containing minor members of the secretariat of the United Nations nquiry Commission on Palestine was stopped while the mine was dismantled.

Immigration Plea Voiced

JERUSALEM, July 1 (AP)—The United Nations committee, touring northern Palestine, stopped at Kfar Giladi today and heard an appeal from a Jewish spokesman for unlimited Jewish immigration into the Holy Land. Mrs. Judith Kaller, who recently inspected European displaced persons camps on behalf of the Jewish Agency, told the investigators that European Jews were "longing desperately for normal lives," and said that the problem of the displaced person was also a problem of "humanity."

Jerusalem Shooting Alarm Found False

Jerusalem, July 1 (AP)—Reports of a shooting in the Ben Yehuda section in the center of Jerusalem sent armed troops hurrying to that area at midmorning today and touched off alarm sirens which threw the city into intense excitement.

After a search of the area, however, authorities announced that the report apparently was a false alarm. The all-clear was sounded after twenty minutes and strict security measures which had been clamped down at the sound of the sirens were relaxed.

Village Cordoned Off

Police and British troops, meanwhile, cordoned off the Arab village of Al Yahudita in search for Arab brigands who early yesterday attacked houses in the vicinity of the Jewish settlement of Petah Tikvah, wounding two persons.

House-to-house searches were instituted in the village.

Jewish sources expressed belief

REDS CRIPPLE CHINA TROOPS

Manchurian Forces Weakened By Szepingkai Battle

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By JOHN RODERICK

Szepingkai, Manchuria, July 1 (AP)—Chinese Communists delivered a crippling blow to the Government's Manchurian forces in the past month of battling for Szepingkai.

This city, about halfway between Changchun, the Manchurian capital, and Mukden, now is a collection of smouldering debris over which hangs the acrid smell of charred ruins and the odor of death.

I arrived in Szepingkai 24 hours after the Communists pulled out—the first foreign correspondent to enter the pummeled city.

Headquarters In School

Alighting from a Chinese transport in company with Chinese reporters, I rode through almost indescribable ruin and rubble to headquarters of Gen. Chen Ming-zen, commander of the outnumbered 71st Army, in the middle (high) school of the Victorian Athelis teaching society, a Canadian mission, all of whose personnel escaped unhurt.

How seriously the Nationals suffered under the maddenly persistent pounding of the Communist regulars, particularly during the past seventeen days, probably will remain a military secret.

General Chen, a tough Hunanese who led his troops against the Japanese in Burma, says this is by far the worst experience he has undergone. He described last year's battle for Szepingkai as "a curtain raiser" by comparison.

Compared To Shanghai

He estimated that the battle for Szepingkai would rank second in severity of fighting only to the battle for Shanghai in the early days of the Sino-Japanese war.

Chen furnished an inkling of the size of the 71st Army's losses when he said that only one battalion remains of the 88th Division. It was the 88th Division that held the Central Bank Building and municipal offices in the face of murderous fire the past few days after the Communists fought into the city.

That is about 400 human beings still alive. The day before 7,000 answered roll call.

'They Were Brave Men'

Pressed for more exact figures on the Government's overall casualties, Chen said he could say only "they were brave men. Where once there were battalions, now only handfuls remain."

The missionaries, whose headquarters are at Montreal, fled the mission properties, including a beautiful old mission church, three minutes before the Reds marched in. Some forgot their spectacles and false teeth and all left their personal belongings in their haste.

Fourteen priests and brothers and 24 sisters, all Canadians; 37 Chinese sisters, and one Chinese priest were in the group. They found safety at the school. Among them were Bishop Louis Lapierre and Bishop Fernand Schetagne, superior of all Canadian missions in Manchuria.

Little More Than Ashes

The Canadian Catholic Church and the remainder of the mission now are little more than ashes. Around it centered the fiercest of the recent fighting. Actually, Government fighter and bomber planes destroyed it, although the Reds' heavy artillery helped.

When the Government troops withdrew under orders to a constricted area in the Chinese walled city, the planes were called on systematically to reduce three streets where the Communists maintained daytime hideouts. Air power and the imminent arrival of reinforcements from both the north and south ultimately forced the Reds to withdraw.

The havoc that planes, shells, grenades and small arms could do is apparent everywhere. Every house appeared to have been hit.

Bridge In Tatters

Near the airfield (a few miles outside the walled city) a railroad bridge hung in tatters, its great steel beams twisted on tortured forms.

Pillboxes gaped where shells had landed full on them. Roofs were missing from long rows of low brick houses the Japanese had built in the eastern section of the city.

Wounded civilians and soldiers still were being borne slowly through the streets on litters. Dozens of soldiers lay on the ground in front of one building, waiting to be tended.

At one street corner, a woman, her eyes blank and humorless, watched us drive past. Without expression, but with a mute, helpless gesture that tore at our hearts, she lifted up a naked infant for us to see. Then she fell back wearily at the roadside.

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Manchu Economy Upset By Fight At Szepingkai

Mukden, July 1 (AP)—The entire economic and military position of the Chinese Government in Manchuria remains an uneasy one, despite general expressions of satisfaction over the recovery of Szepingkai, the badly damaged rail city which Chinese Communists exploited to the full, then left in ruins.

Damage done by the Reds to the Mukden-Changchun rail line, through Szepingkai, still has not been definitely surveyed but it is bound to require months to repair.

Red Losses Emphasized

Government sources have emphasized the extent of Red losses at Szepingkai. [They said 50,000 troops, three fifths of the whole Red striking force in Manchuria, had been killed or captured. The figure has not been confirmed.] No one, however, can deny that the Communist offensive has been a severe shock to the Manchurian economy.

In metric tons of foodstuffs carted away or redistributed to inhabitants of Kungchuling, Szepingkai and Kaiyuan alone,, the loss to the Government has been enormous. All three of these places held great stores of grain—enough surplus to see Government-held Manchurian areas comfortably through the remainder of the year. Now this balance has been upset.

Communists also have been raising hob with electric power, heavy industry and mining installations. Only a trickle of electricity now flows into Mukden, which once had ample power for large industrial plants.

Reds Attack Sanho Outpost

In North China, 2,000 Communist guerrillas attacked four Government outposts on the outskirts of Sanho, 30 miles east of Peiping, and routed the defenders in an all-night battle, Government reports said.

Government reinforcements recaptured Peshotien in their drive southward toward beleaguered Paoting, capital of Hopeh province, 75 miles south of Peiping.

Chinese dispatches said Government forces within the northern section of Paoting counterattacked and drove the Communists from the city's defenses.

200 Refugees End Trip

Shanghai, July 1 (AP)—Penniless, weary and ragged, 200 White Russians from the Kulja district of northwest China's Sinkiang province have reached Shanghai after a 3,000-mile journey—by truck, train and afoot—which took them nine months.

The refugees were part of a group which had been living near the Soviet frontier. They said Soviet agents had attempted to coerce them into registering as Soviet citizens, but they had refused.

They are descendants of White (Czarist) Russian families which fled from Russia between 1917 and 1923. Some of the original settlers among the group were Cossacks who had fought against the Bolsheviks and had sought sanctuary in Sinkiang.

They said other groups of refugees are on their way to Shanghai.

These first arrivals said Soviet agents, posing as Mongols, were active in Sinkiang, and that troops in Russian uniform were encamped in the disputed boundary zone between Sinkiang and Outer Mongolia.

Outer Mongolia now is supposed to be an independent republic, and very friendly to Russia.

[China accused it of invading Sinkiang last month. Outer Mongolia said China had invaded its territory.]

Yellow River Truce Is Seen By UNRRA

Shanghai, July 1 (AP)—Both Government and Communist leaders have indicated they would accept UNRRA's appeal for a civil-war truce along the Yellow River, an UNRRA source said today.

Offical confirmation is pending. The cease-fire appeal was made last week by Harlan Cleveland, director general of UNRRA's China office. He warned failure to complete repair of Yellow River dikes by the end of July might bring floods and disaster to millions of peasants in Shantung, Kiangsu and Hopeh provinces.

Cleveland urged a truce along the Yellow River and for 5 miles on either side of the dikes.

MacArthur Defended In Jap-Project Okays

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Tokyo, July 1 (AP)—A headquarters spokesman denied today that General MacArthur had authorized a Japanese whaling expedition and phosphate mining project on Anguar Island without "due discussions" with the Australian and British governments.

In a statement answering criticism, the spokesman said: "It is patently ridiculous to charge that these temporary and Allied controlled and supervised projects threaten the economic or military security of any of the Allies."

U.S. Saving Claimed

Norway, as well as Australia and Britain, have criticized MacArthur's approval of a new Japanese whaling expedition to the Antarctic. The British have twice objected to past activities on Anguar, American-won island in the Palau group, where Japanese will resume phosphate mining under MacArthur authorization.

The spokesman said the American taxpayer would be saved approximately $21,000,000 through the second whaling expedition and fertilizer projects at Anguar. Both activities were approved to help make up Japan's food deficit, which the headquarters statement said would have rested otherwise upon the United States "with the full concurrence" of its occupation partners.

Disagreeement Sharpened

"By Allied agreement," the spokesman said, "the United States acts on necessary matters in the absence of Allied policy. It is, accordingly, incorrect to say that the United States is acting unilaterally when it merely fulfills its administrative obligations."

The intimation of a British Foreign Office spokesman that Britain is dissatisfied with some aspects of United States policy in Japan sharpens a disagreement which has been growing for some time.

The first reaction here was that the British statement brought into the open a fundamental clash over procedure.

These are elements in the controversy:

1. Representatives of several nations say MacArthur is too independent in his post as com-

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mander for the Allied forces, and is running a predominately American occupation.

2. British and Soviet spokesmen have critized MacArthur's reform program as incomplete, too strongly conservative and too lenient toward certain Japanese.

Reparations Involved

3. Some nations, including Britain, China and Australia, contend MacArthur is trying to "soften" reparations and grant Japan a higher industrial level than desirable.

On the other hand, MacArthur is frankly impatient with international indecision. He contends privately that the American-dominated occupation of Japan has prevented the disharmony existing in Germany and has blocked a Communist offensive. He also has pointed out the United States is footing the bill for keeping Japan afloat economically, and contends other powers want a voice in affairs without paying for it.

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Jap Premier Shuns Territorial Aims

Tokyo, July 1 (AP)—Japan wants "moral and economic assistance" but no territories from a peace conference to be held "as early as possible," Premier Tetsu Katayama told the nation's lawmakers today.

In his first administrative speech to the Diet (Parliament), the new Socialist Premier declared that the country's economy is facing a "fearful crisis" and food prospects for the next four months "call for the gravest anxiety."

However, he said, if Japan can surmount its economic crisis, "we should be able to join the community of nations with the benevolent assistance of the Allied powers.

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Cites "Fervent Desire"

"What we desire . . . are not territories. Instead, I would like to request the moral and economic assistance of the Allied powers by demonstrating the fervent desire for stabilization of national life, reconstruction of industry and permanent world peace."

Katayama's emphasis on the peace treaty drew applause from the crowded houses of representatives and councilors, which he addressed separately. Even schoolchildren who dominated the spectators' galleries joined in the unfamiliar handclapping.

The Premier spoke to a generally friendly Diet, although Conservatives have announced opposition to his proposed state control of coal.

Recent Statements

His apparent renunciation of any territorial desires at the peace table apparently was intended to quiet repercussions to recent Government statements asking "sympathetic consideration" of the future status of adjacent islands, including Okinawa.

Katayama said Japan's demilitarization and democratization has made "steady progress" during the past two years. He pledged that the Government would "spare no efforts" to fulfill Potsdam declaration terms.

U.S. Transport, 1,444 Aboard, Aground

Tokyo, July 1 (AP)—The army transport Admiral Sims, sailing from Manila to Yokohama with 1,444 soldiers, nurses and dependents, ran aground in Tokyo Bay near Yokosuka today, navy headquarters reported.

Brig. Gen. Frank McConnel, commanding the 8th Army's second major port, said the 16,000-ton ship was in no danger and that all passengers were safe. Yokosuka is 38 miles south of Tokyo.

The Navy said the vessel had rammed through a seawall and 200 feet of the ship was aground. Several holes were punched in the hull.

The Admiral Sims carried 1,393 enlisted men, 15 officers, 16 nurses and 20 dependents.

Four Java Political Parties Deadlocked On Cabinet

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Batavia, Java, July 1 (AP)—The leaders of the Big Four political parties in the Indonesian Republic announced tonight that they had failed in two days of effort to form a new Cabinet.

SWINTON

They were striving to organize a new government to replace that of Sutan Sjahrir, who was forced out last Friday by elements who opposed making any further concessions to the Dutch in negotiations for an interim government for the United States of Indonesia.

Political sources predicted that either Acting Defense Minister Amir Sjarifoeddin, Socialist, or Minister of Economics Dr. A. K. Gani, chairman of the Nationalist party, would emerge as Premier.

The Islamic, Nationalist, Socialist and Labor parties are collaborating in an effort to form a Cabinet to replace that of Scialist Premier Sutan Sjahrir, forced out last Friday by elements who felt that he had made too many concessions to the Dutch in independence negotiations.

Sjarifoeddin had said that in event he was chosen Premier he would ask Sjahrir to become Foreign Minister.

But a spokesman for Sjahrir said it was virtually certain that the former Premier would not accept any position in the new Cabinet.

This spokesman also denied published reports that Sjahrir was planning a trip to America and Britain.

Indonesian sources indicated that the Republican leaders, intent on solving the internal political crisis, had not begun framing a reply to a United States memorandum delivered Saturday nor to a Dutch request for clarification of President Soekarno's June 27 statement of the Republican position.

The official Republican news agency, Antara, meanwhile, reported from Pati, in Central Java, that Dutch patrol boats and Indonesian shore batteries exchanged fire from Friday through Sunday in the Djepara area along the north coast of Java.

The news agency also said that Dutch troops conducted large-scale house searches at Tjiberon

Monty In Australia For 10-Day Visit

Canberra, July 1 (AP)—British Field Marshal Lord Montgomery, chief of the imperial general staff, arrived here today on a fifteen-day visit to the commonwealth during which he will confer with Australian Government and military leaders.

Montgomery will meet with the Cabinet for an exchange of views on empire defense and to discuss means of fitting into a broad empire plan Australian proposals to take a greater responsibility in defense of the Pacific.

JAP WITNESS AT GUAM ATROCITY TRIAL SUICIDE

GUAM, Wednesday, July 2—(AP) A jungle suicide before dawn today eliminated a second Japanese witness against the 19 imperial fleet officers and men charged with the "experiment" murders of 10 American war prisoners.

Petty Officer Second Class Hiyoichi Ikeya walked out of the witness stockade at midnight, plunged into the nearby jungle growth, and slashed himself fatally across the abdomen with a razor—thus avoiding testifying for the prosecution. He had not yet appeared in the courtroom where the 19 defendants are on trial.

He left a note bidding his compatriots goodby and saying he was "sorry for this terrible act, and hope all my friends soon return to Japan."

Brazil Leaves Out Nicaragua

Rio de Janeiro, July 1 (AP)—The Brazilian Government announced officially today that it had invited all the American nations except Nicaragua to meet here August 15 to sign the projected hemisphere defense agreement. Most governments have not recognized the new Nicaraguan Government established recently after a bloodless revolution.

MARSHALL BLASTS RUSSIAN ATTACKS ON U.S. AID AIMS

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Sharply Denounces Charges European Program Is 'Imperialistic.'

'MALICIOUS,' HE SAYS

Bars Use of American Relief Funds for 'Political' Purposes.

WASHINGTON, July 1. — (AP) Secretary of State Marshall today assailed, as "fantastic" and "malicious," Russian charges that his aid-to-Europe plan represents dollar imperialism.

At the same time, he laid down the rule that whatever aid this country grants to war-stricken nations must not be used for "selfish economic or political" purposes but for the world's peace and security.

This was taken as his reply to critics who have demanded to know what conditions this country would attach to its assistance. Foreign Minister Molotov of Russia is reported to have raised such a question in Paris, where he is conferring with foreign ministers of Britain and France.

This conference grew out of Marshall's suggestion in a speech at Harvard University June 5 that the European nations get together to create an economic recovery program for themselves, making use first of their own resources. He promised that the United States would support that program to the fullest extent practicable.

Explains U. S. "Demands"

Marshall's remarks today, his first major speech since the Harvard address, were made before the Women's National Press Club. The occasion was the induction of Ruth Cowan of the Associated Press as the club's new president. A number of distinguished guests were present, including President Robert McLean of the Associated Press, and cabinet officers.

Marshall proclaimed four "demands" which he said the American people attach to economic assistance furnished foreign countries:

1. That it "shall be effectively used for the purpose for which it was intended" (either relief or economic reconstruction).
2. That it "should not be expended to serve selfish economic or political interests."
3. That it should be used "specifically to assist in economic rehabilitation."
4. That it should serve the purpose of "restoring hope and confidence among the people concerned that the world will know peace and security in the future."

Marshall spoke in general terms and did not specifically mention either the Paris meeting or Russia.

Scoffs at "Imperialism" Charges

He declared that "there could be no more fantastic misrepresentation, no more malicious distortion of the truth than the frequent propaganda assertions or implications that the United States has imperialist aims or that American aid has been offered in order to fasten upon the recipients some form of political and economic domination."

He declared that the United States had reduced its once powerful forces deployed from Germany to Japan down to the point where it has only small garrisons in enemy countries and that it has done so without attaching any conditions.

Similarly, he said that this country has poured into Europe since the end of the war 82,000,000 tons of goods valued at more than $9,000,000,000.

Then listing activities which American officials have frequently charged to the Soviet Union, Marshall continued:

"No political parties subservient to United States interests have been left behind in European countries to attempt conquest of governments from within.

"No American agents have sought to dominate the police establishment of European countries.

"No 'joint American-European companies' have been forced upon reluctant governments."

"I do not cite this record," the secretary of state asserted, "as evidence of our peaceful intentions by way of indulging in national boasting but merely because it is true and judging from some of the charges leveled against the United States it may be in danger of being forgotten."

Raps Smear Propaganda

Marshall said that whedever a free press operates in the world "departures from fact or principle, however skillfully promoted, can not survive very long." But he declared that such is not the case "where a free press is suppressed."

In many sections of the world, he continued, the United States is the target of "a continuous propaganda of misrepresentation."

"Our purposes are distorted, our motives impugned our traditions and institutions decried and smeared," he said.

This campaign of misrepresentation, Marshall continued, has involved both the degree and purpose of economic assistance furnished to other countries and he declared that "those responsible for this misrepresentation are doing a grave disservice to the suffering people whose future depends directly on the success of international cooperation in the economic field."

selfish economic or political interests."

Specific Use

3. Specifically be used "to assist in economic rehabilitation."
4. Serve "a great purpose in restoring hope and confidence among the peoples concerned that the world will know peace and security in the future."

Marshall did not refer directly to the Soviet Union by name or to the fact that in the Big Three conference at Paris Foreign Minister Molotov is reported to have taken a position in flat opposition to Marshall's proposals for European recovery.

The Russians have repeatedly charged, however, that the United States is trying to exploit a dollar imperialism and establish domination over countries it aids. The Soviets also have sought [illegible]erwise

Marshall Assails Russian 'Imperialism' Charges

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Washington, July 1 (AP)—Secretary of State Marshall today denounced as "milicious distortion" the charges, which have emanated from Russian sources, that the United States has "imperialist aims" in offering assistance to foreign nations.

Marshall told the Women's National Press Club in a luncheon address that "historical records clearly show that no people have ever acted more generously and more unselfishly than the American people in tendering assistance to alleviate distress and suffering."

Lists Four Requirements

At the same time, Marshall declared that the United States would make "demands" regarding the use of its contributions to world recovery. He laid down a list of four requirements for safeguarding the employment of American aid abroad.

Speaking at the club's ceremonies incident to the inauguration of Ruth Cowan of the Associated Press as president of the organization, Marshall said that the American people "emphatically demand" that their assistance to foreign countries should:

1. Be "effectively used for the purpose for which it was intended."
2. Not "be expended to serve selfish economic or political interests."

Specific Use

3. Specifically be used "to assist in economic rehabilitation."
4. Serve "a great purpose in restoring hope and confidence among the peoples concerned that the world will know peace and security in the future."

Marshall did not refer directly to the Soviet Union by name or to the fact that in the Big Three conference at Paris Foreign Minister Molotov is reported to have taken a position in flat opposition to Marshall's proposals for European recovery.

The Russians have repeatedly charged, however, that the United States is trying to exploit a dollar imperialism and establish domination over countries it aids. The Soviets also have sought, otherwise to discredit American motives.

"Fantastic Misrepresentation"

Marshall said:

"There could be no more fantastic misrepresentation, no more malicious distortion of the truth than the frequent propaganda assertions of implications that the United States has imperialist aims or that American aid has been offered in order to fasten upon the recipients some form of political and economic domination."

He then recalled that the United States demobilized "the greatest concentration of military power that the world has ever seen" and left only small garrisons in occupied enemy countries.

The Secretary said that no conditions were attached to the withdrawal and he declared that since the end of the war "American goods in the amount of some 82,000,000 tons, valued at over $9,000,000,000, have flowed into Europe from this country."

What U. S. Has Not Do[illegible]

He continued:

"No political parties subservient to United States interests have been left behind in European countries to attempt conquest of governments from within. No American agents have sought to dominate the police establishment of European countries. No 'joint American-

European countries' have been forced upon reluctant governments.

"I do not cite this record as evidence of our peaceful intentions by way of indulging in national boasting, but merely because it is true and judging from some of the charges leveled against the United States it may be in danger of being forgotten."

Marshall said American foreign policy, as is true of the policy in any democracy, has not "the slightest chance of being effective unless it enjoys popular support" and that, he declared, can be obtained only "through the medium of the press and the radio."

"With a free press serious departures from fact or principle, however skillfully promoted, cannot survive very long," he said.

This means, he continued, that whenever a free press operates propaganda which distorts American motives tends to "correct itself within a reasonable time" but this "is not the case where a free press is suppressed."

Text of Marshall Speech

JUL 1947

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—The text of Secretary of State Marshall's address today to the Women's National Press Club:

Some people think they see in the evolution of our political life evidences of radical changes in our policy on international affairs. The past two years have been replete with allegations that the coming and going of various public officials there has been an alteration of American foreign policy. Actually, the attitude of our people and of this Government has shown a remarkable degree of continuity in the face of a complicated and rapidly changing international situation.

The American people emerged from this war with an abiding determination to lay the foundations of a world order in which more could turn their hands to constructive tasks and look with confidence to the development of better lives for themselves and their children. It was for this reason, I think, that they took the prominent part they did in the establishment of the United Nations.

Popular Backing Held Essential

They have been sorely disappointed and disturbed by the setbacks which the principles of international organization have received. They recognize that the conditions of the post-war world have not proved to be as favorable as they had hoped to the development of this concept. They know that the task will be harder than appeared to be in prospect three years ago. But nothing has changed, I am sure, in their determination to create a world in which the principles of the United Nations can have a chance to take root and to flourish. It was on this determination that United States policy rested as the recent hostilities came to an end, and it is on this determination that it is based today.

In a democracy no policy, whether foreign or domestic, has the slightest chance of being effective unless it enjoys popular support. This, I think, is especially true of foreign affairs, where the remoteness of the events, and the strangeness of foreign national traditions, makes it very difficult for our people to get a clear understanding of even the elements of the problem. Under these conditions, the only way in which general or popular support can be secured for any measure relating to foreign affairs is through the medium of the press and radio.

The more complete the public understanding of the issues, the less the public will be swayed by the winds of passion and prejudice. The ideal that we could desire in this country would be a public opinion so well grounded that it would discount propaganda and would insure a steady and consistent support of the fundamental objectives of our foreign policy. We cannot expect 100 per cent support for any particular measure. Our democratic system thrives upon diversity of opinion, and it is this very diversity which operates as a correcting and improving mechanism. With a free press, serious departures from fact or principle, however skillfully promoted, cannot survive very long.

Campaign Called Deliberate

In addition to the difficulty of comprehending the multitudinous factors involved in foreign affairs, there is the fact of a continuous propaganda of misrepresentation. It is regrettable, but perhaps natural in view of our position in the world today, that much of this propaganda is directed against the United States. Our purposes are distorted, our motives impugned, our traditions and institutions decried and smeared. In countries where a free press operates, as I have remarked, such propaganda has a tendency to correct itself within a reasonable time. But this, unfortunately, is not the case where a free press is suppressed.

There has also been much of misunderstanding abroad of the degree and purpose of American economic assistance to other countries and of the conditions under which it has been extended. Much of this has been due to purposeful misrepresentation. Those responsible for this misrepresentation are doing a grave disservice to the suffering peoples, whose future depends directly on the success of international cooperation in the economic field.

Historical records clearly show that no people have ever acted more generously and more unselfishly than the American people in tendering assistance to alleviate distress and suffering. The history of past decades records numerous examples of readiness to lend a helping hand in situations where there could not possibly have been other compensation than the satisfaction that comes from assisting those in need.

But it would not be entirely accurate to say that the efforts of this Government to contribute to the restoration of world economy since the termination of the recent war have been motivated solely by considerations of charity. Our people do realize, I feel sure, that a stable and prosperous world is important to their own well-being. They also recognize that a contribution has already been made by many peoples or nations to such a world in the way of tremendous sacrifices in life and property suffered in the course of military operations. Since the United States suffered no such destruction on its own territory, although suffering heavy losses in lives and national wealth, our people felt it right that this country should make a direct contribution to reconstruction abroad.

Accordingly, they offered and expended out of the fruits of their own labor the enormous quantities of American goods and services which have gone to other countries during the past two years. And they have voiced no complaint that for the considerable part of this contribution there has been little of favorable reaction from certain areas abroad, that in fact there has been more of criticism than of appreciation.

Cites Rapid Demobilization

There could be no more fantastic misrepresentation, no more malicious distortion of the truth than the frequent propaganda assertions or implications that the United States has imperialist aims or that American aid has been offered in order to fasten upon the recipients some form of political and economic domination. At the end of the war our Government demobilized the greatest concentration of military power that the world has ever seen. Our armed strength was deployed from the Elbe in Germany to the islands of Japan. This great array was demobilized with amazing rapidity until only comparatively small garrisons of troops were left on the necessary occupation duty in the principal enemy countries. No conditions were attached to this withdrawal.

Since the termination of the war, American goods in the amount of some 82,000,000 tons, valued at over $9,000,000,000, have flowed into Europe from this country. No political parties subservient to United States interests have been left behind in European countries to attempt conquest of Governments from within. No American agents have sought to dominate the police establishment of European countries. No "joint American-European companies" have been forced upon reluctant Governments.

I do not cite this record as evidence of our peaceful intentions by way of indulging in national boasting but merely because it is true, and, judging from some of the charges leveled against the United States, it may be in danger of being forgotten.

It would be incorrect to say that the people of this country make no demands regarding the utilization of their contribution to world recovery. They emphatically demand that whatever they contribute shall be effectively used for the purpose for which it was intended; that it should not be expended to serve selfish economic or political interests, and that it should be employed specifically to assist in economic rehabilitation; finally, that it should serve a great purpose in restoring hope and confidence among the people concerned that the world will know peace and security in the future.

'Ike' Statement On Army Held Propaganda

JUL 1947

Washington, July 1 (AP) — Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's statement that the United States Army is a "poor second" to Russia's was labeled "propaganda for universal military training" today by Representative Short (R., Mo.).

Short suggested a congressional investigation of the army's status among world powers.

Eisenhower made the statement last week to the Senate Appropriations Committee in support of a plea that House cuts in the War Department's military budget be restored.

Short, second-ranking member of the House Armed Services Committee and an announced foe of universal training, was joined in his suggestion for an investigation by Chairman Leo E. Allen (R., Ill.) of the House Rules Committee.

Calleo "Scare" Statement

Discussing Eisenhower's testimony, Short declared:

"That is propaganda for universal military training intended to scare the American people.

"It is up to Congress to make an investigation to find out what has caused our Army to become a 'poor second' to Russia's in the face of huge appropriations and unheard-of surpluses of materials. Our army leaders should be called upon to explain what they have done with the unprecedented peacetime military appropriations. There has been too much double talk."

Short said that if the War Department's budget estimates do not "exclude" the possibility of war in 1948, as Eisenhower testified, "then they aren't doing anything to get ready for it."

Sees "Lot Of Dreaming"

"Despite the fact that we passed a stockpiling bill last year," he said, "the Army hasn't done a thing to obtain a stockpile of strategic materials that would be needed in a war. We have appropriated the necessary money, but apparently all we have got for it is a lot of dreaming. What are they waiting for? Another Pearl Harbor?"

Allen called Eisenhower's statement "surprising."

"What does he mean by a 'poor second'? does he mean quantitatively? Does he mean qualitatively?" Allen asked in a statement.

"If he means quantitatively, it might have been well for General Eisenhower to have pointed out that in manpower the United States Army never was the equal of Russia's in war or peace.

Cites Billions Allotted

"If he means qualitatively, I think the record of the United States Army in the recent war speaks more eloquently than any statement to a congressional committee. If the Army lacks quality today, I think a further explanation is needed from the General.

"We have appropriated more for the peacetime military establishment than ever before in history and certainly much more than any other nation has spent. . . . What have our military leaders been doing with all the billions furnished them?"

There was no immediate comment from Eisenhower or the War Department.

The House trimmed War Department requests by $435,000,000 in voting the Army $5,280,000,000 in cash and $280,000,000 in contractual authority for the year beginning today. The Senate has yet to act on the measure.

U.S. TO SCREEN OIL EXPORTS, BALL ASSERTS

JUL 1947

But He Tells House Group Russia Will Not Be Discriminated Against

Washington, July 1 (AP)—Max W. Ball, director of the Interior Department's oil and gas division, declared today that future exports of gasoline and oil will be "screened to see that they are in the broad national interest" of the United States.

But he told the House Commerce Committee "there is no thought of cutting off all exports, nor of discriminating against any one country." Wartime export controls over oil and petroleum were reimposed only yesterday.

Ball was called to discuss the mid-West gasoline shortage and winter fuel prospects in general, and—in particular—exports of oil and petroleum products to Russia.

Russia Gets Prewar Share

He told the committee the Russian shipments were approximately at their prewar level, amounting to about one eighth of one per cent of the United States output, and "certainly don't lead you to suspect stock-piling or anything like that."

Simultaneously, Vice Admiral W. W. Smith, chairman of the Maritime Commission, was denying before the House Merchant Marine Committee that any American flagship is transporting oil and oil products.

"The eight lend-lease tankers which Russia now has and which are operating under the Russian flag are not under the commission's control or jurisdiction, Only the State Department can get them back," he said.

"Ifs" In Winter Outlook

His assertion came in reply to contentions by Chairman Welchel (R., Ohio) that American-owned tankers are being used to ship oil abroad despite the possibility United States citizens may "freeze this winter" because of the difficulty in moving oil from one part of the country to another.

Ball told the Commerce Committee that the chances of avoiding widespread fuel shortages this winter depend upon a half dozen or more "ifs."

"If there are no further refinery strikes, if there is no prolonged coal strike, if the shipping strikes don't tie up too many tankers, if we can get tankcar construction, if there are no steel strikes and rail strikes, if—above all—there is no severe winter, then we'll get by with only spot shortages," he said.

Gasoline Shortage To Ease Off

"But," he cautioned, "if too many of these factors go bad, we'll have widespread shortages."

He expressed belief that the shortage of gasoline in the mid-West area would "ease off" by October.

Both Ball and John W. Boatwright, manager of the sales research department for Standard Oil of Indiana, blamed transportation difficulties and loss of refining capacity through plant shutdowns as contributing to the mid-West's problems.

At one point is his testimony, Ball termed John L. Lewis, coal miner union chief, the "best salesman" of oil and gas heating units, saying that Lewis has "scared more people" into buying that type of equipment than the salesmen for the industry.

He listed the "great increase" in oil burners as one factor in the shortage of oil and petroleum products being felt particularly in the mid-West.

SENATE APPROVES 13 MILLION FOR VOICE OF AMERICA

JUL 1947

WASHINGTON, July 1—(AP) The Senate agreed today to provide funds to support the State Department's foreign information program for the fiscal year beginning today.

It passed by voice vote a bill to

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allow $13,470,000 of the $31,381,220 which President Truman originally recommended. The measure now goes to the House, which cut the information program off without a cent.

The bill carries in all $551,813,000 to maintain the state, justice and commerce departments and the Federal judiciary. The amount is $12,836,508 more than the House voted.

Bill Now Goes to House

The House had eliminated funds for foreign information, including the "Voice of America" broadcast to Russia and other areas, on the grounds that the program was never authorized by basic legislation.

Since its passage of the appropriations bill, however, the House has approved a bill by Rep. Mundt (R-S.D.) to authorize the program.

A Senate foreign relations subcommittee will open hearings on the bill tomorrow.

The only fight prior to final passage of the appropriation measure today was over the funds for Federal aid to airports.

The appropriations committee had recommended the House-approved amount of $32,500,000 be made available to carry out the National Airport act, which authorizes grants to states and local communities on a matching basis.

Democratic Whip Lucas (D-Ill.) sought first to restore the full $65,000,000 which Mr. Truman asked in his budget, but his amendment was voted down 39 to 38.

Then he offered a substitute amendment to increase the fund to $50,000,000, but this was defeated 43 to 39.

255 Million Navy Building Plan Approved

JUL 1947

House committee okays funds and authorizations for proposed Sandy Point airfield near Annapolis. [Back page.]

Washington, July 1 (AP) — The House Armed Services Committee today approved a bill authorizing $255,000,000 in naval construction work on shore bases, and recommended appropriations of $127,800,000 for the work in the new fiscal year.

The projects include a $34,520,000 guided missile test center at Point Mugu, Cal., and a $27,650,000 aeronautical turbine laboratory at Trenton, N.J.

One Request Denied

The only project not approved in a list of 80 submitted to the committee was a Navy request to acquire 518 acres of land adjacent to the naval operating base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, for security purposes.

The Navy's new base at Guam was allocated more than $110,000,000 of the total authorized projects, and the subcommittee recommended 1948 fiscal year appropriations of more than $39,000,000 for this purpose.

To Dredge Harbor

Guam installations will include a $30,000,000 hospital, for which $7,000,000 in 1948 was recommended; installation of utilities; dredging of Apra harbor; building a bomb-proof radio communications center; a submarine and supply base, an ammunition depot and a fleet marine force base.

The committee recommended a 1948 appropriation of $16,500,000 for the Point Mugu 7,400-acre project, 40 miles north of Los Angeles.

The committee recommended $17,000,000 for the fiscal year beginning today for the Trenton laboratory.

Fund For Academy

Other projects approved on recommendation of a subcommittee included:

Facilities for flight indoctrination at the Annapolis Naval Academy, $3,000,000 recommended 1948 appropriation; $12,000,000 total authorization.

Development of post-graduate facilities at Monterey, Cal., $2,500,000 authorization and a similar recommended appropriation.

A $3,000,000 appropriation for a radio transmitting station at a location to be determined, with a total authorization of $7,000,000.

The committee recommended a total of $67,300,000 in 1948 appropriations for 44 projects in the United States and $60,500,000 for 36 others outside the country.

U.S. Part Is Approved In World Health Unit

Washington, July 1 (AP)—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today approved legislation providing for American participation in the world health organization.

The organization would establish world health and drug standards, set up sanitary requirements, and develop a uniform system of drug advertising and labeling.

Truman Signs Bill Putting U.S. In IRO

Washington, July 1 (AP)—President Truman today signed legislation making the United States a member of the International Refugee Organization, saying the IRO will give the world "new reason to believe that no problem is too difficult" for solution by co-operating nations.

Mr. Truman said he was "happy to accept membership" on behalf of this country as he signed the measure at a White House ceremony. The agency will operate through the United Nations.

Authorizes $73,500,000

Besides providing for United States participation in the IRO, the legislation authorizes a $73,500,000 contribution toward the care of Europe's 900,000 displaced persons in the next twelve months.

Mr. Truman also signed the necessary membership papers for deposit with Trygve Lie, secretary general of the United Nations, by Warren R. Austin, United States representative to the United Nations.

The President said in a statement:

"This action constitutes an important step toward the creation of an operating specialized agency established by the United Nations.

"I am confident that, through the International Refugee Organization, we shall give the world new reason to believe that no problem is too difficult if the nations firmly resolve to co-operate in solving it."

Calls For Monthly Payments

The legislation provides for payments from the United States contribution on a month-to-month basis to the IRO preparatory commission. The commission expects to take over administration of the displaced-persons camps until the IRO itself is organized.

Under the bill, the United States will carry 45.75 per cent — or $69,110,000 — of IRO's operating budget, and bear 39.89 per cent — or $1,915,000 — of its administrative costs. The IRO activities will be directed by a nine-member executive committee.

Senators Approve Whaling Pact

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP).—An international agreement for regulation of whaling won the approval today of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Under agreement, signed here Dec. 2, 1946, the length of whaling seasons and size of the catch would be regulated.

2 COMMISSIONS ENDORSED

House Group Votes U. S. Role in South Pacific, Caribbean

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—The House Foreign Affairs Committee today approved measures authorizing United States participation in two new international organizations, the South Pacific Commission and the Caribbean Commission.

Members of the South Pacific Commission include Australia, the Netherlands, France, New Zealand and Great Britain. It was formed in February to promote the "economic and social welfare and advancement of the non-self-governing territories" in the South Pacific.

The other organization was created for similar purposes in the Caribbean area. Its members are France, the Netherlands and Britain.

U. S. Warships to Attend Centennial of Liberia

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 1—The United States is sending three warships to Monrovia, Liberia, to take part in that country's centennial celebration, the State Department announced today.

President Truman's representative will be Brig. Gen. B. O. Davis, who will have the rank of Ambassador. He is the Army's only Negro general officer. The celebration runs from July 24 to Aug. 11.

The warships are the escort carrier Palau and the destroyers T. E. Frazier and Shannon.

FINAL "NO" ENDS EX G.I.'S ROMANCE

English Girl Had Changed Mind Before, It's Final Now

Chicago, July 1 (AP)—Rosanna Peveri, the English girl who balked at the altar yesterday, today said that her final decision in her international romance with ex-GI Peter Vasquez was "I'm definitely not getting married."

Rosanna, 24, traveled from London alone, against her parents' wishes, she said, to wed Vasquez, 26-year-old express company worker. But the trip to the altar last Sunday gave her qualms. In the middle of the ceremony she said, "No."

Marriage Off

That decided Peter. The marriage was off, he said, since "If she's not certain, it wouldn't be a good idea." Then Rosanna exercised her woman's prerogative again. She decided she wanted to go through with it after all.

But Peter left his parents' home, where Rosanna was staying, to live with friends. After a day's thinking it over, Rosanna made her negative decision, which she said was her final one.

"I've just gotten to feel that he's not really worth worrying about," she declared.

Will Not Return

Asked if she would return to Giovanni Castellani, the man she left behind in London, Rosanna said, "It wouldn't be right to marry someone you didn't love."

Castellani told London newsmen he had been engaged to Rosanna when she left England for the United States, and that he would be "happy to forget the past" if she would return to him. He is assistant manager of the cafe where Rosanna formerly worked as a waitress.

Like A Brother

But Rosanna described her "engagement" to Castellani as "just unofficial."

"He was more like a brother to me," she said.

The young English girl said today she would like to spend a few more days in Chicago, sightseeing, and then planned to go to live with her mother's sister, Mrs. Ida Mastrola, in Jersey City, N.J. She is attempting to arrange with the British consulate for an indefinite stay in the United States, and hopes to obtain employment doing embroidery and hand needlework.

"I don't intend to go back to England," she said.

BUDENZ DEEMS 'THIRD-PARTY' THREAT TO U.S.

JUL 1947

Views Movement As

Communist Attempt At 'Political Blackmail'

Chicago, July 1 (AP)—Louis F. Budenz, former editor of the *Daily Worker*, official Communist newspaper, said today the Communists are threatening the Truman Administration with a third party as "political blackmail."

Addressing the Kiwanis International convention, Budenz said that a statement in the June issue of *Political Affairs*, which he describes as "the official theoretical organ of the Communist party in America," proclaims "virtual warfare against the American nation."

"The third party movement in Communist hands is a piece of political blackmail directed at the present administration in the hope that this will compel a continuance of appeasement of Soviet Russia," Budenz said.

He said the June issue of *Political Affairs* stated that "American imperialism is seeking to Hitlerize the world."

Calls Party A Fifth Column

"To every trained Communist that term is clear," Budenz continued. "It means that the United States must be fought to the bitter end, and by every means at the disposal of the Communist conspiracy.

"To carry on this warfare against the American republic, the Communists further declare . . . that they will conduct within our country a battle for a people's peace. But what, pray, is a people's peace? It is the peace, they declare, desired by the Soviet dictatorship! It is a peace, then, in which the slave state is extended by continued aggressions, as we witness is the case."

Budenz said the Communist party in the United States was "a fifth column, having no right on American soil, totally alien to American life."

Flying Saucers Planes, Pilot Says

Portland, Ore., July 1 (AP)—A veteran Pacific coast pilot, Richard Rankin, today reported seeing the "flying saucers" over California and described them as planes.

The controversial "saucers" — some experts have questioned whether they exist—were high over Bakersfield June 23, said Rankin, a former flier who now lives in Palm Springs, Cal.

"These planes were maybe 9,000 feet up and fairly fast, maybe 300 or 400 miles an hour. I first counted ten of them in formation, going north. About 2.15 P.M. they returned on the reverse course, headed south, but there were only seven in the formation. . . . I couldn't make out the number or location of their propellers and couldn't distinguish any wings or tal. They appeared almost round. They looked just like pictures of the Navy's Flying Flapjack," Rankin told a reporter.

The Navy, however, has reported its "flying flapjack"—the XF5U-1—has never left Connecticut.

Rankin, brother of the late stunt pilot Tex Rankin, and a flyer with more than 7,000 hours in the air himself, said he hesitated to report what he saw until he read where others had reported the "saucers." He said he observed them from the ground.

Meanwhile new reports came in from Pacific Northwest residents. Two Portlanders, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Malliet, who said they "didn't believe the story" when they read it in the papers reported they saw at least ten of them flying noiselessly over the Columbia River about noon today.

Shortly afterward Mrs. R. A. Hunt, wife of the Jeffersoy county agent at Madras, Ore., 100 miles southeast of Portland, said she saw six of them high overhead.

Scientists Returning To Bikini Operation

JUL

San Diego, Cal., July 1 (AP)—Bound for Bikini Atoll, where exactly one year ago, an atomic bomb was exploded over the "Operation Crossroads" target fleet, the U.S.S. Chilton, floating headquarters for a scientific resurvey of the atoll, steamed out of San Diego harbor today.

The Chilton will be joined at Pearl Harbor by the submarine recsue vessel Coucal, and in the Marshall Islands, the task group will be completed by addition of the landing craft LCI-1016.

The ships will drop anchor in Bikini Lagoon about July 15, and for six weeks, a staff of civilian scientists and military technicians will conduct extensive studies of the entire area to determine lingering effects of the atom bomb blast.

YUGOSLAVIA RAPS U. S. IN UN TALK

Charges 'Intimidation' Tactics in Denying Balkan Accusations

JUL 1947

LAKE SUCCESS, July 1 — (AP) Yugoslavia struck back at the United States today with a veiled reference to "open intimidation" in the Balkans and a long denial that the Belgrade government ever stirred up trouble in that area.

Dr. Joza Vilfan, new Yugoslav delegate to the United Nations and former attorney general of his country, hit at the United States in an hour-long speech to the U. N. security council and, without naming names, he finally declared:

Hits at "Intimidation"

"We agree that most recently there exist in international relations methods of intimidation—no only concealed intimidation, as stated by the representative of the United States—but even open intimidation. In any event, Yugoslavia is the last country which could be accused of intimidation. But as to intimidation, the Balkan countries can tell much."

Warren R. Austin, United States delegate, charged in a sharp speech last week that Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania were causing the trouble in the Balkans. A majority of the U. N. Balkans investigating commission already had decided that those three countries were mainly responsible for the Balkan disorders.

Joining Albania and Bulgaria in their previous denials, Vilfan told the security council that:

1. The commission accusation that Yugoslavia supplied Greek partisans with arms was based on "unfounded, unverified and insignificant testimony."

2. Incidents involving aid to Greek guerrillas never occurred; they were invented by the Greek government.

Vilfan urged the council to discuss each question in the report separately. The report is the longest yet submitted by a U. N. commission and this procedure would tie up the council for an indefinite period.

Surprised by Objections

Fernand Van Langenhove, Belgium, expressed surprise at objections to a United States proposal that a frontier commission be created under the security council to help settle the Balkan border difficulties. He said the objection was that this would be contrary to the sovereignty of the states concerned but that he could not hide his surprise at seeing this invoked at the present stage of development of the law of nations.

As the council argued the case, a sub-commission left in Greece by the Balkans commission to watch the trouble zone was reporting difficulties with Yugoslavia and Bulgaria over reported new incidents.

The sub-commission said that Yugoslavia on June 27 refused permission for it to cross the Yugoslav-Greek border to investigate alleged incidents. Yugoslavia told the sub-commission that her investigation showed the incidents did not occur.

The sub-commission also said it had decided to request again permission from Bulgaria to investigate alleged frontier incidents along the Bulgarian-Greek border.

LONDON Aad xx supply.

AT CONCLUSION OF HIS SPEECH THE HOUSE DEFEATED, 278 TO 113, AN OPPOSITION MOTION AGAINST THE FOOD MINISTRY'S BUDGET ESTIMATE OF 330,000,000 POUNDS ($1,320,000,000).

STRACHEY SAID 313,000,000 POUNDS ($1,252,000,000) OF THE TOTAL WOULD GO FOR CONSUMER FOOD SUBSIDIES.

THE FOOD MINISTER SAID HE ALSO HOPED TO START NEGOTIATIONS SOON FOR MORE FOOD FROM EIRE, AND THAT HE WAS INVESTIGATING THE POSSIBILITY OF IMPORTS FROM INDONESIA.

"WE HOPE TO OBTAIN FEEDING STUFFS SOON FROM THE UNITED STATES, IN ADDITION TO THE 750,000 TONS ALREADY ON ORDER FROM THE ARGENTINE,", HE CONTINUED. HE DID NOT ELABORATE.

STRACHEY SAID DOMESTIC DISTRIBUTION CONTROLS WOULD BE REMOVED FROM FOODSTUFFS ON WHICH "SUPPLY IS BECOMING REASONABLY PLENTIFUL AND SUPPLY AND DEMAND ARE COMING INTO BALANCE AT A REASONABLE PRICE LEVEL."

TOUCHING ON THE BRITISH TRADE MISSION NOW IN MOSCOW SEEKING GRAIN, AMONG OTHER COMMODITIES, THE FOOD MINISTER SAID THAT "IF TOLERATION AND MODERATION ARE SHOWN BY BOTH SIDES, SOMETHING OF GREAT VALUE TO THE ECONOMY OF BOTH COUNTRIES MIGHT EMERGE." London aad xx weeks.

HE DID NOT SAY HOW BRITAIN WOULD PAY FOR FOOD IMPORTS FROM YUGOSLAVIA AND HUNGARY, BUT PRESUMABLY BOTH COUNTRIES WANT BRITISH MACHINERY IN EXCHANGE, AS RUSSIA DOES.

STRACHEY FIRMLY DEFENDED GOVERNMENT BULK BUYING OF FOOD, SAYING IT WAS THE ONLY METHOD UNDER PRESENT CONDITIONS OF ASSURING SUPPLIES OVER A LONG PERIOD AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

"THERE IS NO FOOD CRISIS, AND THERE WILL BE NO FOOD CRISIS BETWEEN NOW AND NEXT HARVEST," HE DECLARED.

ARGENTINA, THE FOOD MINISTER SAID, SELLS MEAT TO BRITAIN AT A "REASONABLE" PRICE BECAUSE BRITAIN IS WILLING TO BUY A BULK 83 PER CENT OF THE ARGENTINE EXPORTABLE SURPLUS. HE ADDED THAT THE AGREEMENT TO PURCHASE CANADIAN WHEAT AT $1.55 A BUSHEL WAS WORKING OUT TO THE ADVANTAGE OF BOTH COUNTRIES.

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London Aad xx troops

ALL THE ARMED FORCES OF INDIA WILL REMAIN UNDER THE PRESENT COMMANDER, FIELD MARSHAL SIR CLAUDE AUCHINLECK, UNTIL THEY FINALLY HAVE BEEN SORTED INTO TWO DISTINCT FORCES AND THE TWO GOVERNMENTS OF INDIA ARE IN A POSITION TO FEED, PAY AND CLOTHE THEIR RESPECTIVE FORCES.

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FOLO CHICAGO (AS)

LONDON, JULY 1-(AP)-THE BRITISH G.I. BRIDE-TO-BE WHO SAID "NO" INSTEAD OF "I DO" AT THE ALTAR IN CHICAGO SUNDAY, AND STILL DO. I SHALL BE HAPPY TO FORGET THE PAST IF SHE COMES BACK TO ME," SAID GIOVANNI CASTELLANI, ASSISTANT CAFE MANAGER WHO WAS ENGAGED TO ROSANNA WHEN SHE LEFT FOR THE U.S. LAST MAY.

ROSANNA'S MOTHER, MRS. SAMUEL PEVERI, SAID ROSANNA WAS ENGAGED FOR 18 MONTHS TO CASTELLANI AND WORKED AS A WAITRESS IN THE CAFE. BUT ON D-DAY, THE MOTHER SAID, ROSANNA MET PETER VASQUEZ--WHOM SHE WAS TO HAVE MARRIED SUNDAY--IN A TEA SHOP.

GIOVANNI WAITED WITH INTENSE INTEREST TO LEARN WHETHER ROSANNA AND PETER WILL GET MARRIED AFTER ALL. "THERE CAN BE NOBODY ELSE FOR ME," HE SAID.

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(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 11:30 A.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TUESDAY, JULY 1)

(ADVANCE) LONDON, JULY 1-(AP)-THE OFFICIAL LONDON GAZETTE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT MISS VIRGINIA COWLES, AMERICAN-BORN WAR CORRESPONDENT, HAD BEEN AWARDED THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE FOR HER WAR REPORTING.

KING GEORGE V FOUNDED THE ORDER IN 1917 TO COMMEND WAR SERVICES OF BOTH MEN AND WOMEN.

MISS COWLES, DAUGHTER OF DR. EDWARD SPENCER COWLES, NEW YORK PSYCHIATRIST, [illegible] HAS BEEN A WAR CORRESPONDENT IN SPAIN, FRANCE, FINLAND, NORTH AFRICA AND ITALY. SHE IS THE DAUGHTER OF DR. EDWARD SPENCER COWLES, NEW YORK PSYCHIATRIST, AND THE WIFE OF AIDAN CRAWLEY, LABOR MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 11:30 A.M., EST, TUESDAY, JULY 1)

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THIRD LEAD ECONOMIC

BY JOSEPH E.DYNAN

PARIS,JULY 1-(AP)-FRENCH INFORMANTS SAID TODAY FRANCE'S FOREIGN MINISTER, GEORGES BIDAULT, HAD DELAYED--AT LEAST TEMPORARILY--THE COLLAPSE OF THE THREE-POWER CONFERENCE CONSIDERING AMERICAN AID FOR EUROPE BY OFFERING A NEW PROPOSAL.

THE RUSSIAN, BRITISH AND FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTERS WILL MEET AGAIN TOMORROW AFTERNOON, THESE SOURCES SAID.

TODAY'S SESSION--THE FOURTH HELD BY THE MINISTERS--LASTED FOR ONLY AN HOUR AND A HALF. BEFORE THE MINISTERS CONVENED TODAY THERE HAD BEEN SPECULATION THAT THIS MIGHT BE THEIR LAST MEETING, SINCE SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER V.M.MOLOTOV VIRTUALLY HAS VETOED THE PROPOSAL FOR EUROPEAN AID ADVANCED BY U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL.

HOWEVER, BIDAULT KEPT THE CONFERENCE ALIVE, THE FRENCH SAID, BY SUGGESTING ESTABLISHMENT OF A SPECIAL INFORMATION GROUP COMPOSED OF THOSE EUROPEAN COUNTRIES WHICH WISHED TO AFFILIATE WITH SUCH A BODY. THE ORGANIZATION WOULD NOT INTERVENE IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF ANY F THESE COUNTRIES, AND NO ACTION WOULD BE TAKEN WHICH

JUL 1947

ANY COUNTRY COULD CONSIDER A VIOLATION OF ITS SOVEREIGNTY.
THE COMMITTEE WOULD BE CALLED ON TO REPORT BEFORE SEPT. 1, 1947
ON EUROPE'S BALANCE SHEET OF NEEDS AND ASSETS. MARSHALL HAD SUGGESTED
IN A JUNE 5 SPEECH AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD
CONSIDER WHAT AID IT COULD EXTEND TO EUROPE IF THE EUROPEAN NATIONS
THEMSELVES AGREED ON AN OVERALL PLAN CONCERNING WHAT THEY LACKED AND
WHAT THEY COULD SUPPLY THEMSELVES.
UNDER BIDAULT'S PLAN INFORMATION FOR THE "COMMITTEE OF COOPERATION"
WOULD BE GIVEN VOLUNTARILY BY THE COUNTRIES THAT VOLUNTEERED TO
JOIN THE GROUP.
OCCUPATION COMMANDERS IN GERMANY, THE INFORMANTS SAID, WOULD FURNISH
THE BALANCE SHEET FOR THAT COUNTRY, BUT EVERY FACT INVOLVED IN
GERMANY'S REPORT WOULD HAVE TO BE SUBJECT TO THE DECISIONS OF THE COUNCIL
OF FOREIGN MINISTERS AND THE CONTROL COUNCIL.
SUBCOMMITTEES OF THE COOPERATION COMMITTEE WOULD BE FORMED FOR FOOD
AND AGRICULTURE, POWER, TRANSPORT, CAPITAL GOODS, EQUIPMENT AND THE
STEEL INDUSTRY.
BEFORE BIDAULT'S COMPROMISE WAS OFFERED, BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY
ERNEST BEVIN AND BIDAULT WERE REPORTED READY TO PROCEED IN
CONTINENTAL ECONOMIC PLANNING WITHOUT THE SOVIET UNION IF THE
CONFERENCE DOES END IN FAILURE.
TODAY'S SESSION ETC. X X X SIXTH GRAPH, SECOND LEAD (A160)

BJ312PED

JUL 1947

HE HINTED AT THE POSSIBILITY OF FURTHER SENSATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS.
SEVERAL OF THOSE ALREADY ACCUSED, HOWEVER, SCOFFED AT CHARGES
THAT THEY HAD PLOTTED TO OVERTHROW THE GOVERNMENT BY FORCE.
MAJ.JEAN-GEORGES LOUSTAUNEAU-LACAU, ONE OF THOSE JAILED AS AN
ALLEGED RINGLEADER OF THE "BLACK MAQUIS," CONCEDED THAT HE HAD BEEN IN
CONTACT FOR THE PAST TWO YEARS WITH COUNT ESME HENRI DE VULPIAN--
ANOTHER OF THE ACCUSED, BUT SAID THEY HAD BEEN SOLELY CONCERNED WITH
THE "BATTLE AGAINST COMMUNISM."
"I HAVE ALWAYS FAVORED A LEGAL AND IDEOLOGICAL WAR," HE
DECLARED. "I AM NOT A PARTISAN OF ARMED BATTLE."

A28

LOUSTAUNEAU-LACAU HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED WITH THE CLANDESTINE
"CAGOULARDS" (HOODED ONES)--AN ANTI-LEFTIST ORGANIZATION SOMEWHAT
SIMILAR TO THE AMERICAN KU KLUX KLAN. A FORMER AID TO MRSHAL HENRI-
PHILIPPE PETAIN WHEN PETAIN WAS WAR MINISTER IN 1934, HE HELD

A MINOR POSITION IN THE VICHY GOVERNMENT BUT LATER BECAME A RESISTANCE LEADER AND FOUGHT AGAINST THE GERMANS.

ANOTHER OF THOSE WHO LAUGHED AT CHARGES OF AN ARMED PLOT WAS THE ABBE LUDOVIC RAULT, CURE OF LA POTERIE NEAR LAMBALLE, BRITTANY, WHO WAS ARRESTED AND LATER GIVEN PROVISIONAL LIBERTY. THE ABBE, A RESISTANCE LEADER DURING THE GERMAN OCCUPATION, DECLARED THAT A POLICE ASSERTION THAT AN IMPORTANT CACHE OF MACHINEGUNS WAS FOUND ON HIS PROPERTY WAS FALSE.

"AN AMERICAN RIFLE, AN AMERICAN CARBINE, A FEW CARTRIDGES," SCOFFED. "THAT IS WHAT THEY FOUND. THEY WERE LEFT OVER FROM THE WAR."

NO COMMUNICATION WAS POSSIBLE WITH DE VULPIAN OR WITH GEN. MAURICE GUILLAUDOT, INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE NATIONAL GENDARMERIE, WHOM DEPREUX LISTED AMONG THOSE ARRESTED.

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF THOSE HELD WAS NOT DISCLOSED BY DEPREUX. HE DECLARED THE "BLACK MAQUI" MOVEMENT WAS COMPOSED OF RIGHTWING RESISTANCE LEADERS, MONARCHISTS AND VICHY COLLABORATORS.

JP432AED

1947

THESE SUB-COMMITTEES WOULD RECEIVE REQUESTS FOR AID FROM VARIOUS NATIONS AND ESTABLISH A PROGRAM FOR MEETING THE APPLICATIONS, WITH PRIORITY FOR NATIONS THAT HAD BEEN OCCUPIED BY GERMANY AND THAT HAD CONTRIBUTED TO THE ALLIED VICTORY. THEY WOULD ASCERTAIN HOW MUCH WAS FORTHCOMING FROM AMERICA AND MAINTAIN LIAISON WITH THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE.

EARLIER, MOLOTOV WAS REPORTED TO HAVE TURNED DOWN A REVISED VERSION OF THE ORIGINAL BRITISH-FRENCH PLAN ON THE GROUND THAT IT WOULD BE "AN ATTEMPT TO IMPOSE BY FORCE A PLANNED ECONOMY ON SMALLER COUNTRIES, TO MAKE THEM MODIFY THEIR OWN NATIONAL PLANS AND COMMERCIAL ACCORDS."

BEVIN, SAID SOURCES IN TOUCH WITH THE PROCEEDINGS, HAD URGED ESTABLISHMENT OF A STEERING COMMITTEE AND FOUR INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL SUBCOMMITTEES TO SURVEY EUROPEAN RESOURCES AND NEEDS AND PRESENT THE PROJECT TO WASHINGTON BY SEPT.1. THEY WOULD COORDINATE THE CONTINENT'S PRODUCTION AND OTHER ECONOMIC ACTIVITY THROUGH THE NEXT FOUR YEARS.

THESE COMMITTEES WOULD COMPRISE BRITAIN, FRANCE, RUSSIA AND FOUR OTHER NATIONS TO WORK IN "FRIENDLY LIAISON" WITH THE U.S., THE MILITARY GOVERNMENTS OF GERMANY AND THE U.N. ECONOMIC COMMISSION. SPAIN WOULD BE EXCLUDED.

JP416AED

A14

SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL, SPEAKING IN WASHINGTON, DENOUNCED AS A MALICIOUS DISTORTION" CHARGES FROM RUSSIAN SOURCES THAT THE UNITED STATES SOUGHT TO USE THE AID-EUROPE PLAN FOR IMPERIALISTIC AIMS.

MARSHALL SAID THE UNITED STATES WAS DETERMINED TO PREVENT ITS ASSISTANCE TO EUROPE FROM BEING USED FOR SELFISH ECONOMIC OR POLITICAL PURPOSES.

BIDAULT'S NEW PROPOSALS STRESSED THAT PARTICIPATING NATIONS WOULD FURNISH THE GENERAL COOPERATION COMMITTEE WITH INFORMATION ON THEIR NEEDS AND RESOURCES OF THEIR OWN FREE WILL. THE COMMITTEE WOULD DETERMINE HOW MUCH PRODUCTIVE DEVELOPMENT EACH NATION COULD MAKE FROM ITS OWN EFFORTS AND BY INTRA-EUROPEAN EXCHANGE OF AVAILABLE RESOURCES.

IN THE CASE OF GERMANY, SUCH INFORMATION WOULD BE SUPPLIED BY THE ALLIED COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF FOR THE FOUR ZONES. THE DEVELOPMENT OF GERMAN PRODUCTION WOULD BE REQUIRED TO CONFORM WITH DECISIONS OF THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL AND THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' COUNCIL.

THE WHOLE PROJECT FOR SUCH AN ORGANIZATION, BIDAULT SUGGESTED, SHOULD BE SUBMITTED TO THE ECONOMIC COMMISSI MEETING WHICH OPENS IN GENEVA JULY 5. THE SEAT OF THE PROPOSED NEW AGENCY WOULD BE

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THE WHOLE PROJECT FOR SUCH AN ORGANIZATION, BIDAULT SUGGESTED, SHOULD BE SUBMITTED TO THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE AT ITS NEXT MEETING WHICH OPENS IN GENEVA JULY 5. THE SEAT OF THE PROPOSED NEW AGENCY WOULD BE IN PARIS.

MOLOTOV ASKED WHETHER FRANCE PROPOSED TO EMPLOY GERMANY'S RESOURCES IMMEDIATELY TO MEET EUROPEAN NEEDS WITHOUT REGARD TO REPARATIONS WHICH GERMANY IS EXPECTED TO PAY ALLIED NATIONS. BIDAULT REPLIED THAT WAS A QUESTION FOR THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' COUNCIL, AND REFERRED MOLOTOV TO THE CLAUSE IN THE FRENCH PLAN SUBJECTING ALL DECISIONS ON GERMANY TO THE ALLIED AUTHORITIES.

MOLOTOV ALSO INQUIRED WHETHER FRANCE HAD CHANGED HER VIEWS ON ALLOWING THE LEVEL OF INDUSTRY IN GERMANY TO BE RAISED. BIDAULT SAID FRENCH VIEWS ON THE LEVEL OF INDUSTRY WERE TIED TO THE SETTLEMENT OF REPARATIONS AND THE SATISFACTION OF FRENCH DEMANDS ON THE SAAR AND THE RUHR.

BJ525PED

ROME, JULY 1-(AP)-THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY'S COMMITTEE ON TREATIES TODAY BEGAN CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION FOR RATIFICATION OF THE ITALIAN PEACE TREATY. FORMAL DEBATE ON THE LEGISLATION IS EXPECTED TO BEGIN IN THE ASSEMBLY NEXT WEEK.

JS741AED

JUL 1947

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, JULY 1-(AP)-PRIVATE COMPETITIVE ENTERPRISE "CAN AND DOES PROVIDE FULL FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION WHILE PRESERVING AND DEFENDING THE FREEDOM OF THE INDIVIDUAL," JAMES DAVID ZELLERBACH, UNITED STATES EMPLOYERS DELEGATE TO THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE, SAID TODAY.

ZELLERBACH, A PAPER PRODUCTS MANUFACTURER OF SAN FRANCISCO, ADDRESSED A PLENARY SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE.

DECLARING HE REGRETTED THAT IN SOME QUARTERS "IT HAS BECOME FASHIONABLE TO LOOK UPON PROFIT WITH A JAUNDICED EYE," ZELLERBACH SAID THE "RECORD HIGH LEVEL OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES TODAY" COULD NOT HAVE BEEN REACHED "IF IT WERE NOT FOR THE FACT THAT A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF WORKERS ARE EMPLOYED IN THE PRODUCTION OF CAPITAL GOODS." HE SAID THE SOVIET UNION DESTROYS THE INCENTIVE TO PRODUCE.

FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION, THE MANUFACTURER SAID, IS A BASIC FREEDOM WHICH "CAN ONLY BE SAFEGUARDED BY ACTIVE AND CONSTRUCTIVE USE OF IT; BY WORKERS TO IMPROVE THEIR OWN CONDITIONS WITHOUT ADVERSELY AFFECTING THE RIGHTS OF OTHERS; BY EMPLOYERS TO MORE EFFECTIVELY DISCHARGE THEIR MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES."

HE ADDED THAT "FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION IS NOT AN END IN ITSELF BUT A MEANS OF ACHIEVING ENDURING PROGRESS" BOTH FOR EMPLOYES AND SOCIETY.

B1112AED

30. 24- 10685

GENEVA, JULY 1-(AP)-SENATOR THOMAS (D-UTAH), A MEMBER OF THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION TO THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE, WILL FLY TO ROTTERDAM TOMORROW AND WILL SAIL FROM THERE FOR THE UNITED STATES.
WW946PED

(ADVANCE) NUERNBERG, JULY 1-(AP)-FOURTEEN GERMANS WERE INDICTED TODAY FOR TRIAL BY A UNITED STATES WARCRIMES COURT ON CHARGES THAT THEY SYSTEMATICALLY EXTERMINATED AND ENSLAVED MILLIONS OF NON-ARYANS IN A VAST HITLERIAN SCHEME TO ESTABLISH NAZI RACIAL SUPREMACY.

THIRTEEN OF THE ACCUSED WERE OFFICERS IN THE S.S., HITLER'S ELITE GUARD, AND THUS WERE ALSO ACCUSED OF BEING MEMBERS OF A CRIMINAL ORGANIZATION.

ALL WERE ALLEGEDLY CONNECTED WITH FOUR ORGANIZATIONS WHICH THE INDICTMENT ACCUSED OF COOPERATION IN "A SYSTEMATIC PROGRAM OF GENOCIDE, AIMED AT THE DESTRUCTION OF FOREIGN NATIONALS AND ETHNIC GROUPS AND IN PART BY ELIMINATION AND SUPPRESSION OF NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS."

THE INDICTMENT CHARGED THEY CARRIED OUT THEIR VICTORIOUS PROGRAM BY:

1. KIDNAPING THE CHILDREN OF CONQUERED FOREIGN NATIONALS IN ORDER TO SELECT FOR GERMANISATION THOSE WHO WERE CONSIDERED OF "RACIAL VALUE."

2. ENCOURAGING AND COMPELLING ABORTIONS ON EASTERN WORKERS FOR THE PURPOSES OF PRESERVING THEIR WORKING CAPACITY AS SLAVE LABOR AND WEAKENING THE EASTERN NATIONS.

3. TAKING AWAY INFANTS BORN TO EASTERN WORKERS IN GERMANY, EITHER TO EXTERMINATE THEM OR TO GERMANIZE THEM.

4. EXECUTING, IMPRISONING IN CONCENTRATION CAMPS, OR GERMANIZING EASTERN WORKERS AND PRISONERS OF WAR WHO HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH GERMANS.

5. PREVENTING MARRIAGE AND HEMPERING REPRODUCTION OF ENEMY NATIONALS BY PROHIBITIVE MEASURES.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A. M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME TODAY JULY 1)
JT813AED NM

JUL 1947

NIGHT LEAD CLAY (140)

STUTTGART, GERMANY, JULY 1-(AP)-GEN.LUCIUS D.CLAY SAID TODAY THE NUMBER OF GERMANS CROSSING ILLEGALLY FROM RUSSIAN TO AMERICAN OCCUPATION ZONES HAD INCREASED RECENTLY BUT THAT THERE WAS NOTHING TO SUBSTANTIATE RUMORS OF AN ORGANIZED EXODUS.

THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNOR'S STATEMENT WAS MADE AT A NEWS CONFERENCE FOLLOWING A MONTHLY MEETING OF GERMAN MINISTER PRESIDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES ZONE.

ASKED ABOUT REPORTS THAT THE IMMIGRANTS WERE FLEEING A RUSSIAN MILITARY OR LABOR DRAFT, CLAY REPLIED HE THOUGHT "MOST OF THESE PEOPLE ARE JUST HUNGRY AND HOPE TO GET MORE FOOD HERE."

AT THE SAME TIME, CLAY DENIED REPORTS THAT AMERICAN OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES HAD QUESTIONED DR.HJALMAR SCHACHT, HITLER'S FORMER FINANCE MINISTER NOW SERVING AN EIGHT-YEAR DENAZIFICATION TERM, ABOUT ANY PLAN TO REVIVE GERMANY'S ECONOMY.

ON THE QUESTION OF FOOD, CLAY SAID THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN HAD IMPORTED A RECORD OF 484,000 TONS OF GRAINS INTO THEIR ECONOMICALLY MERGED ZONES DURING JUNE.

PS837PED

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...H ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN ANTI-TITO

...ON CHARGES OF ILLEGAL POSSESSION

...STYRIA NEAR THE YUGOSLAV BORDER.

...VE BELONGED TO A TERRORIST ORGANIZATION

...UGOSLAVIA, WERE ARRESTED BY AUSTRIAN

...OUNTAINS NEAR THE BORDER. AUTHORITIES

...TALIAN, GERMAN AND RUSSIAN TOMMYGUNS

...R PORTED THEY HAD BRITISH,

...AND SEVERAL HAND GRENADES.

"WHITE GUARDISTS" HAVE GONE ON TRIAL ON

...OF WEAPONS IN LEIBNITZ, SITUATED IN STY...

(THE DEFENDANTS, SAID TO HAVE ...

...OPOSED TO PREMIER MARSHAL TITO OF YUGO...

...OLICE AND BRITISH PATROLS IN THE MOUNTA...

JUL

MADRID, JULY 1-(AP)-"CASA AMERICANA," STARTED BY THE U.S. OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION DURING THE WAR AS AN INFORMATION AND CULTURAL CENTER, VIRTUALLY ENDED ITS ACTIVITIES TODAY AS A RESULT OF LACK OF AN APPROPRIATION FOR THE NEW FISCAL YEAR.

PAUL CULBERTSON, CHARGE D'AFAIRES AT THE U.S.EMBASSY, SAID HE HOPED TO KEEP THE LIBRARY OPEN AND TO CONTINUE DISTRIBUTION OF THE DAILY NEWS BULLETIN IN ENGLISH AND SPANISH, BUT APPROXIMATELY 20 EMPLOYES--INCLUDING THREE AMERICANS--WERE SLATED TO LOSE THEIR JOBS.

THE AMERICANS WHO WILL LOSE THEIR POSTS INCLUDE LESLEY FROST, DAUGHTER OF POET ROBERT FROST, WHO IS THE LIBRARIAN, AND TED PAHLE, HEAD OF THE MOVIE SECTION.

JP63293$

JUL

athens, july 1 - (ap) - napoleon zervas, minister of public order, said today the greek government had smashed a communist terrorist organization in salonika by arresting 48 of its members within the past two months.

the organization plotted to establish a "free state" in macedonia, zervas said, and was discovered by the government gendarmerie during the investigation of the hand grenade slaying of two air force officers in salonika may 1.

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at another news conference, brig. stylianos manidakis, spokesman for the army general staff, said 4,000 to 5,000 greek guerillas had massed in the mountainous areas south of the yugoslav and albanian burders. the concentration consisted of guerillas who operated there regularly and other rebels who escaped the army offensive in southern greece in the past three months.

30. 24- 10687

Rangoon, Burma, July 1-(AP)-U Shwe Kyaing, leader of the Sandoway branch of the dominant anti-fascist peoples freedom league, told the executive council today that communist guerrilla troops in his district of Arakan had seized arms and were making terror raids on towns. JUL 1947

He said government forces of Gurkhs and Chin troops plus volunteers were preparing a determined attack on the Communists. Both sides, he said, were "armed to the teeth" and tension was great.

He said the government held the municipal part of the town of Sandoway but that communist guerrillas surrounded it. Negotiations between town officials and communists were said to have collapsed.

01500 apr rm 1225

NEW DELHI, JULY 1-(AP)-HENRY F.GRADY, FIRST U.S.AMBASSADOR TO INDIA, PRESENTED HIS CREDENTIALS TODAY TO VICEROY LORD MOUNTBATTEN IN A BRIEF FORMAL CEREMONY AT THE VICEREGAL LODGE.

IN A PREPARED SPEECH GRADY SAID HIS PURPOSE HERE WOULD BE TO CEMENT AND DEVELOP CORDIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN INDIA AND THE UNITED STATES. MOUNTBATTEN ASSURED HIM OF HIS COOPERATION.

JT730AED NM JUL 1947

BANGKOK, JULY 1-(AP)-SIAMESE PREMIER LUANG THAMRONG NAWASUWAT SAID TODAY SIAM AND FRANCE WOULD SPONSOR FORMATION OF AN ALL-SOUTHEAST ASIA UNION TO COMPRISE SIAM, CAMBODIA AND VIET-NAM, WITH BURMA, INDIA, INDONESIA AND BORNEO TO BE INVITED LATER.

HE SAID THE UNION WOULD CONSIDER PROPOSED REGIONAL SYSTEMS OF IRRIGATION, FISHERIES AND COMMUNICATIONS. THE IDEA ORIGINATED WITH THE FRENCH, THE PREMIER REPORTED, AND HAS BEEN DISCUSSED IN WASHINGTON AND PARIS BY SIAMESE ELDER STATESMAN NAI PRIDI PHANOMYONG.

R0825AED

SINGAPORE, JULY 1-(AP)-THE MALAYAN GOVERNMENTS, TO INCREASE REVENUES, ALMOST DOUBLED GASOLINE IMPORT DUTIES TODAY AND REMOVED GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES WHICH HAD HELPED KEEP DOWN PRICES OF SUGAR AND FLOUR.

SIMULTANEOUSLY THEY UPPED THE CONTROL PRICES OF SUGAR AND FLOUR MORE THAN 50 PERCENT. HOWEVER, THE GOVERNMENT SUBSIDY PAID ON RICE REMAINED IN EFFECT.

THE SINGAPORE GOVERNMENT ESTIMATED THAT IT WOULD SAVE ABOUT $2,000,000 (U. S.) A MONTH BY ABOLITION OF THE SUBSIDIES ALONE. NO ESTIMATE OF THIS SORT WAS AVAILABLE FROM THE MALAYAN UNION.

RAISING THE GASOLINE DUTY INCREASED THE CONTROL PRICE FROM 47 1/2 TO 63 1/2 CENTS A GALLON. THE NEW CONTROL PRICE OF SUGAR WAS 11 CENTS A POUND AND OF FLOUR NINE CENTS A POUND.

JT713AED JUL 1947

THE REFUGEES SAID A WAVE OF IMMIGRANTS CAME INTO SINKIANG FROM RUSSIA IN 1935, AFTER PROCLAMATION OF A NEW RUSSIAN CONSTITUTION, AND THAT THE TOTAL NUMBER OF REFUGEES THERE AT THAT TIME WAS ABOUT 20,000.

IN 1940, LARGELY BECAUSE OF COERCION BY SOVIET AGENTS, THEY ASSERTED, ABOUT THREE-FOURTHS OF THE REFUGEES TOOK OUT SOVIET REGISTRATION PAPERS. THE OTHERS REFUSED.

THE REFUGEES ALSO CHARGED THAT NEWLY-REGISTERED SOVIET CITIZENS TOOK PART IN AN OUTBREAK AT TIHWA, SINKIANG CAPITAL, IN NOVEMBER, 1944. THEY SAID THAT SOME PRO-SOVIET CITIZENS WHO HAD BEEN JAILED TWO YEARS EARLIER WERE FREED IN THIS OUTBREAK, BUT THAT OTHER CRIMINALS IN THE JAIL WERE EXECUTED EN MASSE AND BURIED IN A COMMON GRAVE.

ED ARTICLARS

NIGHT LEAD CHINESE (400)

SHANGHAI, JULY 1-(AP)-THE STILL INCREASING COST OF LIVING AND THE SINKIANG SITUATION BOUNDED BACK INTO THE NEWS TODAY TO SHARE INTEREST WITH THE CIVIL WAR.

SHGNAGHAI AUTHORITIES REVISED THE LIVING COST INDEX TO 25,300 TIMES THE 1936 LEVEL. THE FIGURE WAS 23,500 A MONTH AGO. THE INDEX MEANT THAT OFFICIALLY THE CHINESE WORKMAN'S MONEY WAS WORTH ONLY 1/25,300TH OF ITS 1936 PURCHASING VALUE. THEORTETICALLY, WAGES ARE BASED ON THE INDEX. ACTUALLY, THEY LAG FAR BEHIND IT.

THE PRO-GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER SIN WEN PAO REPORTED RICE RIOTS OCCURRED SATURDAY IN THE SZECHWAN PROVINCIAL CAPITAL, CHENGTU. IT SAID THE CAUSE WAS "MAN MADE FAMINE," BUT DID NOT EXPLAIN. NEITHER DID IT REPORT CASUALTIES. SEVERAL SHO'S AND FOOD STALLS WERE RAIDED.

THE EARLY JUNE OUTER MONGOL INCURSION OF SINGKIANG, REMOTE NORTHWESTERN PROVINCE, WAS RECALLED BY THE ARRIVAL OF PENNILESS, WEARY, TATTERED WHITE RUSSIANS WITH STORIES OF RUSSIAN COERCION.

THE WHITE RUSSIANS CHARGED THAT SOVIET AGENTS, POSING AS MONGOLS, TRIED TO COERCE THEM AND OTHERS INTO SIGNING SOVIET REGISTRATION PAPERS AND THAT TROOPS "IN RUSSIAN UNIFORM" WERE STATIONED IN THE DISPUTED SINKIANG-OUTER MONGOLIA BOUNDARY AREA.

OUTER MONGOLIA, A REPULIC, IS SOVIET DOMINATED.

THE REFUGEES' PARENTS HAD FLED FROM RUSSIA TO SINKIANG BETWEEN 1917 AND 1923. THEY SAID THERE WERE ABOUT 20,000 RUSSIANS IN SINKIANG, MANY OF WHOM ARRIVED IN 1936 AFTER THE PROCLAMATION OF A NEW SOVIET CONSTITUTION. THEY SAID THAT IN 1940, UNDER SOVIET AGENT COERCION, ABOUT THREE-FOURTHS OF THE WHITE RUSSIANS IN SINKIANG TOOK OUT RUSSIAN REGISTRATION PAPERS BUT THE OTHERS REFUSED.

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THEY FURTHER CHARGED THAT THE NEWLY REGISTERED SOVIET CITIZENS PARTICIPATED IN AN OUTBREAK IN TIHWA, THE SINKIANG CAPITAL, IN NOVEMBER, 1944. THERE HAVE BEEN SEVERAL MINOR MONGOL-SINKIANG INCIDENTS THIS YEAR.

THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT CHARGED THAT OUTER MONGOLIA, WITH SOVIET AID, INVADED SINKIANG MORE THAN 50 MILES LAST MONTH BEFORE ITS TROOPS WERE WITHDRAWN. BOTH MOSCOW AND THE OUTER MONGOLIAN GOVERNMENT DENIED RESPONSIBILITY.

THERE SEEMED TO BE A LULL IN THE MANCHURIA FIGHTING WITH THE GOVERNMENT RECAPTURE OF SZEPINGKAI'S BURNED RUINS. ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT JOHN RODERICK RADIOED THAT MANCHURIA'S ECONOMY WAS SEVERELY DAMAGED BY THE PAST FEW MONTHS FIGHTING. HE SAID THE LOSS IN TONS OF FOODSTUFFS THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS CARTED AWAY WAS "ENORMOUS."

GOVERNMENT SOURCES REPORTED, WITHOUT CONFIRMATION, THAT COMMUNIST LOSSES WERE 50,000 KILLED OR CAPTURED.

COMMUNIST GUERRILLAS ATTACKED AGAIN IN THE PEIPING AREA, ROUTING THE DEFENDERS OF SANHO IN AN ALL NIGHT BATTLE.

HU22PCS

BY TOM LAMBERT

TOKYO,JULY 1 (AP)-THE U.S.NAVY HAS JUST ABOUT DEMILITARIZED WHAT'S LEFT OF THE JAPANESE FLEET BUT IT STILL HAS WORK TO DO IN THESE WATERS.

VICE ADMIRAL ROBERT M.GRIFFIN, WHO COMMANDS UNITED STATES NAVAL FORCES IN THE FAR EAST, SAID TODAY THERE STILL WILL BE JAPANESE SHIPPING TO WATCH, AND ANTI-SMUGGLING PATROLS WILL HAVE TO BE MAINTAINED ALONG WITH A HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE AND AIR-SEA RESCUE WORK.

THE SHOW OF FORCE IN THE PRESENCE OF U.S.WARSHIPS IS NOT DISCOUNTED, EITHER.

GRIFFIN INTENDS TO CALL A HALT TO MINESWEEPING OPERATIONS. THE NAVAL COMMANDER BELIEVES MOST OF THE MINES NOT DESTROYED ARE NOW INEFFECTIVE.

THE U.S.NAVY BOMBED AND TORPEDOED THE BULK OF THE JAPANESE FLEET IN WAR OPERATIONS. WHEN OCCUPATION FORCES ARRIVED, HOWEVER, THEY FOUND ENOUGH COMBAT SHIPS TO FORM A SIZABLE FLOTILLA. MANY WERE DAMAGED BUT COULD HAVE BEEN REPAIRED.

JAPANESE WORKING UNDER AMERICAN DIRECTION HAVE SCRAPPED SEVEN AIRCRAFT CARRIERS OR ESCORT CARRIERS, FOUR CRUISERS AND THREE AUXILIARIES WHICH WERE OPERABLE OR AT LEAST TOWABLE AT WAR'S END.

ANOTHER CARRIER AND CRUISER WERE

ILIARIES WHICH WERE OPERABLE OR AT LEAST TOWABLE AT WAR'S END.

ANOTHER CARRIER AND CRUISER WERE REFLOATED--AND SCRAPPED. ONE OLD BATTLESHIP WAS RAISED, AND NEARLY SCRAPPED. STILL ANOTHER CAR IS BEING RESURFACED FOR SCRAPPING. THE JAPANESE NEED THE STEEL.

THREE OTHER DAMAGED BATTLESHIPS AND EIGHT CRUISERS HAVE BECEN TRIMMED BY ACETYLENE TORCHES OF EVERYTHING ABOVE THE WATERLINE, REDUCING THEM IN EFFECT TO 11 FLOATING PILES OF STEEL. EVERY OPERABLE SUBMARINE FOUND AFTER THE SURRENDER WAS TOWED TO SEA AND SENT TO THE BOTTOM; INOPERABLE UNDERSEAS CRAFT HAVE BEEN SCRAPPED.

MORE THAN 110,000 TONS OF STEEL HAVE BEEN REALIZED FROM THE SCRAPPING PROGRAM, ALL OF WHICH HAS BEEN HANDED OVER TO THE JAPANESE FOR INDUSTRIAL USE.

DISPOSITION OF MOST OF REMAINING JAPANESE COMBAT SHIPS WILL BE CARRIED OUT THIS SUMMER WITH TRANSFER OF 92 DESTROYERS AND DESTROYER ESCORTS AMONG THE UNITED STATES, SOVIET RUSSIA, BRITAIN AND CHINA.

GRIFFIN DID NOT SAY WHAT THE UNITED STATES INTENDS TO DO WITH THE VESSELS IT DRAWS. SOME WILL BE USED FOR TARGET PRACTICE.

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GG1025ACS

30. 24- 10689

HE INSISTS ALSO ALL EFFORTS SHOULD BE MADE TO INSURE THAT THE JAPANESE OBTAIN ADEQUATE FOOD AND OTHER ESSENTIALS. ON THAT BASIS HE SUPPORTS HIS RECENT DECISION TO PERMIT JAPAN TO SEND A SECOND WHALING EXPEDITION INTO THE ANTARCTIC--OPPOSED BY SOME ALLIES--AND TO WORK PHOSPHATE DEPOSITS ON ANGUAR ISLAND IN THE PALAUS.

THE ALTERNATIVES, HE ARGUES, WOULD BE A GREATER OUTLAY OF AMERICAN DOLLARS FOR IMPORTS, OR ELSE INTERNAL UNREST DETRIMENTAL TO THE OCCUPATION.

VR548ACS

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PRECEDE SAN FRANCISCO (220)

BY TOM LAMBERT

ABOARD GROUNDED ARMY TRANSPORT ADMIRAL SIMS, YOKOHAMA HARBOR, WEDNESDAY, JULY 2-(AP)-A GLUM AND GRIZZLED OLD SEA CAPTAIN, THE MARKS OF HIS TRADE TATTOOED ON HIS FOREARMS, GRUMBLED TODAY THAT DEPLORABLE NAVIGATION AIDS AND LIMITED VISIBILITY WERE TO BLAME FOR HIS FIRST ACCIDENT IN 50 YEARS AT SEA -- AN ACCIDENT WHICH DROVE THIS BIG SHIP ASHORE LIKE A STRANDED WHALE.

"THE AIDS TO NAVIGATION IN YOKOHAMA HARBOR ARE DEPLORABLE," ASSERTED THE CAPTAIN, DAN PUMPHREY OF SAN FRANCISCO. HE SAID THAT NONE OF HIS 1,829 PASSENGERS WAS INJURED.

PUMPHREY ALSO SEEMED CONFIDENT THE 16,000-TON SHIP WAS UNDAMAGED, ALTHOUGH SHE WAS MAKING 16 KNOTS WHEN SHE RAMMED INTO A SMALL ISLAND FORTRESS TUESDAY MORNING.

EIGHT TUGS TRIED UNSUCCESSFULLY THIS MORNING TO WORRY THE TRANSPORT OFF THE SMALL ISLAND. PUMPHREY SAID THAT AFTER PASSENGERS HAVE ALL DISEMBARKED--THEY WERE BEING TAKEN OFF BY BOAT TODAY--FUEL WILL BE SHIFTED TO STERN TANKS AND HE HOPED THE SIMS COULD BE REFLOATED.

(REPORTS FROM NBC RADIO CORRESPONDENT GEORGE THOMAS FOLSTER IN TOKYO ASSERTED THAT CIVILIAN AND NAVY EXPERTS BELIEVED THE SHIP WOULD BE LOST.)

OBSERVERS IN YOKOHAMA AGREED WITH CAPTAIN PUMPHREY THAT NAVIGATIONAL AIDS IN THE HARBOR COULD BE IMPROVED. IN RECENT MONTHS EIGHT OTHER VESSELS HAVE RUN AGROUND WHILE ENTERING PORT.

BRIG.GEN.FRANK MCCONNEL, U.S. EIGHTH ARMY'S PORT COMMANDER, VISITED THE SIMS YESTERDAY. HE BLAMED POOR WEATHER CONDITIONS FOR THE GROUNDING, BUT SAID THE ARMY WAS INVESTIGATING FURTHER.

FJ1026PCS

NIGHT LEAD INDONESIAN

JUL 1947

BY LEIF ERICKSON

BATAVIA, JAVA,JULY 1-(AP)-LEADERS OF THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC'S "BIG FOUR" POLITICAL PARTIES--ISLAMIC, NATIONALIST, SOCIALIST AND LABOR--INFORMED PRESIDENT SOEKARNO TONIGHT THEY WERE UNABLE TO AGREE ON A NEW PREMIER TO SUCCEED THE OUSTED SUTAN SJAHRIR, A BROADCAST FROM THE INDONESIAN CAPITAL OF JOGJAKARTA SAID.

THE BREAKDOWN OF NEGOTIATIONS WITHIN THE REPUBLIC CAME AT A CRUCIAL PERIOD IN JAVA'S HISTORY, AS THE RICH EAST INDIAN ISLAND WAS THREATENED WITH A RENEWED OUTBREAK OF WAR BETWEEN THE DUTCH AND INDONESIANS.

THE JOGJAKARTA BROADCAST SAID THAT SOEKARNO WOULD ANNOUNCE TOMORROW WHAT STEPS WOULD BE TAKEN TO FORM A NEW REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT.

INDONESIAN SOURCES IN JOGJAKARTA SAID THAT BECAUSE OF THE REPUBLICAN CABINET CRISIS, SOEKARNO HAD NOT BEGUN TO FRAME ANSWERS TO THE DUTCH ULTIMATUM CONCERNING THE MAKEUP OF AN INTERIM GOVERNMENT OR TO A UNITED STATES NOTE URGING THE INDONESIANS TO COOPERATE IN SETTING UP THE INTERIM GOVERNMENT.

SJAHRIR WAS FORCED TO RESIGN FRIDAY BECAUSE SOME REPUBLICAN ELEMENTS THOUGHT HE HAD GRANTED TOO MANY CONCESSIONS TO THE DUTCH. A SPOKESMAN FOR THE FORMER PREMIER SAID IT WAS ALMOST CERTAIN THAT SJAHRIR WOULD NOT ACCEPT ANY POST IN THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

THE CRUX OF THE PRESENT DISPUTE WITH THE DUTCH IS THE MAKEUP OF THE INTERIM GOVERNMENT, WHICH WOULD RULE UNTIL THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF INDONESIA BECAME EFFECTIVE JAN. 1, 1949, UNDER THE CHERIBON AGREEMENT.

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THE INDONESIANS ALSO HAVE REFUSED TO ACCEPT DUTCH DEMANDS THAT A JOINT GENDARMERIE OF DUTCH AND INDONESIANS BE ESTABLISHED TO MAINTAIN ORDER IN ALL SECTIONS OF JAVA.

THE OFFICIAL REPUBLICAN NEWS AGENCY ANTARA, MEANWHILE, REPORTED THAT INDONESIAN SHORE BATTERIES AND DUTCH WARSHIPS BATTLED FROM FRIDAY THROUGH SUNDAY IN THE DJEPARA AREA ALONG THE NORTH COAST OF JAVA AND THAT DUTCH ARTILLERY HAD SHELLED INDONESIAN POSITIONS EAST OF MODJOKERTO IN EAST JAVA SATURDAY NIGHT.

BJ330PED

MANILA, JULY 1-(AP)-NEGOTIATION OF A TREATY OF AMITY AND GENERAL RELATIONS BETWEEN BRITAIN AND THE PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC WILL BE RESUMED HERE THIS MONTH FOLLOWING THE RETURN OF VICE PRESIDENT ELPIDIO QUIRINO, SECRETARY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, FROM A WORLD TOUR.

THREE OTHER TREATIES ARE ALSO BEING NEGOTIATED: AN AMITY PACT WITH ITALY, AND AGREEMENTS WITH THE NETHERLANDS AND SIAMESE GOVERNMENTS.

P342ACS NM ASKT

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LT.SHIGIOSHI NAKAMURA, A FORMER SURGEON, ALSO USED A STRAIGHT-EDGE RAZOR TO KILL HIMSELF; BUT HE HAD COMPLETED TESTIMONY FOR THE PROSECUTION BEFORE HIS DEATH SATURDAY. AMERICAN NAVAL OFFICERS AID NAKAMURA APPARENTLY HAD ENDED HIS LIFE IN REMORSE OVER APPEARING AS A WITNESS AGAINST HIS FORMER COMMANDANT, CAPT.HIROSHI IWANAMI.

A THIRD MAN IN THE CASE DIED BY HIS OWN HAND BEFORE HE COULD BE SUMMONED AS A WITNESS. HE WAS LT.REIJIRO NABETANI, WHO TOOK POISON IN TOKYO SEVERAL MONTHS AGO AS OFFICIALS PREPARED TO QUESTION HIM ABOUT HIS BACTERIA-INJECTION EXPERIMENTS ON AMERICAN PRISONERS.

WITNESSES WHO ARE NOT CRIMINALLY CHARGED HAVE NOT BEEN KEPT IN CONFINEMENT HERE.

THE CHIEF DEFENDANT, CAPTAIN IWANAMI, IS CLOSELY GUARDED AND IS KEPT ISOLATED FROM OTHER PRISONERS AS "A POTENTIAL SUICIDE," OFFICERS SAID. HE SLASHED HIS WRISTS WHEN FIRST QUESTIONED ON TRUK ATOLL, WHERE MURDERS OF THE 10 AMERICANS TOOK PLACE, BUT DOCTORS SAVED HIS LIFE.

FJ1031PCS

BY DUANE HENNESSY

GUAM, JULY 1-(AP)-THE PROSECUTION DREW FROM A RELUCTANT JAPANESE WITNESS TODAY FURTHER GRIM DETAILS OF THE ATROCITY DEATHS OF AMERICAN WAR PRISONERS ON TRUK ATOLL IN 1944.

FORMER SURGEON COMMANDER TAKEO OKAMURA, APPEARING AT THE TRIAL OF 19 JAPANESE FOR THE MURDER OF 10 AMERICAN CAPTIVES, TESTIFIED THE CHIEF DEFENDANT, CAPTAIN HIROSHI IWANAMI, DELIVERED AN ANGRY SPEECH AGAINST AIR ATTACKS BEFORE ORDERING TWO AMERICANS BAYONETED AND SPEARED TO DEATH.

OKAMURA TOLD A U.S. MILITARY COMMISSION THAT IWANAMI WAS AROUSED BY "A BOMBING OF THE HOSPITAL IN MIDMORNING TOWARD THE END OF JUNE 1944" AND SAID HE WAS "GOING TO TEST OUR SPIRIT." IWANAMI WAS HOSPITAL COMMANDER.

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THE WITNESS, NOT ON TRIAL HIMSELF, DESCRIBED HOW THE TWO LIVING PRISONERS WERE SUSPENDED LIKE FOOTBALL DUMMIES FROM A CROSSBAR BETWEEN TREES ON A HILL BEHIND THE HOSPITAL WHERE A CROWD HAD ASSEMBLED. WHEN IWANAMI FINISHED HIS SPEECH, OKAMURA SAID, HE ORDERED BLINDFOLDS TAKEN OFF THE AMERICANS.

"NO ONE MOVED," HE RELATED. "HE (IWANAMI) REPEATED THE COMMAND SEVERAL TIMES AND FINALLY THE BLINDFOLDS WERE REMOVED. I DON'T REMEMBER WHO DID IT."

THEN, HE CONTINUED, "ABOUT TEN" MEN IN A COLUMN CHARGED AT THE PRISONERS UNTIL THE VICTIMS WERE DEAD. THE PROSECUTION CONTENDS BAYONETS AND BAMBOO SPEARS WERE USED AGAINST THESE TWO VICTIMS, AND THAT EIGHT OTHER DIES IN BACTERIA, TOURNIQUET AND DYNAMITE EXPERIMENTS.

THE PROSECUTION HAD SUCH DIFFICULTY DRAWING REPLIES FROM OKAMURA, ONE OF ITS OWN WITNESSES, THAT IT DECLARED HIM "HOSTILE" TO PERMIT LEADING QUESTIONS. ANOTHER PROSECUTION WITNESS COMMITTEED SUICIDE LAST SATURDAY.

R559ACGM

WASHINGTON,JULY 1-(AP)-A SWISS GIRL WHO FELL IN LOVE WITH ANOTHER MAN ON HER WAY HERE TO JOIN HER EX-G.I.SWEETHEART DIDN'T STOP TO REFLECT THAT EVERY AMERICAN HAS A CONGRESSMAN.

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IN THIS CASE HE IS REP.FOOTE (R-CONN) AND HE'S PRETTY ANGRY ABOUT THE PLIGHT OF THE GI. HE HINTED PRETTY STRONGLY TODAY THERE OUGHT TO BE A LAW TO KEEP OUT FOREIGN GIRLS WHO CHANGE THEIR MINDS.

FOOTE CALLED FOR A COMPLETE REPORT. HE TOLD REPORTERS HE WROTE IMMIGRATION COMMISSIONER UGO CARUSI FOR THE FACTS AND TO LET HIM KNOW WHAT HAPPENS TO THE GIRL. HE CALLED IT AN "EMPHATIC PROTEST."

IT MAY BE ABOUT TIME TO AMEND IMMIGRATION LAWS CONCERNING FUTURE ADMISSION OF CERTAIN PEOPLE, DEPORTATION AND THE LIKE, FOOTE OBSERVED.

THE FORMER SOLDIER, ONETIME STAFF SERGEANT MICHAEL LONARDO, 20, OF NEW HAVEN,CONN., WENT TO THE PIER AT NEW YORK JUNE 21 TO MEET THE GIRL, JEANETTE SMIRNOFF PROVOST, 22, WHOM HE COURTED TWO YEARS AGO IN PARIS. HE HAD POSTED BOND FOR HER ENTRY.

IN SPITE OF TWO MESSAGES FROM HER NOT TO MEET HIM, LONARDO ASSUMED SHE WAS "JUST HOMESICK" AND WAITED. BUT DOWN THE GANGPLANK CAME THE OTHER MAN--DR.ROBERT M.TIRMAN OF BROOKLYN, SHIP DOCTOR--WHO TOLD LONARDO HE AND MISS PROVOST HAD FALLEN IN LOVE AFTER SHE HAD BECOME ILL ON THE TRIP AND HE TREATED HER.

WY1011PED

HAWAII (350)

JUL 1947

BY HARRISON HUMPHRIES

WASHINGTON, JULY 1-(AP)-HAWAII'S 50-YEAR-OLD BID FOR STATEHOOD RESTED AT THE CONGRESSIONAL HALF-WAY MARK TODAY.

THE HOUSE PASSED A BILL YESTERDAY TO ADMIT THE ISLANDS AS THE 49TH STATE. BUT SENATE ACTION THIS YEAR APPEARS UNLIKELY.

CHAIRMAN BUTLER (R-NEB) OF THE SENATE PUBLIC LANDS COMMITTEE TOLD A REPORTER IT WILL BE "IMPOSSIBLE" TO BRING THE MEASURE TO THE SENATE FLOOR BEFORE CONGRESS ADJOURNS LATE THIS MONTH.

HE SAID IT IS "POSSIBLE, BUT NOT PROBABLE," THAT HE AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE MAY VISIT THE ISLANDS THIS FALL, BEFORE CONGRESS RECONVENES, AND HOLD HEARINGS ON THE QUESTION. THAT WOULD PERMIT THE SENATE TO ACT ON THE MEASURE EARLY IN 1948.

MEANWHILE, BUTLER SUGGESTED THAT SOME THOUGHT BE GIVEN TO HIS OWN PROPOSAL TO MAKE HAWAII A CALIFORNIA COUNTY.

JOSEPH R.FARRINGTON, HAWAII'S NON-VOTING REPUBLICAN DELEGATE TO CONGRESS, MADE IT CLEAR TO THE HOUSE, HOWEVER, THAT HAWAII WANTS STATEHOOD AND NOTHING ELSE.

COMMENTING ON A SUGGESTION OF NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, PRESIDENT EMERITUS OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, THAT HAWAII BE MADE AN INDEPENDENT NATION, FARRINGTON SAID "NOTHING IS MORE ABHORRENT TO US."

HAWAII APPEALED TO THE UNITED STATES FOR STATEHOOD IN 1897 AND HER ANNEXATION AS AN INCORPORATED TERRITORY A YEAR LATER CARRIED THE IMPLICATION, HE SAID, THAT STATEHOOD WOULD FOLLOW.

HE ASKED THE HOUSE, IN "FAIR PLAY," TO GRANT STATEHOOD NOW.

THE HOUSE APPROVED FARRINGTON'S BILL, 196 TO 133, WITH 141 REPUBLICANS AND 55 DEMOCRATS VOTING FOR IT AND 56 REPUBLICANS AND 77 DEMOCRATS AGAINST.

REP. PRESTON (D-GA) OBJECTED TO STATEHOOD BECAUSE A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF HAWAII'S POPULATION IS OF ORIENTAL EXTRACTION. A THIRD OF ITS PEOPLE, HE SAID, ARE "DESCENDANTS OF THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN."

WHEN THE DEBATE TURNED TO THE ISSUE OF LOYALTY DURING WORLD WAR II, REP. CLAIR ENGLE (D-CALIF) SAID THERE WAS "NOT ONE IOTA OF EVIDENCE OF DISLOYALTY"
AMONG THE HAWAIIANS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY.

REP. LEROY JOHNSON (R-CALIF) SECLARED THEY WERE "MORE LOYAL, MORE DEVOTED AND GAVE BETTER SERVICE TO THE UNITED STATES THAN THE JAPANESE OF CALIFORNIA."

FARRINGTON ESTIMATED THAT IT WOULD TAKE 12 TO 18 MONTHS FOR HAWAII TO BECOME A STATE EVEN IF THE BILL IS PASSED BY THE SENATE AND SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT.

HAWAII WOULD HAVE TO ELECT DELEGATES TO DRAFT A STATE CONSTITUTION, SUBMIT THE CONSTITUTION TO THE PEOPLE OF HAWAII AND THE PRESIDENT FOR APPROVAL, AND ELECT STATE OFFICIALS BEFORE IT COULD BECOME A STATE BY PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION.

SU657AED

30. 24- 10691

(260) WASHINGTON, JULY 1-(AP)-SENATORS BRIDGES (R-NH) AND FULBRIGHT (D-ARK) ACCUSED RUSSIA TONIGHT OF DELIBERATELY BLOCKING REHABILITATION OF EUROPE.

APPEARING TOGETHER ON THE CBS "OPEN HEARING" BROADCAST, THEY DISCUSSED THE PROPOSAL OF SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL FOR U.S. AID IN A COOPERATIVE EUROPEAN EFFORT TO REBUILD THE CONTINENT'S ECONOMY.

BRIDGES, CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE WHICH WILL HAVE TO PASS ON THE MONEY TO PAY FOR U.S. AID, SAID THIS COUNTRY "CERTAINLY" SHOULD NOT GIVE ANY HELP TO RUSSIA OR RUSSIAN-DOMINATED AREAS UNLESS THE SOVIET UNION MAKES A BROAD CHANGE OF POLICY.

"THE AMERICAN PEOPLE," BRIDGES SAID, "ARE BECOMING TIRED OF HAVING EVERY APPROACH TO RECONSTRUCTION AND PEACE CLOUDED BY HIGH AND MIGHTY ATTITUDE BY RUSSIA.

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"IF RUSSIA AS A NATION IS SINCERELY INTERESTED IN THE ECONOMIC RECOVERY OF WAR RAVAGED AREAS SHE SHOULD SWAP HER PRESENT PATTERN FOR ONE IN WHICH ALL PEOPLES OF THE WORLD WILL READILY SEE HONEST AND COMPLETE RUSSIAN COOPERATION TOWARD A JUST AND LASTING PEACE."

ASKED IF THIS COUNTRY SHOULD EXTEND AID TO SO-CALLED RUSSIAN SATELLITE COUNTRIES, BRIDGES ANSWERED:

"UNLESS RUSSIA CHANGES HER PRESENT ATTITUDE AND DISPLAYS TO THE WORLD A SINCERE INTEREST IN WORLD PROGRESS AND WORLD PEACE I SAY THAT AMERICA CERTAINLY SHOULD NOT EXTEND ECONOMIC AID TO HER OR HER SATELLITES."

FULBRIGHT DECLARED THAT "RUSSIA HAS SHOWN WITHIN THE LAST FEW DAYS THAT SHE DOES NOT DESIRE REHABILITATION OF ANY EUROPEAN COUNTRY UNLESS IT IS COMMUNIST-CONTROLLED AND ISOLATED BY THE IRON CURTAIN."

RUSSIA'S COURSE OF EXPANSION, HE CONTINUED, WILL IF IT GOES ON, "THREATEN THE SECURITY OF ALL OTHER PEOPLES INCLUDING OURSELVES. TO PREVENT UNLIMITED EXPANSION OF RUSSIAN COMMUNISM AND THE CONSEQUENT THREAT TO OUR OWN SECURITY IT IS IMPORTANT TO CREATE IF POSSIBLE A UNITED INDEPENDENT AND STRONG EUROPE."

APB1221AED JUL 1947

AP SPECIAL WASHINGTON SERVICE

WASHINGTON, JULY 1-(AP)-THE "REPULSION OF COMMUNISM AT HOME AND ABROAD," REP. MUNDT (R-SD) TOLD AN AUDIENCE OF ARMY OFFICERS TODAY, IS "THE MOST IMPORTANT SINGLE TASK WHICH NOW CONFRONTS THIS FREE REPUBLIC."

ADDRESSING A STUDY CONFERENCE AT NEARBY FORT MYER, VA., THE CONGRESSMAN DECLARED:

"FASCISM IS NOT AN ANTIDOTE TO COMMUNISM, BUT RATHER A BLOOD BROTHER, DISGUISING ITS RELATIONSHIP BY CRAFT LANGUAGE BUT SUPPORTING ITS TECHNIQUES BY CLOSE IMITATION.

"BOTH ISMS, WHEN PRACTICED IN THIS COUNTRY TODAY, COME VERY CLOSE INDEED TO BEING FORMS OF 'LEGAL SEDITION' WHICH ARE BECOMING MORE SEDITIOUS IN CHARACTER THAN THEY ARE LEGAL."

MUNDT SAID "THE FICTION THAT FASCISM AND COMMUNISM CAN BE USED EFFECTIVELY AS ANTIDOTES AGAINST EACH OTHER" IS "THE MOST MALICIOUS MYTH CIRCULATED BY COLLEAGUES IN THE CONFUSION OF OUR GENERATION."

RZ1016PED

PRECEDE TOKYO DAY

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 1-(AP)-THE PORT OF EMBARKATION TODAY RECEIVED A RADIO FROM CAPT. DAN PUMPHREY OF THE ARMY TRANSPORT, ADMIRAL SIMS, SAYING HIS SHIP HAD SUFFERED "NO APPARENT DAMAGE, TAKING NO WATER, EXPECT TO REFLOAT SHORTLY" AFTER GOING AGROUND IN TOKYO BAY.

PUMPHREY, A VETERAN OF 51 YEARS AT SEA, SAID ALL PASSENGERS REMAINED ABOARD.

HIS RADIO CONFLICTED WITH A U.S. NAVY REPORT AT TOKYO THAT SEVERAL HOLES WERE PUNCHED IN THE HULL AND THE SIMS WAS TAKING WATER.

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KK539PCS

BOYS TOWN, NEB., JULY 1-(AP)-MSGR. E.G. FLANAGAN RETURNED TO HIS FAMED BOYS TOWN HOME HERE TODAY AFTER TWO MONTHS IN JAPAN STUDYING THAT COUNTRY'S CHILD WELFARE PROBLEM AT THE REQUEST OF GENERAL MACARTHUR AND THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

FATHER FLANAGAN SAID HE WILL REST HERE SEVERAL DAYS BEFORE PROCEEDING TO WASHINGTON NEXT WEEK TO MAKE HIS REPORT TO THE CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT. DURING HIS TWO MONTHS' ABSENCE THE PRIEST VISITED ALMOST EVERY IMPORTANT CHILDREN'S INSTITUTION IN JAPAN AND THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION ZONE OF KOREA, VISITING FIVE TO SIX INSTITUTIONS A DAY, AND HOLDING NUMEROUS CONFERENCES WITH AMERICAN AND JAPANESE AUTHORITIES.

CCOACS

LAKE SUCCESS, JULY 1-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES SUBMITTED ITS PERIODIC REPORT TO THE UNITED NATIONS TODAY ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS IN THE OUTLYING POSSESSIONS ADMINISTERED UNDER THE AMERICAN FLAG.

THE REPORT, PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR AND FORWARDED WITH A NOTE FROM SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL TO U.N. SECRETARY-GENERAL TRYGVE LIE, INCLUDED SIX ILLUSTRATED STATISTICAL PAMPHLETS COVERING ALASKA, AMERICAN SAMOA, GUAM, HAWAII, PUERTO RICO AND THE VIRGIN ISLANDS.

AN ACCOMPANYING STATEMENT SAID THAT SINCE THE U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN NEW YORK LAST FALL AGREED NOT TO ATTEMPT THEN TO ESTABLISH CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING THE TERRITORIES WHICH ARE NON-SELF-GOVERNING WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE U.N. CHARTER, THE UNITED STATES WAS TRANSMITTING INFORMATION "WITHOUT PREJUDICE AS TO THE TERRITORIES ON WHICH INFORMATION WILL BE IN FUTURE BE SENT."

THERE WAS NO REPORT ON THE MARSHALL, CAROLINE AND MARIANAS ISLANDS, WHICH WERE TURNED OVER TO AMERICAN ADMINISTRATION LAST SPRING.

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THE REPORT TOUCHED ON THE POST-WAR BUSINESS BOOM IN HAWAII AND GENERAL LABOR CONDITIONS IN THE TERRITORIES ON THE BASIS OF MATERIAL SUPPLIED THROUGH THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATIONS.

ONE SECTION OF THE ALASKA REPORT SAID:

"THE MANUFACTURE OF PULP AND PAPER, PARTICULARLY NEWSPRINT, IS THE GREAT POTENTIAL FOREST INDUSTRY OF ALASKA. X X X MORE THAN A MILLION TONS OF NEWSPRINT ANNUALLY, OR MORE THAN ONE-FOURTH OF THE PRESENT REQUIREMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES, CAN BE PRODUCED IN PERPETUITY UNDER PROPER MANAGEMENT OF THE GROWING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTHEAST ALASKA AS SOON AS CERTAIN TECHNICAL OBSTACLES HAVE BEEN ELIMINATED."

WW939PED

BY FRANCIS CARPENTER

LAKE SUCCESS, JULY 1-(AP)-DESPITE STRONG RUSSIAN OBJECTIONS, MOST MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL AGREED TODAY THEY HAD MADE PROGRESS TOWARD A WORLD SECURITY FORCE BY GETTING ACTUAL FIGURES FROM THE U.N.MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE.

OFFICERS FROM THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND FRANCE SUBMITTED YESTERDA, AFTER A TWO-HOUR MEETING HERE, THEIR IDEAS ON WHAT FORCE WOULD BE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN WORLD PEACE. THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION SAID THAT THIS FORCE SHOULD BE AT LEAST 3,800 WARPLANES, 20 DIVISIONS OF GROUND TROOPS, THREE BATTLESHIPS, AND SIX CARRIERS.

ANDREI A.GROMYKO, SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER, LAMBASTED THE REPORT AS A PRODUCT OF A "THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE" BY THE MILITARY MEN. HE SAID NO FIGURES ON THE WORLD FORCE COULD BE DRAWN WITH ANY AUTHORITY UNTIL THE U.N. HAD AGREED ON PRINCIPLES.

SIR ALEXANDER CADOGAN OF BRITAIN, WHO SOUGHT FOR MONTHS LAST WINTER TO GET ACTION FROM THE MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE, PRAISED THE ESTIMATES AS HAVING SOME VALUE. HE SAID THEY WERE PROVISIONAL BUT THAT THE OFFICERS "HAVE AT LAST STARTED THE BALL ROLLING."

HIS SENTIMENT WAS ECHOED BY ALEXANDRE PARODI OF FRANCE, WHO SAID THAT THE METHOD OF ASKING THE MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE FOR SUCH INFORMAL OPINIONS WOULD PRODUCE RESULTS.

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THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS IN THE MIDST OF A LONG REPORT FROM THE MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE SUBMITTED APRIL 30 IN REPONSE TO A DEMAND FROM THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

ONE OF THE BASIC DIFFERENCES ON PRINCIPLE IS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE SOVIET HAS DEMANDED THAT THE WORLD POLICE FORCE CONSIST OF EQUAL CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE POWERS, A GUN FOR A GUN, A DIVISION OF TROOPS FOR A DIVISION.

THE UNITED STATES MAINTAINS, HOWEVER, THAT THESE CONTRIBUTIONS SHOULD BE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS. IN THAT CASE, ONE COUNTRY WOULD FURNISH MORE PLANES THAN ANOTHER COUNTRY IN PROPORTION TO THE NUMBER OF PLANES EACH NATION HAS.

A30

THE BRITISH OFFICERS ON THE MILITARY STAFF COMITTEE SUGGESTED THE WORLD FORCE SHOULD HAVE 1,200 PLANES, EIGHT TO 12 DIVISIONS OF TROOPS, TWO BATTLESHIPS, FOUR CARRIERS AND OTHER SHIPS. CHINA CONCURRED IN THAT ESTIMATE AND DID NOT SUBMIT ONE.

FRANCE SUGGESTED 1,275 PLANES, 16 DIVISIONS, THREE BATTLESHIPS, SIX CARRIERS, NINE CRUISERS, AND OTHER SMALLER VESSELS.

EACH DELEGATION STRESSED THAT THE ESTIMATES WERE MADE INDIVIDUALLY AND DID NOT COMMIT ITS GOVERNMENT.

THE COUNCIL LAID ASIDE THE REPORT TEMPORARILY TO CONTINUE DEBATE TODAY (3 P.M. EDT) ON THE BALKANS QUESTION, WITH YUGOSLAV SLATED TO MAKE AN EXTENSIVE REPLY TO A FINDING BY THE U.N. BALKAN INQUIRY COMISSION THAT YUGOSLAVIA, BULGARIA AND ALBANIA ARE PRIMARILY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PRESENT BALKAN DISORDERS.

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FOLO WASHINGTON IRO

LAKE SUCCESS, JULY 1-(AP)-BRAZIL BECAME THE 20TH MEMBER OF THE UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION AT A BRIEF CEREMONY TODAY.

BRAZILIAN AMBASSADOR JOAO CARLOS MUNIZ SIGNED FOR HIS COUNTRY, WHICH WOULD CONTRIBUTE 1.50 PER CENT OF IRO'S FIRST-YEAR OPERATIONAL BUDGET OF $151,060,500. HIS SIGNATURE IS SUBJECT TO RATIFICATION.

U.N. OFFICIALS SAID WARREN R.AUSTIN, UNITED STATES DELEGATE, PROBABLY WOULD DEPOSIT THE UNITED STATES RATIFICATION WITH THE U.N. AT A CEREMONY THURSDAY.

THE 20 NATIONS, INCLUDING THE UNITED STATES, WHICH SIGNED UP PROVISIONALLY, REPRESENT 78.63 PER CENT OF THE BUDGET, BUT SO FAR ONLY 19.51 PER CENT OF THAT HAS BEEN PLEDGED UNCONDITIONALLY. THE UNITED STATES' CONTRIBUTION OF 45.75 PER CENT OF THE OPERATING EXPENSES BRINGS THE TOTAL TO 65.26 PER CENT. THE I.R.O. MUST HAVE THE UNCONDITIONAL PLEDGE OF AT LEAST 75 PER CENT OF THE EXPENSES.

DA1256PED

JUL 1947

(ADVANCE FOR RELEASE EXPECTED AT ABOUT 2:30 P.M..(EST) TODAY, TUESDAY, JUL 1)

(ADVANCE)..NEW YORK, JULY 1-(AP)-THE COMMISSION ON A JUST AND DURABLE PEACE, HEADED BY JOHN FOSTER DULLES, REPUBLICAN FOREIGN AFFAIRS ADVISER TO SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL, SAID TODAY THAT THE SUPREME ISSUE OF OUR TIME IS THAT OF "FREE SOCIETY VERSUS THE POLICE STATE."

A STATEMENT ISSUED BY THE COMMISSION AND APPROVED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA, PARENT BODY OF THE COMMISSION, DECLARED THAT THE MOST DIFFICULT INTERNATIONAL PROBLEM IS "TO ESTABLISH WORKING RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIET UNION."

"THE FUNDAMENTAL ISSUE WHICH TODAY CONFRONTS MANKIND IS NOT THE ECONOHIC ISSUE OF COMMUNISM VERSUS CAPITALISM OR STATE SOCIALISM VERSUS FREE ENTERPRISE," THE STATEMENT SAID. "THE CRITICAL AND SUPREME ISSUE IS THAT OF THE FREE SOCIETY VERSUS THE POLICE STATE."

THE STATEMENT, ENTITLED "CROSS-ROADS OF AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY," DEALT WITH RELIEF AND RECONSTRUCTION, RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA, RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED NATIONS AND MORAL FORCES.

"A CASUAL OBSERVER OF AMERICAN CONDUCT MIGHT CONCLUDE," THE STATEMENT SAID, "THAT OUR NATIONAL AFFAIRS ARE OPERATED ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT WAR IS SO PROBABLE THAT IT IS NOT WORTHWHILE TO TAKE A CHANCE ON THE POSSIBILITY OF PEACE.

THE STATEMENT SAID THE AMERICAN PEOPLE SHOULD MAKE CLEAR THAT "THEY DO NOT PUT PRIMARY RELIANCE UPON MILITARY DEFENSE" BUT THAT "OUR CHIEF RELIANCE IS A MORAL OFFENSIVE."

REGARDING RELIEF, THE STATEMENT SAID THAT "CHRISTIAN PRECEPT AND ENLIGHTENED SELF-INTEREST CALL FOR UNITED STATES' ECONOMIC AID TO A DEGREE NOT YET UNDERSTOOD OR ACCEPTED BY OUR PEOPLE." THE AMOUNT OF AID SHOULD BE MEASURED "NOT ALONE BY DOLLARS" BUT ALSO "BY PRODUCTION AND DELIVERY OF NEEDED GOODS," THE STATEMENT SAID.

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THE STATEMENT CONTINUED THAT THE U.S. HAD "NOT ADEQUATELY AVAILED ITSELF OF THE GREAT POSSIBILITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS" AND SAID THAT THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY COULD FOCUS PUBLIC OPINION SO AS TO INFLUENCE GOVERNMENTAL POLICIES.

REGARDING MORAL FORCE, THE STATEMENT SAID THAT "OUR PEOPLE NEED TO DO MUCH MORE THAN THEY ARE DOING TO DEMONSTRATE THEIR CONVICTION THAT THE GREATEST FORCES IN THE WORLD ARE MORAL FORCES AND NOT MATERIAL FORCES, AND THAT WITH GOD ALL THINGS ARE POSSIBLE, EVEN PEACE.

"WE UTTERLY REJECT THE IDEA OF INEVITABILITY OF WAR AND WE OPPOSE ALL NATIONAL POLICIES WHICH HAVE THAT PRESUPPOSITION."

(END ADVANCE FOR RELEASE EXPECTED AT ABOUT 2:30 P.M. (EST) TODAY, TUESDAY, JULY 1)

JUL 1947

RP225PED

WASHINGTON, JUNE 30-(AP)-THE AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT TODAY ANNOUNCED SUPPLEMENTAL EXPORT ALLOCATIONS FOR 85,000 LONG TONS OF WHEAT TO THE ALLIED ZONES OF OCCUPATION IN GERMANY AND IN THE PACIFIC.

THE U.S.-BRITISH ZONE IN GERMANY WAS ALLOCATED 59,500 TONS OF WHEAT, 25,500 TONS OF CORN PREVIOUSLY PURCHASED, 24,000 TONS OF FLOUR, AND 16,000 TONS OF BARLEY.

OTHER ALLOCATIONS ANNOUNCED TODAY INCLUDED:

BELGIUM--200,000 POUNDS OF SOY BEANS IN EXCHANGE FOR BELGIAN CONGO PALM OIL.

SWITZERLAND--6,000 SHORT TONS OF SUGAR, RAW VALUE. THIS REPRESENTS PART OF AN ALLOCATION FROM CUBA AND WILL BE BROUGHT TO THIS COUNTRY FOR REFINING.

CUBA--1,102,500 POUNDS OF PALM OIL IN EXCHANGE FOR AN EQUIVALENT QUANTITY OF PALM OIL ALLOCATED TO CUBA FROM PORTUGEESE COLONIES.

GUADELOUPE--70,000 POUNDS OF LARD.

COLOMBIA--896,000 POUNDS OF HYDROGENATED SOYBEAN FLAKES IN EXCHANGE FOR AN EQUIVALENT QUANTITY, IN TERMS OF OIL, OF COPRA.

POLAND--12,000 LONG TONS OF FLOUR, WHEAT EQUIVALENT, IN EXCHANGE FOR 9,000 LONG TONS OF CORN PREVIOUSLY ALLOCATED.

SWITZERLAND--CANCELLATION OF 12,000 LONG TONS OF FLOUR, WHEAT

EQUIVALENT, ORIGINALLY ALLOCATED FOR MAY SHIPMENT. AS REPLACEMENT, 8,500 LONG TONS OF WHEAT WILL BE INCLUDED IN AUGUST EXPORTS TO [redacted]ZERLAND.

JUL 1947

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30. 24- 10695

THREE-POWER TALKS ON MARSHALL PROGRAM END IN FAILURE IN PARIS

JUL 1947

Russia Refuses to Join in Co-operative Effort at European Recovery.

Paris, July 2 (A. P.).—The three-Power Foreign Ministers' conference on the Marshall proposal ended in failure today when the Russians refused to agree to join in a co-operative international effort for European economic recovery.

The French Government immediately announced that France and Great Britain would pursue a study of the Marshall aid-to-Europe program along with any countries which wish to join them.

Before the conference was terminated Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov declared that British-French proposals relating to Secretary of State Marshall's suggestions would lead to a division of Europe. He also predicted that the proposals would "lead to no good results."

The British-French suggestions had dealt with organizing the Continent for mutual self-help with financial aid from the United States, as suggested by Secretary Marshall in a speech at Harvard University June 5.

A high Soviet official said today's session ended the conference.

'It's Finished,' Bidault Says.

"It is finished," French Foreign Minister Bidault told French newspaper men as he walked out of the Foreign Ministry.

An official British informant predicted earlier that Great Britain and France soon would invite other European countries to participate in a program of overall economic planning to help restore the continent's war-shattered economy.

A French informant said British Foreign Secretary Bevin declared in a heated outburst that Molotov's statement was "a travesty of facts." The informant quoted Bevin as continuing:

"I don't know if he (Molotov) is repeating intentionally a false interpretation of things in the hope that people will finish by believing this erroneous interpretation.

"I regret the threats which have been pronounced with regard to the eventual consequence of our envisaged decision, but my country already has had the occasion to face up to such a situation and will continue to do so."

French Foreign Minister Bidault cautioned the Soviet Union upon a decision which would divide Europe into two groups of Powers. The world, he said, had been a witness that France had done all she could to prevent such a division.

"France solemnly declines all responsibility for the consequences of a decision which she has done her utmost to avoid," he said.

The French-British plan would have set up a steering committee for Europe. Molotov assailed the plan as invading the sovereignty of European States.

Molotov's statement, issued by a Soviet embassy official, said the plan called for a new organization "standing over and above the countries of Europe and interfering in their internal affairs down to determining the line of development to be followed by the main branches of industry in those countries."

Asserting that American control would call the tune, he continued: "It is now suggested that the possibility of American aid being received by this or that country involves an obedient attitude on its part vis-a-vis the above-mentioned organization and its steering commitee.

"Where is this likely to lead?"

Molotov left the meeting about five minutes before British Foreign Secretary Bevin. French Foreign Minister Bidault accompanied him to the door of the Foreign Ministry, shook hands, and went back upstairs to confer with Bevin.

The French and British Ministers, preceded by a Scotland Yard man, came down together from the Hall of Parrots, where the conference had been held. It was reported that a joint French-British announcement would be issued.

Molotov's Statement.

Molotov, opening today's session, made a five-page statement criticizing the British-French proposals as a threat to the economic independence and sovereignty of the small European nations.

"Under these conditions," he said of the proposals, "how would the small countries and in general the less powerful States be able to safeguard their national economies and their independence?

"The Soviet Government certainly cannot venture along this path and continue to support its proposals put forward at this conference on June 30.

"The Soviet Government, while favoring the development of international collaboration on the basis of equal rights and mutual respect for the interests of the contracting parties, cannot lend its assistance to any one in arranging his affairs at the expense of other countries of less strength or size. This has nothing in common with normal cooperation between States.

"The Soviet Government considers that the Anglo-French plan to set up a special organization for the co-ordination of the economies of European states would lead to interference in the internal affairs of European countries. The Soviet Government rejects this plan as being altogether unsatisfactory and incapable of yielding any positive results."

Bidault Offered Compromise.

Molotov assailed those parts of the British-French proposals which dealt with Germany as tending to take away the "justified reparations" claims of those Allied countries which suffered from German aggression.

The compromise under discussion was offered yesterday by Bidault in an effort to keep the conference alive. The conference was called after Secretary of State Marshall had suggested that European nations should agree among themselves on a plan for European reconstruction for which the United States would consider granting aid.

PARIS CONFERENCE ON AMERICAN AID ENDS IN FAILURE

Molotov Warns of Consequences if Action Is Taken Without Red Cooperation.

BEVIN HITS BACK

TOM WILLIAMS

Asserts British Will Pursue Efforts to Implement Marshall Program.

PARIS, July 2—(AP)—The three power conference on American aid to Europe collapsed today after Russia rejected British and French proposals for an economic steering committee and warned the two western powers "against the consequences" of going ahead without Soviet cooperation.

France and Britain promptly defied what British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin called the Soviet "threats" and announced they would pursue their attempts to implement the program of U. S. Secretary of State George C. Marshall along with all countries which want to join them.

'Cautions' Britain, France

Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov declared the British-French plan would result in "dividing Europe into two groups of states and creating new difficulties in the relations between them."

"The Soviet government considers it necessary to caution the governments of Great Britain and France against the consequences of such action," Molotov declared.

Bevin, in a heated outburst, called Molotov's statement a "travesty of facts" and made it clear that Britain would not be swayed from her decision to implement the Marshall plan, with or without Soviet cooperation.

A British foreign office spokesman quoted Bevin as saying he "regretted that Mr. Molotov had threatened that if we continue this beneficent work we must face grave consequences."

Regrets Russian 'Threat'

"Well, my country has faced grave consequences and threats before," Bevin was quoted as saying. "But it is not the sort of prospect which will deter us from doing what we consider our duty. Nevertheless, I profoundly regret that threat. Our policy is to dominate none and to cooperate with everyone.

"We shall work as closely as we can with the UN and inform it and its various bodies and all the governments of what we are doing."

French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault blamed Russia for any possible division of Europe and said France had done all she could to avoid such a division.

"France solemnly declines all responsibility for the consequences of a decision which she has done her utmost to avoid," Bidault said.

In conclusion, he declared that France would continue to study methods of implementing the Marshall plan and said:

"I add in the name of the National Assembly and in the name of the French government that France has decided to so continue."

British-French Plan Aims

The British-French plan called for establishment of a steering or cooperation committee and a group of technical sub-committees to assemble information on the resources of European countries and sum up their needs by Sept. 1.

It provided that participation by countries would be on a voluntary basis. It also provided that the whole project would be submitted to the UN's economic commission for Europe which meets in Geneva Saturday.

Molotov, in rejecting the plan, declared that it would constitute a threat to the sovereignty of other European nations and would result in interference with their internal affairs.

Terms Plan Unsatisfactory

"The Soviet government," he said, "rejects this plan as being altogether unsatisfactory and incapable of yielding any positive results."

In warning the British and French against trying to pursue the question further, Molotov said:

"In that case American credits would serve not to facilitate the economic rehabilitation of Europe, but to make use of some European countries against other European countries in whatever way certain strong powers seeking to establish their domination should find it profitable to do so."

At the end of the meeting Molotov and Bidault, chatting and smiling, emerged from the conference room and walked down the red-carpeted stairs of the Quai d'Orsay together. Bevin came out a few moments later.

Soviet embassy attaches, who distributed copies of Molotov's statement, said they did not know when he would return to Moscow.

Hits at Other 'Faults'

Molotov, besides charging that the British-French plan would threaten the sovereignty of some countries, struck out at two other faults which he said the plan contained.

The first, he said, was that Britain and France would form a dominant group within the proposed committee.

The second was that no attempt had been made to set up an all-German government, that even further divisions of western Germany were being contemplated, and that in proposing to use German reparations "for purposes other than reparations" the plan showed "no special concern for those countries which had made the greatest sacrifices during the war as well as important contributions to allied victory."

After turning down the plan of the western powers, Molotov said:

"The Soviet Union favors the fullest development of economic collaboration between European and other countries on a healthy basis of equality and mutual respect for national interests and has itself constantly contributed and will contribute to this end by the expansion of trade with other countries."

Just before the session closed, he expressed the wish that all proposals, including those of the Soviet delegation, would be published as, he said, they had been in Russia. He received assurances from Bevin and Bidault that their people would be fully informed.

Bidault, in his reply to Molotov's attack on the British-French proposals, declared that "true independence cannot be built upon misery and hunger, but must be affirmed in human cooperation and prosperity."

Both Bidault and Bevin said they would ask all European governments to collaborate with them in carrying out their general continental reconstruction idea. British sources said Britain and France would respond jointly to the Marshall proposal and would circulate communications to this effect to all European nations except Russia and Spain.

Molotov Reply To Final Aid Plan Due

JUL 1947

Paris, July 2 (AP)—Britain and France today awaited a Soviet reply to a final French compromise proposal for economic co-operation under the Marshall aid-for-Europe plan. Both were ready to go ahead without Russia, in the event of rejection.

In a meeting today at the Foreign Ministry, Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov was scheduled to answer a proposition backed on a take-it-or-leave-it basis by both British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault.

Outlook Is Dark

The meeting was the Ministers' fifth since last Friday for discussion of Secretary of State George C. Marshall's offer of United States help in a European economic reconstruction program to be planned mainly by European nations. Marshall made his offer in a Harvard University speech June 5.

British quarters were pessimistic about the chances for agreement. French circles forecast an end to

the conference today.

Informed sources gave this account of yesterday's hour-and-40-minute session:

Bidault presented the latest proposal in a last-minute move to break the conference deadlock between Russia, which wants to limit European planning to a survey of needs, and Britain and France, which think the Continent should do more to help itself.

[London heard a Moscow radio broadcast last night of a Paris dispatch of the official Soviet news agency Tass that said Bidault's compromise plan did not differ from the British plan"—both of which Molotov rejected.]

Charges Interference

Bidault and Bevin demanded a quick answer to Bidault's statement. When Molotov protested that he needed time to study the suggestions, they consented to wait 24 hours.

On Monday, Molotov had objected that earlier British-French proposals would lead to interference with individual nations' economic plans. He suggested committees to find out what European countries needed and what they could expect from the United States and to define the program's relationship to the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.

In his statement late yesterday, Bidault denied any intended interference in participating countries' internal affairs. He proposed to make European reciprocal aid purely voluntary and to give the United Nations Commission a look-in on the planning.

Would List Resources

Bidault suggested the formation of a general co-operation committee of European nations with six subcommittees. This committee would draw up a continental economic balance sheet as a basis for asking American help. The balance sheet would list not only needs, as in the Russian plan, but resources as well.

The committees would report by September 1, and the report would be turned over to the commission "for observations."

Statements by Molotov, Bevin and Bidault on European Aid Plan

PARIS, July 2 (AP)—Following is the text of Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov's statement at the final meeting of the three-power conference on the Marshall Plan and excerpts from subsequent statements by British Foreign Secretary Bevin and French Foreign Minister Bidault:

By Mr. Molotov

The Soviet delegation has carefully examined the proposal submitted by the French delegation on July 1.

The French draft as well as the previous proposal of the British delegation sets the task of drawing up an economic program for the whole of Europe, even though the majority of European countries are known to have no nation-wide economic programs of their own. With a view to elaborating such a comprehensive European program it is proposed to set up a special organization charged with assessing the resources and needs of European countries and even with determining the development of the main branches of industry of these countries and only after that with ascertaining the possibilities of receiving American economic aid.

Therefore, the question of American economic aid of which indeed nothing definite is yet known has now provided an occasion for the British and French Governments to seek the creation of a new organization standing over and above the countries of Europe and interfering in their internal affairs down to determining the line of development to be followed by the main branches of industry in these countries. Furthermore, Great Britain and France together with the countries close to them are laying claim to a predominant position in this organization or in the so-called "Steering Committee" for Europe as it has been named in the British draft.

Verbal reservations are now being made to the effect that this organization would allegedly not intervene in the internal affairs of these states and would not encroach upon their sovereignty. But it clearly follows from the tasks which are being set before this organization or before the "Steering Committee" that the European countries would find themselves placed under control and would lose their former economic and national independence because it so pleases certain strong powers.

Outside Pressure Feared

In any case it is now suggested that the possibility of American aid being received by this or that country involves an obedient attitude on its part vis-a-vis the above-mentioned organization and its "Steering Committee."

Where is this likely to lead?

Today pressure might be put on Poland to produce more coal even though it be at the expense of the other branches of Polish industry because that is in the interest of certain European countries; tomorrow it will be said that Czechoslovakia must be required to increase her agricultural production and to reduce her engineering industry and it will be proposed that Czechoslovakia should receive machinery from other European countries wishing to sell goods at higher prices.

Or, as the newspapers recently reported, Norway will be compelled to discontinue the development of her steel industry because that is more convenient to certain foreign steel corporations, etc.

What would then remain of the economic independence and sovereignty of such European countries?

Under these conditions how would the small countries and in general the less powerful states be able to safeguard their national economies and independence?

The Soviet Government certainly cannot venture along this path and continues to support its proposals put forth at this conference June 30. Nor does the Soviet Government share the enthusiasm regarding foreign support made apparent in the last French draft.

Foresees Controls by U. S.

When efforts are directed toward Europe helping herself in the first place and developing her economic potentialities as well as the exchange of goods between countries, such efforts are in conformity with the interests of the countries of Europe. When, however, it is stated as in the French proposal that the decisive hold on the rehabilitation of the economic life of European countries should belong to the United States and not to the European countries themselves, such a position stands in contradiction to the interests of European countries since it might lead to a denial of their economic independence, which denial is incompatible with national sovereignty.

The Soviet delegation believes that internal measures and the national efforts of each country should have a decisive importance for the countries of Europe and not make calculations for foreign support which should be of secondary importance. The Soviet Union has always counted above all on its own powers and is known to be on a steady way of progress of its economic life.

The first form of cooperation is based on the development of political and economic relations between states possessing equal rights and in that case their national sovereignty does not suffer from foreign interference.

Such is the democratic basis for international cooperation which brings nations closer together and facilitates the task of their mutual aid.

There exists, however, a different form of international cooperation based on the predominant position of one or several strong powers in relation to other countries which slip into the position of subordinated countries deprived of their independence.

French Plan Rejected

It is perfectly obvious that the first form of cooperation between states when they act as parties possessing equal rights is radically different from the second form of international cooperation, when this principle is not observed.

The Soviet Government, while favoring the development of international collaboration on the basis of equal rights and mutual respect for the interests of the contracting parties, cannot lend its assistance to anyone in arranging his affairs at the expense of other countries of less strength or size because this has nothing in common with normal cooperation between states.

The Soviet Government, considering that the Anglo-French plan to set up a special organization for the coordination of the economies of European states would lead to interference in the internal affairs of European countries, particularly those which have the greatest need for outside aid, and believing that this can only complicate relations between the countries of Europe and hamper their cooperation, rejects this plan as being altogether unsatisfactory and incapable of yielding any positive results.

On the other hand the Soviet Union favors the fullest development of economic collaboration between European and other countries on a healthy basis of equality and mutual respect for national interests and has itself constantly contributed and will contribute to this end by the expansion of trade with other countries.

Divided Germany Feared

The fact that the Franco-British proposals raise the question of Germany and her resources merits special attention. It is proposed that the above-mentioned organization or the "Steering Committee" should also deal with the utilization of German resources although it is generally known that the justified reparation claims of those Allied countries which had suffered from German aggression still remain to be met.

Therefore, not only is no special concern being shown for those countries which had made the greatest sacrifices during the war as well as important contributions to Allied victory but indeed it is at their expense that it is proposed to direct the resources of Germany for purposes other than reparations.

On the other hand nothing is being done to expedite the setting up of an all-German government which would be qualified to take care of the needs of the German people better than anyone else.

On the contrary the policy of federalizing Germany is still being carried out in the Western zones of Germany as well as the line of action directed toward a still great separation of Western German territories from the rest of Germany, a fact which is incompatible with the genuine restoration of Germany as a united democratic state forming part of the European family of peace-loving states.

Predicts "No Good Results"

What would the implementation of the Franco-British proposal concerning the setting up of a special organization or of a "Steering Committee" for the elaboration of a comprehensive European economic program lead to?

It would lead to no good results.

It would lead to Great Britain, France and that group of countries which follows them separating themselves from the other European states and thus dividing Europe into two groups of states and creating new difficulties in the relations between them.

In that case American credits would serve not to facilitate the economic rehabilitation of Europe but to make use of some European countries against other European countries in whatever way certain strong powers seeking to establish their domination should find it profitable to do so.

The Soviet Government considers it necessary to caution the governments of Great Britain and of France against the consequences of such action which would be directed not toward the unification of the efforts of the countries of Europe in the task of their economic rehabilitation after the war, but would lead to opposite results, which have nothing in common with the real interests of the peoples of Europe.

By Mr. Bevin

Mr. Molotov's objections to the Franco-British program were based on a complete travesty of the facts and a complete misrepresentation of everything the British Government had submitted. I suppose the method is to go on repeating those misrepresentations in the hope that someone would at last believe them. The British documents would speak for themselves.

It is a fundamental principle by which we work not to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries and we hope the national sovereignty of European powers will be recognized and respected equally by everyone while this attempt is being made to achieve economic cooperation.

From the beginning I have seen in the Marshall proposal a way to secure quickly the rehabilitation and independence of Europe—not a way to undermine it; to make Europe free—not to provide for the domination of any one state.

When this meeting began I had hoped that all three of us would be able jointly to give Europe a lead, to cooperate in finding a way to put the Continent on its feet again.

That has not proved to be the case.

But Britain will continue to strive for the unity of Europe, for the independence of Europe and for the independence of its national units.

Regrets Molotov Threat

I regret that Mr. Molotov has threatened that if we continued this beneficent work we must face grave consequences.

Well, my country has faced grave consequences and threats before. It is not the sort of prospect which will deter us from doing what we consider our duty.

Nevertheless, I profoundly regret that threat.

Our policy is to dominate none and to cooperate with everyone. We shall work as closely as we can with the United Nations organization and inform it and its various bodies and all the governments of what we are doing.

If there are governments which will not cooperate, then we shall at least have discharged our duty by trying to help them.

I regret that in the course of the meeting, suspicions have been expressed of Britain's intentions. By our action we will prove these to have been unjustified and in the end, perhaps by example, we may win when by argument we can't.

By M. Bidault

I have heard with much interest, and also with some disappointment, the declaration of Mr. Molotov. His conclusion puts my country on guard. I would like for my part to put the Soviet delegation on guard against any action which might result in separating Europe into two groups.

So far as it is concerned, the French Government rejects every suspicion of hegemony. The interest of European peoples is to be united and not to be divided. The universe is witness that France has done all she can to prevent such a division, and she solemnly declines all responsibility for the consequences of a decision which she has done her utmost to avert.

I would like to present some observations on the criticisms which have been made against the last proposal of the French Government. Several times it was mentioned that it was in effect a program imposing certain restraints on various European nations.

I recall, once again, that what we want to ask of European nations is a balance sheet and that their independence is entirely preserved. National statistics ought to be added up and compared in a manner to determine their resources and their needs.

In this procedure there is not a shadow of suspicion of restraint imposed upon Europe. As to the organization which ought to attempt to establish this balance sheet it will operate without force and according to facts which will be furnished to it.

It has been mentioned that American aid was uncertain. It will be even more uncertain if the facts of the problem are not respected and if naturally Europe does not speak up to say—I repeat this for at least the fourth time—what she can do for herself and what we as a whole are lacking.

Denies Seeking Domination

They tell us: This is a pretext to interfere in the internal affairs of other peoples. I have declared several times, I have even put it in writing, that it is not a question of fixing directives by way of authority. It is simply a question of knowing the production and objectives of these various countries and of harmonizing them in complete liberty.

Neither England, I am sure, nor France, in any case, I affirm,

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seeks a dominating place in such an organization. But we have learned from the experience of existing international organizations that the role of great powers cannot be underestimated. This is why we have thought, as is normal in every other case, that it was their duty to take the initiative.

Consequently there were not only verbal reserves as to non-interference in internal affairs and as to guarantee of the individual sovereignty of States, but clear and categorical commitment. There can be no question of controlled countries which would be subjected to the pleasure of some great powers. Acceptance of European countries is not conditioned on their obedience but on their independent acceptance.

They will participate if they so desire and my information is that a great number of them wish to participate. Their benevolent co-operation will be very welcome. Naturally no co-operation other than benevolent co-operation can be accepted.

All hypotheses which have been put forth by Molotov—one, for example, that Poland would be obliged to concentrate on coal to the detriment of other industries, that Czechoslovakia would be obliged to abandon certain industries in which she excels in favor of development of her agriculture, that Norway would have to reduce her steel production—none of these can be upheld.

Reassures Other Nations

We are well qualified to say that no plan concerning any one of these countries has ever been in the mind of the French delegation.

These three countries need help. All that would be asked of them is what they are capable of providing from their side to Europe in exchange for possible aid which would come first of all from other European countries and later from America.

They have facts better than we have them and we ask them to furnish them in view of establishing an over-all balance sheet.

What, then, remains of independence of European states? That is a question which has been posed. There remains exactly all of it. I have never been able to understand that collaboration of states can be achieved only at expense of their independence. Cooperation among states, neighbors or distant, is carried on with respect for mutual independence, and collaboration which does not respect that independence is without value.

It is consequently in independence and for independence that their cooperation is sought. • • • It is a question in the first place of the individual effort of each state which nothing can replace. Each state ought do the maximum possible with the means which the destruction of war have left to it to reconstruct itself.

Then upon the Continent, of limited extent, we must organize an effort of indispensable mutual assistance to coordinate our means in friendship and within this maintained independence.

Finally, for the difference and in a temporary manner, it is fitting to turn ourselves to another Continent which emerged from war unscathed and whose resources are immense to aid countries which have horribly suffered because they were the first and the principals to endure the horror.

I realize that a term has been placed in the French delegation's proposal—the words "decisive role" of American aid. I must excuse myself to have to give here an explanation of vocabulary. "Decisive role" does not signify the principal role.

Since around this table we are former companions in combat—even sometimes of combat among ourselves—I might recall that in French victory and in French defeat at Marengo, at Waterloo, the decisive role was played by several thousand men who arrived at the last moment. It was the decisive role but it was not the principal role.

Calls U. S. Role Decisive

As to the principal role we will assume it is each of us, all of us together, I hope, while the decisive role for several months to come we hope will be played by the United States.

The United States is the several thousand men who will decide the battle and victory against misery.

So far as Germany is concerned I want to say again what I had to say yesterday. The position of the French Government is not changed on the question of reparations. The only reference to it in the French proposal provides for consultation of the commanders in chief.

As for countries which suffered from the war which were victims of Hitlerian aggression I have myself mentioned in a spirit of sympathy for the Soviet proposition the possibility of setting up all priorities possible.

I now see reappearing, it is true, the idea of a unified government for Germany to which, as is well-known, the French Government is not at all favorable, at least not today. I want to recall that this matter cannot be the object of three-sided deliberation. Thus on all points concerning Germany it seems to me they were answered yesterday. I do not want to embark upon useless repetition.

The French proposition does not and will not intend to enchain the economies of smaller countries but on the contrary to liberate them.

The day when we have modernized our economy, when we are able to pay for our essential purchases with our own sales of our own products with our own means, then we shall be truly independent. Independence is not achieved in misery and isolation but affirmed in human cooperation and prosperity.

BRITAIN FEARS MARSHALL AID PLAN FAILURE

Reported Ready To Make Slash In Overseas Buying Program

London, July 2 (AP)—A high Government source said today that Downing Street was extremely pessimistic despite plans of Britain and France to go ahead without Russia on the American program of economic aid to Europe.

This source frankly admitted the possibility that an effective program for continental recovery might easily fail without the support of Russia and the Soviet-orbit countries.

As a result, he said, Britain is ready to slash "really drastically" her entire overseas buying program if the plan of Gen. George C. Marshall United States Secretary of State, falls through.

Morrison Warns Of Depression

Shortly before the breakup of the Paris meeting, Deputy Prime Minister Herbert Morrison told a news conference that the entire burden of world reconstruction could not "be placed on Uncle Sam."

He warned of a world-wide depression unless world trade was expanded and said the Marshall offer has shown that the United States Government is "alive to the facts."

"But if anyone gets into the habit of thinking all we have to do is to send the bill into the United States he is wrong," Morrison declared. He added that there must be a joint effort of all concerned.

Further Cuts Suggested

Morrison said the Labor Government was preparing to launch a three-year or five-year plan to carry the country through its post-war economic crisis.

A Government source said a collapse of the Marshall plan would signal the beginning of new cuts in imports. Hugh Dalton, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is expected to tell the House of Commons tomorrow exactly how the slashed buying program would affect Britain's production and export drive.

Britain Set To Slash Buying, If Parley Fails

London, July 2 (AP)—A high Government source said today Britain was ready to slash "really drastically" her entire overseas buying program, should the Marshall aid-Europe proposal fall through.

The United States, as Britain's principal supplier, would be affected more seriously than any other country by these cuts, this source said.

Pessimism was blanketing Downing Street over the prospects of Soviet participation, he declared, adding that although Britain certainly would attempt to carry on under the plan with France and other western European states, there was no gainsaying the possibility that an effective program for continental recovery might collapse without Russia and Russian-orbit countries.

France's Position

Britain, he went on, realized that the present French Government, faced with the power of the Communists in that country, would accept only with the greatest unwillingness a plan that might split Europe in two.

Bearing these things in mind, the informant added, the British Cabinet has revamped the country's entire import program. And, he said, collapse of the Marshall proposals would set the curtailment program in action.

Hugh Dalton, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has already announced substantial cuts of British tobacco, film and food imports, mainly as a result of the nation's critical dollar shortage.

Trade Talks Continue

The informant said Dalton would tell the House of Commons tomorrow exactly how the already-revised buying program would affect Britain's production and export drive.

He said Anglo-Soviet trade missions, now negotiating in Moscow, would continue their efforts to write a trade pact between the two countries. British representatives were attempting to obtain Russian estimates of how much wheat, maize, animal feedstuffs and timber they could send Britain.

He added that Britain would continue her policy of writing trade agreements with other Communist-belt states, "whether they joined a United States-sponsored continental recovery plan or not."

Britain needs their goods as much as they want British exports, he said.

U.S. 'Taking No Steps,' Should Aid Talk Fail

Geneva, July 2 (AP)—United States Under Secretary of State William L. Clayton said today that "so far as I know, the United States is taking no steps" if the three-power conference in Paris breaks up without agreement on the Marshall aid-for-Europe plan.

Clayton, who conferred with top British officials on the Marshall plan in London before coming here, said his Government was "waiting for Europe to take action" on the American proposals.

Asked whether he thought the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, which meets here July 5, should be used to implement the Marshall plan, Clayton said:

"That is for Europe to decide. Dispatch is highly important. It would seem to me that the commission should be selected by Europe, but the selection should not be exclusive, so that if it appeared progress was not being made other means could be substituted."

Havana Conference

Clayton heads two delegations in Geneva. One is the fifteen-nation economic commission, including the United States and Russia. The other is the international Trade Conference of eighteen nations, not including Russia, that is attempting to form an international trade organization, write a world trade charter and conclude a multilateral agreement for reductions of traffis and other trade barriers.

Clayton said the Marshall plan could be carried out, even if some states in Europe chose to remain outside. He said he hoped Russia would participate in the world trade conference proposed for Havana this fall.

"The Marshall plan makes the negotiations more important than ever because without a sound permanent program of reciprocal multilateral trade, no temporary emergency program could possibly have any permanent, worthwhile results," Clayton said.

A Production Problem

He added his remark did not imply that the Marshall plan was a temprorary, emergency project, but that it had to do immediately with the balance-of-payment difficulties of European industries.

The Under Secretary, one of the largest United States cotton brokers before entering Government service, said the dollar shortage in Europe was nothing but a production problem.

"Where dollars are plentiful, production is large, and where dollars are lacking, production is short," he said.

Clayton said he intended to go to Paris later to discuss with United States Ambassador Jefferson Cafferty the "problem of food" and perhaps "numerous other problems."

Clayton Puts U.N. Role Up To European Nations

Geneva, Switzerland, July 2 (AP). William Clayton, United States Under Secretary of State, said today that the European countries themselves must decide whether they will use United Nations machinery to implement the American program for economic aid to Europe.

Clayton told a news conference that the United States "is taking no steps" as a result of the deadlock at the three-power Paris conference, but is merely waiting for Europe to act on the plan laid down by Gen. George C. Marshall, Secretary of State.

He expressed the belief that the Marshall plan could be carried out even though some nations in Europe chose to remain outside.

Clayton is here as delegate to the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.

House Of Lords Passes New British Draft Bill

London, July 2 (AP)—The House of Lords completed legislative action today on Britain's new national service draft bill, under which every Briton reaching 18 after January 1, 1949, will be liable for one year of military service.

The measure replaces acts of 1936 and 1939, under which 18-year-olds will continue to be drafted through 1948 for two years service. It was passed by the House of Lords without a tabulated vote and now goes to the King for signature.

OFFICIALS PROBING REPORT EVA BRAUN WAS SEEN IN ITALY

BOLZANO, Italy, July 2. — (AP) Unconfirmed reports circulating here today said that a woman resembling Eva Braun, who supposedly married Adolf Hitler in his last hours, had tried to cash a check last week at Fondo, in the Trento district of northern Italy.

Allied officials were investigating the rumors which, if true, would cast serious doubt on the supposed suicide of Hitler. Allied press officers in Rome denied several days ago that there was any truth to reports that the woman had appeared on various occasions recently in the Alto Adige area of northern Italy.

The newest crop of rumors said that a woman who spoke with a German accent went to a Fondo savings bank to cash a 50,000 lire (about $135) check, and displayed papers issued at Innsbruck bearing the name Eva Braun.

(Captured Nazi documents, generally accepted as being accurate versions of Hitler's last hours, stated that the Fuehrer married his one-time mistress late in April, 1945, and that the two committed suicide a few days later in a Reichchancellery bunker as the Russians marched into Berlin.)

ITALIANS REPORT SEEING EVA BRAUN

Bolzano, Italy, July 2 (A. P.).—Allied officials today were investigating recurrent rumors that Eva Braun, Adolf Hitler's wife, had appeared on various occasions recently in the Alto Adige area of northern Italy.

Reports circulating here today said that a woman resembling Eva Braun and speaking with a

German accent went to a savings bank at Fondo, in the Trento district last week to cash a 50,000-lire (about $135) check. She was reported to have displayed papers issued at Innsbruck and inscribed with the name "Eva Braun."

Naples Bread Hike Brings Protests

Naples, July 2 (AP)—A Government increase in the bread price yesterday provoked demonstrations here which continued far into the night. Unrest was still in evidence today.

The demonstrators, some of them led by women, blocked traffic as they attacked black-market stands where bread from American flour was on sale. To pacify them, the Government promised to double the bread distribution to dealers today.

Bread prices went up to 55 and 65 lire a kilo at rationed distributors, compared with 27 lire a few months ago and to 500 lire a kilo on the black market.

Pay Increases Hinted

[The lira is worth about a fifth of a cent. A kilo is about two and a fifth pounds.]

Last night, Giuseppe di Vittorio, Communist leader of the General Confederation of Labor, broadcast a hint that higher bread might call for industry-wide pay increases.

Earlier, Premier Alcide de Gasperi, on the basis of Government crop estimates, warned the nation it faced a grain shortage.

Guest of de Nicola

ROME, July 2 (AP)—Mrs. Peron was a luncheon guest today of Enrico de Nicola, Italy's Provisional President.

The French Press Agency quoted Pierre Bourdan, Cabinet spokesman, as saying that he "could not at the moment either deny or confirm that the measure might be related to the investigation resulting from the discovery of the anti-Republican plot." The Cabinet announcement gave no reason.

De Larminat was recalled in the midst of an official inspection tour of the Cameroons. The Press Agency said that the action caused "some sensation among political observers."

Gen. Merson Questioned.

The General commanded in Libya in 1942 and 1943 and then became chief of staff to De Gaulle. Later, he commanded the French Second Army Corps in Italy and became Inspector-General of overseas forces in 1945.

Gen. Jean Casimir Merson, retired, former resistance leader, was being questioned today in the alleged Black Marquis plot which the Government asserted was to establish an anti-Communist regime like that of Napoleon Bonaparte.

The police quoted Count Edme de Vulpian, one of those arrested, as saying: "I've lost—there's nothing left but to pay."

They quoted Major Jean-Georges Loustaunau-Lacau as denying contact with the Count and as declaring that he was a "Social Republican" and not a revolutionist.

In addition to recalling De Larminat, Bourdan said that the cabinet had discussed a report by Interior Minister Edouard Depreux about the purported conspiracy. The spokesman said:

"As the investigation proceeds, the ramifications of the plot are appearing and the gravity of the affair is being confirmed. There is more to it than the discovery of arms dumps."

Airport Plot Smashed.

The National Security Police, continuing their investigation of the alleged Black Maquis plot, claimed to have smashed a conspiracy to seize all of France's military airports and warplanes.

Few details of the plan were revealed, but it apparently was part of the reported over-all program of the Black Maquis.

The Security Police also announced the arrest of Claude Chauvel, 20-year-old son of the Secretary-General of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, and said that a warrant had been issued for Count Aurouet de Merwels, whom they described as one of the principal members of the revolutionary group. Two other men were arrested on charges of soliciting funds for the conspirators.

French Oust ex-De Gaulle Aid

Inspector of Colonial Troops Is Recalled—Cabinet Spokesman Silent on Plot Link.

Paris, July 2 (A. P.).—Gen. Edouard de Larminat, wartime Chief of Staff to Gen. Charles de Gaulle, was relieved of his duties today as inspector-general of colonial troops. The Cabinet acted on a motion by the Ministers of War and Colonies.

FRENCH CABINET REMOVES EX-AIDE OF GEN. DE GAULLE

PARIS, July 2—(AP) The French cabinet today abruptly relieved Gen. Eduard De Larminat, wartime chief of staff to Gen. Charles de Gaulle, of his duties as inspector general of colonial troops.

The action was taken at a meeting to discuss ramifications of a purported "Black Maquis" plot to overthrow the Fourth Republic and establish a military regime. However, the announcement gave no reason for De Larminat's removal.

French Count Sought

Surete police, meanwhile, intensified their hunt for a 26-year-old French count, accused of conspiring to bring into the plot Nazis and Fascists now in Italy and Spain. A warrant identified the count as Herouet De Mervelle.

Reports persisted that police had found four sizable and rival "Maquis" in the last six months, and that the organizations were known as the blue, black, white and red groups.

The semi-official French press agency quoted a cabinet spokesman, Pierre Bourdan, as saying that he could neither confirm nor deny that De Larminat's removal was related "to the investigation resulting from the discovery of the anti-Republican plot."

"As the investigation proceeds, the ramifications of the plot are appearing and the gravity of the affair is becoming confirmed," Bourdan said. "There is more to it than the discovery of arms dumps."

A retired general and former resistance leader, Jean Casimir Merson, was being questioned in connection with the alleged plot, which the government said was hatched by rightwing forces.

Red General Hits U.S. Backers Of Big Army

Moscow, July 2 (AP)—Lieut. Col. B. Glebov, writing in the Soviet Army newspaper *Red Star*, said today that "very many influential persons in the United States" who were not interested in the defeat of Germany in the war now are "advocating military measures of enormous scale."

Glebov accused Lieut. Gen. J. Lawton Collins of exaggerating in his comparative estimate of United State and Russian military strength at the national convention of the Reserve Officers Association. [Collins spoke in Miami, Fla., June 19.]

Collins, whom Glebov identified as chief of the information section of the United States Army, declared, the writer said, that the American Army now has only ten divisions. [Collins said the Russian Army had 200.]

Sets Force At Half Million

"According to official American figures," Glebov went on, "the number of ground forces of the USA exceeds half a million men. Then what is the number of men in these divisions?"

He said it was no accident that Collins hadn't mentioned the United States Navy, because this was stronger than "all the fleets of the rest of the capitalistic world."

"At present there isn't another state in the world which will spend so much effort and means on maintaining armed forces, on the creation of new kinds of arms and for other items in the military budget," Glebov wrote.

"Collins cannot fail to know the Soviet Union is a sincere and consistent supporter of arms curtailment. . . . The military budget of the U.S.S.R. represents only eighteen per cent of the whole."

Russ Saved U.S. Lives

"Millions of American soldiers," the commentator added, "preserved their lives only because the best forces of the German Army and the overwhelming majority of German fighting means were exterminated in bitter battles on the Soviet-German front."

He said the General might have told his listeners about "very many influential persons in the United States who were not interested in the defeat of German imperialism and German Fascism" and "braked in every way the development of military potential," but who now are advocating military measures.

HUGE ARMY IS AIM OF U. S. LEADERS, RED STAR CLAIMS

GILMORE

MOSCOW, July 2. — (AP) The Russian army newspaper Red Star declared today the United States was prepared to spend more money to maintain its armed forces and develop new weapons than any other country in the world.

The newspaper took sharp issue with Lt. Gen. J. Lawton Collins, head of the U. S. Army's information section, who declared recently the American army was capable at present of putting only 10 divisions in the field.

(Collins told a convention of the National Reserve Officers association in Miami June 19 that Russia could put 200 divisions into the field, compared with the "10 divisions in the whole U. S. Army." He said Russian soldiers now outnumber American soldiers "20 to 1."

(Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, army chief of staff, told Congress June 28 that the American army was a "poor second" to Russia's.)

The Red Star article, written by Lt. Col. B. Glebov, said that "very many influential persons in the United States who were not interested in the defeat of German imperialism and German fascism" were now "advocating military measures of an enormous scale."

As to Collins' statement that the United States could muster but 10 divisions, Glebov wrote:

"According to official American figures, the number of ground forces in the U. S. A. exceeds a half million men. In this case, then, what is the number of men in these divisions?

"It is not a mere accident that Collins remained silent about the U. S. Navy. The entire world knows that the U. S. has a naval force which surpasses in strength all the fleets of the rest of the capitalistic world.

"It is generally known at last that at present there is not another state in the world which will spend so much effort and means on maintaining its armed forces, on creation of new kinds of arms, and for other items in its military budget.

"Collins cannot fail but know that the Soviet Union is a sincere and consistent supporter of arms curtailment. One should assume he is informed of the fact that the military budget of the U. S. S. R. represents only 18 per cent of the whole."

Russ Depict Uncle Sam As 'Cowboy' Of Loans

Moscow, July 2 (AP)—The newspaper *Ukraine Pravda* published today a cartoon showing Uncle Sam driving an automobile and brandishing a whip tabbed "Loan." The title of the cartoon was: "Cowboy of the New York Prairies."

The caption read: "American capitalists using needs for loans of countries devastated by war to enslave other peoples."

Ukraine Pravda is the Communist party organ in the Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic.

FRAU WAGNER GUILTY OF SUPPORTING NAZIS

BAYREUTH, Germany, July 2—(AP)—A German denazification court today sentenced Frau Winifred Wagner, daughter-in-law of the famed composer Richard Wagner, to 450 days of special labor service for actively supporting the Hitler regime.

The court also ordered confiscation of 60 per cent of her wealth estimated at 230,000 marks ($23,000).

The 50-year-old English-born widow was convicted of using her position as former leader of the Bayreuth music festival to promote Hitler and the Nazi party, "thereby setting an example for hundreds of thousands of other people."

Frau Wagner Gets 450 Days; Relative Of Composer

Bayreuth, Germany, July 2 (AP)—Frau Winifred Wagner, daughter-in-law of the musician, Richard Wagner, was sentenced to 450 days of special labor service today following her conviction on charges of actively supporting the Hitler regime.

The sentence was imposed on the 50-year-old English-born defendant by a German de-Nazification court, which also ordered confiscation of 60 per cent of her personal wealth, estimated at 230,000 marks ($23,000).

The prosecution had urged that Frau Wagner—widow of Siegfried Wagner—be sentenced to six years in a labor camp. Her lawyer, Dr. Fritz Meyer, urged the court, however, to consider the testimony of witnesses who testified she helped them escape Nazi imprisonment.

Leader Of Music Festival

During the trial Frau Wagner was described as one of Hitler's "most fanatical followers."

In its decision, reached after considering the evidence for four days, the court found that she had used her position as former leader of the famous Bayreuth Music Festival to "actively promote Hitler and the Nazi party, thereby setting an example for hundreds of thousands of other people." It absolved her, however, of engaging in Nazi propaganda activity.

The verdict also prohibited Frau Wagner from holding any public office, from becoming a member of any political party or owning an automobile. For the next five years she can do only common labor and will be allowed to occupy only small living quarters.

Undecided On Appeal

Frau Wagner took the sentence calmly. She said she woud not know whether she would appeal the verdict until she had talked with her lawyer.

"I do not know how they figured out my wealth, which belongs completely to my children," she said. "I have no right to hand part of it over to the court."

A daughter of Frau Wagner, Friedland Wagner, who fled Germany after writing an anti-Nazi book, is now living in New York.

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Moses Tours Germany To Plan Ruhr Housing

BERLIN, July 2 (AP).—Robert Moses, New York City Construction Co-ordinator, began today a tour of the American-British occupation zones of Germany to study economic conditions and prepare recommendations for an emergency housing program for coal miners in the Ruhr.

Mr. Moses undertook the inspection for General Lucius D. Clay, American Military Governor, who personally requested him to come to Germany, and for Major General William H. Draper, economics adviser to General Clay.

"I especially asked him to look into the housing for the Ruhr," General Draper said, 'because that is so vitally connected with raising the coal production which Germany and all Europe needs. Housing is needed for the miners we are recruiting in the United States zone to send to the Ruhr."

Draper said there was no question now of rebuilding western German cities in Moses's survey. He added, however, that Moses had expressed interest in plans drafted by Berlin officials for rebuilding their city, which he described as "necessarily long range, of course."

Mr. Moses's tour took him today to Stuttgart. Next he will visit Munich for two days, Frankfurt am Main on Monday, Essen in the Ruhr, Tuesday and Wednesday, and then Minden in the British zone next Thursday before returning to Berlin.

18 NAZIS INDICTED FOR TRIAL BY U. S.

SS Officers Charged with Directing Slaughter of 1,000,000 Persons.

NUERNBERG, July 3 — (AP)—Eighteen SS (Elite Guard) officers—including six generals—were indicted today for trial before a U. S. war crimes court on charges of directing the slaughter of more than 1,000,000 persons during the Nazi occupation of Eastern Europe.

Brig. Gen. Telford Taylor, who filed the indictment as chief war crimes prosecutor, described the alleged mass slaughter as the "murder of murders."

It was the ninth group of indictments of alleged war criminals handed up for trial by American military courts.

The accused included Gen. Otto Ohlendorf, Brig. Generals Heinz Jost, Erich Newmann, Otto Rasch, Win Schultz and Franz Six; Colonels Paul Blobel, Walter Blume, Martin Sandberger and Willy Seibert; Lieut-Colonels Ernest Biberstein; Gustav Mosske and Adolf Ott; Majors Emil Hausman and Lothar Fendler; Capt. Felix Reuhl, and two lieutenants.

Frankfurt Closed To U. S. Dependents

Frankfurt, July 2 (A. P.).—United States Army headquarters announced today that no more American dependents will be permitted to come to Frankfurt until the needs of the British-American Bi-zonal Economic Council for approximately 400 family billets are met. Applications for dependents already approved will not be affected by the new order.

UNRRA Chief Lauds Tito For Co-Operation

Belgrade, July 2 (AP)—Premier Marshal Tito has been commended officially for Yugoslavia's co-operation during the two years of operation of the Unitedw Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

Maj. Gen. Lowell W. Rooks, UNRRA director general, with headquarters in London, sent Tito a commendatory telegram yesterday as Michael Barret-Brown, assistant chief of the mission to Yugoslavia, departed and the $420,000,000 program ended.

Rooks recognized Yugoslavia's "co-operation with our mission and the excellent system" the Government applied in distributing UNRRA goods.

"Your country," he told the Premier, "made use of the largest UNRRA deliveries of clothing in Europe, and one of the largest deliveries of medical material."

U.S. Clerics In Poland

Warsaw, July 2 (AP)—Two representatives of the Polish National Catholic Church of America, of Scranton, Pa., have arrived in Poland for a three-month study of missionary and relief work. They are the Reverends John F. Swierczewski, of Chicago, and Adam Walichiewicz, of Reading, Pa.

Russians Delay New U. S. Envoy

BUDAPEST, July 2 (AP)—Selden Chapin, new United States Minister to Hungary, arrived here by plane tonight and was detained on the airfield for thirty-five minutes by a Russian guard who said a Soviet general was curious about Mr. Chapin's "road pass."

Mr. Chapin came from London, accompanied by his wife and two children and two United States Embassy political experts, Ronald Drew and James McCarger.

About fifteen automobiles, carrying United States legation and military mission personnel, met Mr. Chapin at the Matyasfold Airfield. After a thirty-five-minute delay, which included a telephone conversation with Russian Maj. Gen. A. N. Kondratov who demanded to know why Mr. Chapin did not have a Russian road pass, the automobiles were allowed to leave the field.

Mr. Chapin replaces H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld, who left Budapest last month.

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Secret Palestine Police Break Up

Jerusalem, July 2 (AP)—A secret "strongarm" squad of the Palestine police, whose existence was disclosed with the arrest of Maj. Roy Farran a month ago, has virtually been broken up, reliable private sources within the police disclosed today.

DAVIDSON

Farran, 26-year-old British Army war hero and reputed squad leader in the group, was picked up in Syria and brought back to Palestine charged with the "wilful murder" of Alexander Rubowitz, 16, claimed by the Stern Gang as a member. He is in army custody at Sarafand camp awaiting court-martial.

Prowled Jewish Areas

Though both military and civil authorities have given out little information, the case has brought to light an unorthodox group of war-seasoned army officers, lent to police to use their Commando experience against the Stern Gang and Irgun Zvai Leumi, Jewish underground extremist organizations.

Twelve-man squads, usually in plain clothes and driving civilian cars, were formed, it has become known, to prowl Jewish quarters outside the security zones of Jerusalem and Haifa as well as in the all-Jewish city of Tel Aviv.

Private but reliable sources said they believed a group of some three dozen members was organized after consultations between London and Jerusalem about four months ago.

Sometimes Seized Youths

These secret police sometimes seized youths they caught posting underground leaflets and took them to headquarters for questioning as to the source of the leaflets and identities of their superiors.

Such an arrest apparently was that of Rubowitz, last seen May 6 being forced into a black automobile by three English-speaking men. He has not been seen since. Farran and two other men were taken into custody in Syria, but only the major was extradited.

One brigadier already has reported privately that he has been fired for heading such flying squadrons. At least two high-ranking police officers were reported as resigning in a shakeup.

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Bank At Haifa Robbed By Armed Men

Jerusalem, July 2 (AP)—Seven men robbed a bank in Haifa today and made a getaway in a black automobile. They were believed to have taken several hundred dollars.

Brandishing weapons, the men entered the Kupat Milveh Bank in the Hadar Macarmel district, halfway up Mount Carmel.

Earlier police blamed the nervousness of an Arab laborer, who mistook a stick of wood for a bomb, for a general alarm which created intense excitement in Jerusalem shortly before midnight last night.

It was the second such false alarm in the Holy City in fourteen hours and reflected the high tension throughout the Holy Land. On both occasions British troops rushed to strategic points, traffic was halted and strict security measures were clamped down.

Reports Laid To Jitters

So jitttery were police last night that several turned in "reports" of what they believed to be explosions and gunfire after the general alarm sounded. Investigation showed the reports were groundless.

The Jewish underground organization, Hagana, declared meanwhile that Arab propaganda had created a "dangerous trend of feeling in Arab quarters" and said it was on guard against "possible attacks" against Jews.

Plans New Immigration

At the same time Hagana announced plans for an early resumption of illegal Jewish immigration to the Holy Land, which it said had been "temporarily interrupted because of difficulties in ports of embarkation."

"We have stressed previously," Hagana added, "that the interruption was due to technical difficulties and not to political considerations in connection with the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine."

The commission, touring northern Palestine, visited the village of Kfar Giladi yesterday and heard an appeal from a Jewish spokesman for unlimited Jewish immigration to the Holy Land.

BRITISH 'SPOT CHECK' JERUSALEM QUARTERS

JERUSALEM, July 2. — (AP) British troops and police made surprise "spot checks" today in the Jewish quarter of old Jerusalem and in sidewalk cafes of the all-Jewish city of Tel Aviv.

An official announcement said 435 persons were screened here and that 32 men and two women were detained for further questioning. No figures were available on the results of the Tel Aviv screening.

Meanwhile, police in Haifa sought seven bandits who held up a bank there this morning and escaped with several hundred pounds.

The special United Nations committee on Palestine completed tonight its three-day tour of the Galilee district, and will visit several Jewish towns on the coastal plain tomorrow.

U.S.-Equipped Chinese Suffer Terrific Beating at Szepingkai

By JOHN RODERICK

SZEPINGKAI, July 2 — (AP) Probably no army since the Chinese civil war began suffered so fearfully or struggled against such odds as did the American-equipped Chinese 71st in its hopeless defense of this important Manchurian city.

Undermanned and badly shaken half of its 88th division, which bore the burden of Szepingkai's defense, were raw recruits with only one week of training.

16,000 Believed Killed

After seeing the devastation of Szepinkai, it seems extraordinary that any of the 71st could have lived to tell its story. All accounts indicate that at least two-thirds of the original 25,000 defenders were wiped out.

On the other side of the scale, the Chinese Communists must have suffered heavily also. No units could undergo a period of such concentrated give and take without sustaining a bad mauling. However, it is probable that government estimates that 170,000 Communists participated in the assault and suffered 50,000 casualties are high.

(Hollington Tong, government spokesman, reiterated in Nanking today that the Communists received outside support. He declared the besiegers for 18 days threw shells into Szepingkai at the rate of 10,000 a day—"more artillery shells than all the Communist controlled arsenals together could possibly supply." Their offensive was "unmatched in intensity and ferocity in the history of the Chinese Communists' military operations," he added. Tong also reiterated that the Communists were strongly supported by Korean and former Japanese troops.)

Pursuit Is Continued

Today, two days after the siege was lifted, the government's southern relief force—the new sixth army from Kaiyuan—continued its pursuit of the Reds.

The nationals' new first army, which met rocky going south of Kuungchuling, is reported to be fanning off to the westward to try to intercept the Communists at Pamiencheng, 12 miles west of here, in a pincers movement with the new sixth.

Gen. Chen Ming-Jen, wiry, good-humored, 44-year-old Humanese who commands the 71st, ordinarily is meticulous. He bathes and shaves daily. But when I met him in the Canadian Catholic mission school—its mud and plaster walls still showing wounds of warfare—he wore a handsome mustache.

"I grew this during the past 20 days when I was unable to bathe or shave. I shall keep it forever as a memory of this battle," he said in all seriousness.

First to Get U. S. Equipment

Chen's army was the first Chinese unit to receive American equipment under wartime lend lease. Although it carries American carbines, submachine guns and Springfield rifles it has none of the alertness or smartness usually associated with American aided Chinese armies. Weeks of battle without relief make that understandable.

Chen himself looked a little faded and uncomfortably warm in U. S. olive drabs as he talked with me and Fred E. Hubbard, Edgemont, S. D., American consul at Mukden. Hubbard and I were the first foreigners to enter this burned out city after the battle.

When the real struggle began here it took the character of street fighting and continued in this fashion for 20 days, an almost unheard of thing in warfare. Hand to hand engagements usually signal the end—not the start—of a battle. All of Chen's divisions either were new or under strength as a result of the clawing they took around Hwaiteh and Kungchuling before they were ordered to defend Szepingkai.

180,000 Red Shells Fired Into Szepingkai

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Nanking, July 2 (AP)—Strongly implying that the Chinese Communists were receiving outside support, Government spokesman Hollington Tong asserted today that the besiegers of Szepingkai fired "more artillery shells than all the Communist-controlled arsenals together could possibly sustain."

He said the Communists hurled shells into the Manchurian city for eighteen days at the rate of 10,000 a day in an offensive "unmatched in intensity and ferocity in the history of the Chinese Communists' military operations."

Tong disclosed that the Government's casualties were more than two thirds the entire Szepingkai garrison, but he gave no figures.

6,600 Out Of 7,000 Killed

[Associated Press Correspondent John Roderick, at Szepingkai, wrote that the Government commander of the 71st Army lost all but 400 men of the 7,000 troops in his 88th Division during the last hours of the fight.]

Tong said the Communists opened the Szepingkai attack with a "lavish supply of weapons and ammunition" backed by reinforcements of Korean Communists and former Japanese troops.

He added that he was unable to say whether the Government considered the Communists' failure to hold onto Szepingkai meant that the entire summer campaign by the Reds in Manchuria was likely to fail.

Few Nips In Nippon

Mash, Ash, Gash

Tokyo, July 2 (AP)—A Korean was charged with bootlegging after receiving hospital treatment for facial cuts.

He told attendants he was leaning over a vat of Japanese gin he was brewing in his home still. A cigarette ash fell in the brew causing an explosion.

Cafes Closed

Tokyo, July 2 (AP)—The Japanese Government closed some 200,000 restaurants today in its drive against the black market in foods. Still operating were various small establishments, serving only rationed foodstuffs.

The closing, which affected all the country's better restaurants, added an estimated 480,000 persons to the roll of unemployed.

High Tide Awaited To Refloat Transport

Yokohama, July 2 (AP)—Several army and navy tugs awaited high tide for a renewed attempt to pull the 16,000-ton army transport Admiral W. S. Sims from the small island in Yokohama harbor where she grounded yesterday morning.

The ship's skipper, Capt. Dan Pumphrey, of San Francisco, blamed "deplorable" navigation aids and limited visibility for the accident. The 1,829 passengers aboard, none injured, were taken off by boat today.

Pumphrey said he felt the ship was not damaged, although she was making 16 knots when she rammed a small island fortress.

Rhee Says He Isn't Plotting Against Korea

Seoul, Korea, July 2 (AP)—Syngman Rhee, Conservative political leader of South Korea, denied today what he termed an indirect accusation by Lieut. Gen. John R. Hodge that he and Kim Koo were planning political assassinations and terrorist disruptions of the Korean economy.

Rhee said Hodge's accusation "once again confirms our misgivings" that the American commander in Korea "will never understand the Korean people and their leaders."

He said Hodge had written him that "I have information purporting to come from inner circles of your political organization that you and Kim Koo are planning terrorist activities and disruptions of the Korean economy at an early date as a protest measure against the work of the joint (Soviet-American) commission. . . ."

Blames Anti-U.S. Reds

Rhee replied that neither the Korean people nor their leaders are planning terrorism or bloodshed and said "the real terrorists are among the anti-American Communists including most of the 669 prisoners set free by amnesty, jeopardizing the lives and homes of the Korean people in general and policemen in particular."

Hodge said he had no comment on Rhee's reply or Rhee's disclosure to newsmen of the exchange of letters.

The Soviet-American Commission is preparing the way for a provisional government for all of Korea, which now is divided into Russian and American zones.

State of Alert Reported

JOGJAKARTA, Java, July 2 (AP)—Reliable non-Indonesian informants arriving here today said that the Southeast Java area around Banjuwangi was in a state of alert and that a large proportion of native villagers had fled to the interior in the belief that the Dutch planned to attack that sector if the current Indonesian crisis resulted in armed conflict.

The informants said that the Netherlands Navy had constantly patrolled the Bali Straits and that two Dutch warships were in that area when the informants left three days ago.

For the past two months, they added, Dutch warships frequently shelled shore targets on either side of Banjuwangi, apparently attempting to neutralize Indonesian gun positions. Indonesian shore batteries often replied, the informants said.

The Army of the Indonesian Republic has forbidden male citizens to leave Banjuwangi without special passes, they said, while most women have left the town.

Earlier today, former Minister of the Interior Mohammed Roem was mentioned as a possible choice for Premier of the Indonesian Republic, which has been without a Cabinet for five days.

Mr. Roem, a member of the Republican delegation negotiating with the Dutch, conferred with political party leaders during the day.

President Soekarno, however, ordered leaders of the Indonesian Republic's Socialist, Nationalist and Labor parties to form a Cabinet by noon Thursday and made no reference to Mr. Roem's Islamic party.

Australia To End Rationing Of Sugar

Canberra, Australia, July 2 (AP)—Prime Minister Chifley announced the Cabinet had decided to abandon sugar rationing forthwith because it did not greatly help Britain and world sugar production showed a marked increase in the 1946-47 season.

Announcing the Government's refusal to remove rationing and price control on meat, as requested by the Meat and Allied Trades Federation, Chifley said the Cabinet decided "it would be very wrong to permit unrestricted meat consumption when the British people are having their meager ration further reduced."

New Zealand Extends Credits To France

Wellington, N. Z., July 2 (AP)—Representatives of the New Zealand and French governments signed today an agreement making available to France credits of up to £5,000,000 (about $20,000,000) for the purchase of New Zealand products during the next five years.

The agreement is designed chiefly to facilitate the sale of New Zealand wool to France, although she may purchase other products by mutual agreement.

Filipino Ex-Puppet Sues U.S. Army

Manila, July 2 (AP)—Jorge B. Vargas, first chief of the Japanese-sponsored puppet administration in the occupied Philippines, today sued the United States Army for the return of documents, books and other papers allegedly taken from him in Japan at the end of the war.

Vagsas's counsel named Lieut. Col. Warren H. Hoover, executive officer of the assistant chief of staff, Philippine-Ryukyus command, Intelligence Section, as respondent.

Says Papers Explain Acts

Vargas said the documents included the last letters of instruction sent to him in Manila by the late President Manual Quezon on Corregidor, telling him what to do when the city fell a few days later, and notes and orders from former Japanese Consul General Jitaro Kihara, representing the Japanese military administration.

He said the latter include orders to commit acts for which he now is under indictment.

"Borrowed" From Wife

The complaint alleges that a Lieut. Col. Lloyd S. Milligan, of the United States Army, accompanied by Hernando Abaya Filipino employé of the United States Government, "borrowed" the documents from Mrs. Vargas in Manila while Vargas was still in Tokyo as puppet ambassador.

Vargas at present is seeking an indefinite postponement of his treason trial.

An army spokesman said some of Vargas's papers were in army custody. He added that up to late afternoon no court notification of the suit had been received.

Third Jap Witness Kills Himself

Guam, July 2 (AP)—A Japanese witness committed suicide early today rather than testify against nineteen compatriots charged with the bacteria and torture murders of ten American prisoners of war on Truk atoll.

It was the third suicide among Japanese involved in the trial and the second in four days.

Witnesses not charged with crimes are not kept in confinement, so Petty Officer (2/c) Hiyoichi Ikeya strode unchallenged from the witness stockade into the near-by jungle and slashed his abdomen with a straight-edge razor.

Expresses Sorrow For Act

"Sorry for this terrible act," said a note, "and hope all my friends soon return to Japan."

Last Saturday, Navy Lieutenant Shigioshi Nakamura, former surgeon, had chosen the same type weapon for his suicide, after testifying against his former commandant, Capt. Hiroshi Iwanami. The latter remains under close guard. He, too, once attempted suicide.

In Tokyo several months ago Lieut. Reijiro Nabetani took poison rather than submit to questioning about his bacteria-injection experiments on the ten Americans killed on Truk.

NAVY IS CLOSING ALEUTIAN BASES, ADMIRAL REVEALS

PEARL HARBOR, July 2.—(AP) The Navy is carrying out a drastic retrenchment program to keep fleets in the Atlantic and Pacific operating efficiently, Adm. Louis E. Denfeld said today.

"We've gone all out to keep the fleets active," said the commander-in-chief of the Pacific, who recently returned from conferences in Washington. "We know that if we keep the fleets at any real efficiency level, we have to cut down on shore operations."

As a result of this new economy policy, the Navy is closing out its wartime base on the Aleutian island at Attu and is reducing to caretaker status its base at Kodiak, Alaska. That leaves Adak in the Aleutians as the major base in northern waters.

The Navy is getting out of Manus, in the Admiralty islands north of New Guinea, and rapidly is rolling up other bases which were used as springboards in the westward drive to conquer Japan.

On the mainland, Adm. John H. Towers, chief of the Navy's general board, is directing surveys of all naval installations for the purpose of lopping off unessential activities and effecting economies in line with the Navy's reduced peacetime appropriations.

Guam and Pearl Harbor will be great Pacific bases of the future, Denfeld said, with Pearl Harbor the keystone of Pacific defenses.

While the Navy is reducing its operating centers in Alaskan waters, the admiral continued, the Aleutians and Alaska still will have strong defenses in the army's airfields and installations.

Denfeld said he thought it important that the United States maintain defensive bases on Okinawa, where the army air force now has fields.

Brazil Extends Parley Invitation

Rio de Janeiro, July 2 (A. P.).—The Brazilian Government has invited representatives of all the American nations except Nicaragua to meet here on August 15 to sign a projected treaty for defense of the Western Hemisphere. Nicaragua presumably was omitted because most of the American Governments have not yet recognized the new Government.

Canada Shippers Curb Communists

Montreal, July 2 (AP)—Canadian Great Lakes ship owners said today that in the future union officials boarding their vessels must sign an affidavit that they are not members of the Communist party and will not attempt to force Communist teachings on members of crews.

Company officials said the new clause governing movement of union officials aboard their ships reads: "I swear that I am not a Communist or a Communist agent and while on the company's property or aboard its vessels I will not advocate, preach, support or disseminate verbally or otherwise Communist ideas and principles."

GOP LEADERS PLAN TO RUSH ACTION ON NEW TAX BILL

Policymakers Decide to Push Measure Making Slash Effective Next Jan. 1.

PASSAGE PREDICTED

Committee Expected to Send Legislation to House on Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, July 2 — (AP) The Republican high command decided today to rush through Congress a bill cutting personal income taxes $4,000,000,000 a year, effective Jan. 1, 1948.

The decision was a new challenge to President Truman, who vetoed a bill making the same reduction effective July 1, 1947.

The course was decided upon at a meeting of Senate and House Republican policy committees and was announced by Senator Taft (R-Ohio).

The bill calls for cuts ranging from 30 per cent in the lowest brackets to 10 1-2 per cent in the highest.

Committee Action Due Today

House Speaker Martin (R-Mass) told reporters the House Ways and Means committee will approve it tomorrow and the House "will take it up and pass it on Tuesday."

"We have been assured there is sufficient strength in the House for two-thirds to override another veto," Martin said. "I have heard that as many as 20 Democrats who supported the previous veto will change their votes. The situation in the Senate, while not conclusive, is encouraging."

Martin said "we feel we owe it to the American people to make one more effort to put this tax bill into law."

If necessary, he told reporters, the planned July 26 adjournment of Congress will be delayed to get the new bill to the White House and allow Congress to act on a second veto if that is forthcoming.

Chairman Knutson (R-Minn) of the House Ways and Means committee, author of the bill, called a committee meeting for 9 a.m. (E.S.T.) tomorrow to act on the new bill. He said the committee could approve it in 10 minutes.

Sees New Veto Sustained

However, House Democratic Leader Rayburn, of Texas, told reporters:

"I believe if the President vetoes the new bill the veto can be sustained."

The Democratic whip, Rep. McCormick of Massachusetts, said of the new bill: "It's a mistake. The important thing is debt reduction."

Rep. Priest (D-Tenn), assistant whip, expressed an opinion that the new bill "might be made to stick," despite any veto.

Taft declined to say whether the Republicans had been assured of sufficient Democratic support in the Senate to override a veto.

Senator Byrd (D-Va) told a reporter, however, that 60 senators have pledged their votes to override, with several others leaning in that direction.

Most observers think it will take about 63 votes to override, depending on the number of senators present and participating.

Opposes Changes In Bill

Chairman Millikin (R-Colo) of the Senate Finance committee told a newsman that he will not consent to any changes, beyond that of the date, in the language of the bill.

If the lines hold on this basis, the President will be presented with a virtual duplicate of a measure he said involved "the wrong

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kind of tax reduction at the wrong time." It remains problematical whether the change in the date will overbalance his objections to provisions which he said give persons of larger incomes greater benefits than those with lesser earnings.

Byrd and others who have been urging repassage of the measure have demanded that the Senate-House Republicans get together on a pledge for reducing the budget as a preliminary to the tax cut. Taft said there had been discussion earlier of a possible compromise on this issue but declined to predict an agreement.

The House voted to cut the President's $37,500,000,000 budget by $6,000,000,000. The Senate voted a $4,500,000,000 reduction pledge but tacked on a promise to apply $2,600,000,000 of any surplus to payment on the national debt.

Today's decision to press the tax cut apparently committed the GOP to a program that may leave no time before a scheduled July 26 adjournment to act finally on housing, educational aid, minimum wage and other legislation.

It took into consideration, however, expected passage by both houses of a measure to unify the the armed forces and projected approval by the house, at least, of a bill to permit the immediate cashing of GI terminal leave bonds.

SENATORS HEAR MARSHALL ASK FUND FOR RADIO

Secretary Warns Against Restricting 'Voice of America' Program.

SEES FOREIGN POLICY DANGER

Mundt Declares Russians Are Spreading Malicious Lies About U. S.

Washington, July 2 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Marshall urged senators today to approve in this session of Congress legislation to expand a foreign information program which he termed "vital to the success of our foreign policy."

Marshall told a Senate foreign relations subcommittee that unless the Senate acts on legislation authorizing such a program, the State Department will face serious handicaps abroad.

Representative Mundt (R., S. D.), author of the House-passed measure now before the committee, also urged speedy action. He told the senators that "Russians and others are spreading malicious lies about us every day."

Sum Called Too Small.

Republican leaders have indicated that they may pigeonhole the Mundt bill until next January and rely on a $13,470,000 appropriation passed by the Senate to carry on the cultural program, including the shortwave radio "Voice of America" broadcasts. Marshall told the committee that the Senate-approved appropriations figure is too small, representing only about one-half of the money that President Truman originally requested.

"This sum will certainly not enable the department to carry on the information activities at a level which our embassies abroad consider to be essential," the Secretary said in a statement read to the committee.

Without mentioning any foreign country, Marshall complained that the policies and actions of the United States are "often misunderstood and misrepresented abroad."

Dulles Backs Program.

In reply to a question, Marshall said, "It seems to me almost self-evident that we're engaged in a world-wide struggle, and that we are, in a sense, almost disarmed" if the information program is not continued.

Smith put into the record a letter from John Foster Dulles, Republican advisor to the State Department, urging Congress not to take "a short-sighted view" of the information program. Dulles's letter said that it has long been his contention that strenuous steps should be taken to offset Russian propaganda.

Representative Jarman (D. Ala.), supporting the bill, said that Congress ought to decide now whether it wants to continue the program and not compromise on stopgap appropriations.

Motives Distorted.

Marshall continued: "The facts about the United States are withheld or falsified and our motives are distorted. Our actions do not always speak for themselves unless the people of other countries have some understanding of the peaceful intention of our people.

The two-man sub-committee, Senators Smith (R.-N. J.) and Hatch (D.-N. M.), indicated approval of the measure which was passed by the House by a three to one margin after much debate.

Marshall's address in which he charged "malicious distortion" of American motives in aiding Europe was beamed to Soviet Russia today on the State Department's short-wave radio. Officials said that the full text was on the afternoon program. Summaries of Marshall's speech, delivered yesterday at the Women's National Press Club luncheon, also are being broadcast in twenty-five other languages.

$6,857,000 VOTED 'VOICE'

Marshall Asks Large Fund To Combat 'Falsehoods'

JUL 1947

Washington, July 2 (AP)—A Senate-House committee today approved $6,857,000 for the State Department's "Voice of America" broadcasts after Gen. George C. Marshall, Secretary of State, appealed for larger funds to combat falsehoods and distortions about the United States circulated abroad.

The broadcasts go to Russia and other parts of the world.

Senator Ball (R., Minn.) said the bill is "certain to go through" in both Houses.

Total Fund Cut Million

Ball said the joint committee approved all the "Voice of America" funds previously voted by the Senate in the annual appropriation for the State Department. He said Senate conferees were forced to cut $1,000,000 from the $13,400,000 total fund which the Senate had approved for other related activities in the State Department's cultural and information program.

Marshall, asking Congress to "lay a firm legislative foundation" under the program, said the Senate-approved $13,400,000 is not enough. He asked enactment of the House-approved Mundt bill which authorizes a program on a fuller scale.

Marshall told a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee that the sum voted by the Senate "will certainly not enable the department to carry on the information activities at a level which our embassies abroad consider to be essential."

The Secretary said he considers that "making known the truth about our country" is "a very important factor in the successful conduct of our foreign relations."

Representative Jarman (D., Ala.), one of the sponsors of the Mundt bill, told the committee he thought Congress either ought to authorize a full program or cut off the information service entirely.

Mundt Names Russians

While Marshall did not specify which countries are guilty of falsifying or distorting American policies abroad, Representative Mundt (R., S.D.), author of the bill, charged flatly that the "Russians and others are spreading malicious lies about us every day."

Seconding this assertion, Philip D. Reed, chairman of the board of the General Electric Company, said if it was worth Russia's time and money to describe America's policies "falsely" abroad, it was worth this country's effort to tell the truth about itself.

"The tragic potency of untruth as a breeder of fear and suspicion is no better illustrated than by the extreme importance which Russia and certain of her satellites attach to creating a false and unfriendly impression of America in the minds of the peoples they have already or are now attempting to subjugate," Reed said.

Address Beamed to Russia

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP).—Secretary Marshall's address in which he charged "malicious distortion" of American motives in aiding Europe was beamed to Soviet Russia today on the State Department's short-wave radio. Officials said the full text was on the afternoon program. Summaries of the speech, delivered yesterday at the Women's National Press Club luncheon, also are being broadcast in twenty-five other languages.

Marshall's Plan To Help Korea Meets Delay

Washington, July 2 (AP)—With Europe at odds over the "Marshall plan" at Paris, an American proposal to bolster Korea on the opposite side of the globe appears headed today for a pigeon hole.

Calling for a $540,000,000 outlay over three years largely to bring Korea's economy to top effectiveness, the proposal received Secretary of State Marshall's approval shortly after his return from Moscow two months ago.

It was to have been submitted to Congress after the $400,000,000 Greek-Turkish aid program was out of the way. No move in that direction has been made, however, and the announced intentions of congressional leaders to wind up the session in less than four weeks has raised the question whether there now is any chance for action this summer.

Delay Acknowledged

State Department officials acknowledged but declined to explain the delay. They said they could not say whether or where a decision had been made.

The plan to make the American occupation zone in severed Korea completely self-supporting within the next three years was drafted by the State and War departments after failure to reach agreement with Russia on a provisional government for the entire country.

Negotiations were resumed May 20, but Marshall made it plain the same day that it was proposed to go ahead with or without the Russians.

He said Congress would be asked for an initial $78,000,000 appropriation for recovery measures in addition to the War Department's request for $137,000,000 for food, medicine and other conventional means to cope with both disease and unrest in the American occupation zone.

Action On Sums Awaited

The latter sum still is awaiting action by the House Appropriations Committee, along with the request for funds for other occupations' expenses and for the Greek-Turkish, stem-Communism program.

The Korea recovery plans were aimed largely at restoring railways, highways and the chemical and textile industries.

The program called for American supervision somewhat along the lines of the aid to Greece, and also included plans for elections and other political moves which would turn over the Government to Koreans almost entirely within three years.

Marshall Plan Safeguard Promised By State Dept.

JUL 1947

Washington, July 2 (AP)—Whatever American help is given to Europe under the "Marshall plan" will be surrounded with safeguards to make sure that it actually is used for economic recovery, State Department planners emphasized today.

At the same time fresh assurance is being given to European nations—primarily to combat Communist propaganda—that the aim of American help is only to promote recovery and not to establish United States political or economic domination.

Secretary of State Marshall himself touched on both aspects of the program in a speech before the Women's National Press Club here yesterday.

Distortion Charged

He declared that there could be "no more fantastic misrepresentation, no more malicious distortion of the truth than the frequent propaganda assertions or implications that the United States has imperialistic aims, or that American aid has been offered in order to fasten upon the recipients some form of political and economic domination."

He said that the United States demands cover only four points. These are: (a) the effective use of the help given for the purpose intended, (b) the determination that it should not be used for "selfish economic or political interests," (c) that it should be employed specifically for economic recovery and (d) that it should serve to restore hope and confidence in future peace and security.

Would Stop Aid

Exactly what form the safeguards will take has not yet been determined. But in general officials speak of keeping such constant control over the use of American dollars under the program that if any participating country failed to carry out its obligations the assistance could be stopped immediately.

This is the basic safeguard written into both the Greek and Turkish programs.

U.S. PREPARED TO GO AHEAD

JUL 1947

Marshall Plan Expected To Bring Outright Conflict

Washington, July 2 (AP)—The State Department was reported fully prepared tonight to go ahead with the Marshall plan for economic aid to Europe despite Russia's flat refusal to co-operate with France and Britain in organizing European recovery.

This probably means an outright economic-political conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Indicates Soviet Opposition

The remarks by Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister, as the Paris meeting closed that the Marshall plan means the division of Europe, were taken here as an indication of Soviet intent to fight it at every turn.

So long as European nations will take the initiative in seeking their own salvation, the United States Government, on the other hand, was authoritatively represented as ready to go through with the promise Marshall made to back up any international recovery program with American help in so far as practical.

This was the position stated by responsible officials here after the news of the Paris breakup became known.

Called Intransigeance

What these officials called "new evidence of Russian intransigeance" turned the Paris meeting into probably the most abject international failure since the Allied powers first banded together to fight Nazi Germany.

Washington authorities did not see that any good would come of any future effort to get Russia to co-operate. In fact, according to the present authoritative Washington view, there is neither time nor purpose in making a further effort.

Reaction here was based on the official American estimate of Russia's intentions in Europe, plus what Marshall has said about his proposal for European recovery.

Expects Agreement Soon

Secretary Marshall at his press conference today said he expected very shortly a British-American agreement on a new level of industry for Germany. This will mean, in effect, boosting German steel,

coal and other essential production as one means of helping Europe.

Other informants reported the figure for Ruhr steel production now in favor with British-American negotiators is 11,500,000 tons annually, compared with a present ceiling of 7,500,000 tons and actual output of 5,800,000 tons.

While Marshall did not link the two industries, Ruhr coal and steel are basic elements in any western European recovery plan.

Foreign-Aid Plan Called A Virtual Union Subsidy

JUL 1947

Washington, July 2 (AP)—A House Foreign Affairs subcommittee has drafted a report asserting that maritime unions are getting what amounts to a $500,000,000-a-year subsidy under the Administration's foreign-aid program.

The report was submitted today to the full committee and subcommittee members said they expected it to be made public within a few days.

Asking not to be quoted by name, some of the members said the subcommittee concluded, after a study, that the aid program was undertaken without full knowledge of economic factors involved.

Specific Contentions

Specifically, they commented:

1. About $1,000,000,000 of the program goes annually for shipping costs, and the maritime workers get about half of that. This amounts, the subcommittee argues, to a "subsidy" for the unions. In this connection the subcommittee is reported to have recommended turning over idle Liberty ships to foreign countries and letting them handle the cargoes with lower-paid seamen.

2. This country is getting nothing substantial in return for materials shipped abroad because, as one member put it, "no one in the Administration seems to know what the other countries have in the way of things we actually need."

3. The program seems to have been "pulled out of the air" without first determining the country's ability to provide large-scale aid.

Co-Operation Lack Charged

One member said the subcommittee's studies showed "a complete lack of co-operation" between Congress and the State Department.

In fact, he added, "there appears to have been a studied plan to keep the House in the dark" about many aspects of the program.

He said that the group had got information from various Federal agencies, but had difficulty obtaining data from the State Department until President Truman announced recently plans for a similar survey of the foreign-aid program.

The subcommittee members are Representative Vorys (R., Ohio), chairman; Fulton (R., Pa.), Javits (R., N.Y.), Colmer (D., Miss.) and Richards (D., S.C.).

Cocooned-Plane Use Seen For A U.N. Unit

JUL 1947

Washington, July 2 (AP)—The United States, with only 1,500 Army Air Forces combat planes in operation, will have to dig into its mothballed air fleet if a United Nations world police force is created.

Airmen said today they assume that the 1,500 aircraft would be entirely inadequate to provide for both regular national defense and a contribution to the United Nations force.

In discussing the possibilities of such a force, these experts emphasize the current obstacle arising out of Russia's insistence that the ground-sea-air components be supplied by the five major United Nations powers on an equal basis.

China Viewed As An Index

This would have the effect of making China, which has virtually no air force, an index to the whole police structure, since China is the weakest militarily of the five powers. Russia, Britain, the United States and France are the others.

The experts said that among the problems to be worked out if an international air force is created is that of a common ground for operation.

One official suggested that joint maneuvers would presumably be one of the first requirements to acquaint each member force with the techniques of the others. Tactics, flight formations, communications and, of course, languages, would present initial problems.

Home Bases Presumed

The presumption at this stage is that the individual air forces would be based in home territory until an emergency arose.

In the instance of this country's AAF, some airmen suggested, the provision for a United Nations contribution would probably be made by expanding the size of the force and earmarking certain organizations for United Nations duty if and when required.

Thus a certain number of B-29 groups, medium bomber and fighter outfits might be tagged for United Nations duty, although their day-by-day operations and training would be as elements of the regular AAF organization.

25,000 In Reserve

While the AAF has but 1,500 first-line aircraft in operation, it has an enormous reserve of stored airplanes—about 25,000 of all types, including transports.

However, AAF officials said the time required to return these planes to operation would be considerable. The first aircraft would probably require up to three months and the time for getting a reasonable percentage of the cocooned fleet back into the air might require as much as a year and a half.

As an indication of the AAF's current position, it was recalled that in a recent training "raid" against the east coast the Strategic Air Command was able to muster only 130 B-29s, although it had almost 3,000 superfortresses on hand after the war.

WAR CHIEFS FAVOR WACS-WAVES BILL

Washington, July 2 (A. P.).—Gen. Eisenhower and Fleet Admiral Nimitz urged Congress today to authorize permanently the services of women in the regular and reserve Army and Navy.

The Army and Navy chiefs praised before the Senate Armed Services Committee the parts played in world war II by the Wacs and Waves, auxiliary women's corps of the two service branches.

Provision for existence of the Wacs and Waves will expire under present law six months after the war is declared officially over.

Both chiefs urged approval of a bill before the committee to utilize all available resources. Eisenhower said:

"The more we do progress toward this so-called future push-button war everybody in the United States is going to be participating as if they were fifty miles from the battle lines—that is everybody at critical points."

Norman Thomas Criticizes Arms Standardization Bill

JUL 1947

Washington, July 2 (AP)—Norman Thomas denounced the Western Hemisphere arms standardization bill today as a measure "to foment discord, stir up wars, strengthen dictators, provide Communists with anti-American propaganda and swell profits of arms makers."

Thomas, ofttimes Socialist candidate for President, continued before the House Foreign Affairs Committee:

"Since there is only one possibility of large-scale war—and that against the Soviet Union and its allies—it is a bill to build a Western Hemisphere bloc against the Russian bloc which the Soviet dictatorship has been building.

"Coup Still Road To Power"

"Our good neighborliness for Latin American countries cannot prevent our recognizing the fact that a military coup is still the road to power in many Latin American countries, and that to hold power many dictators and semi-dictators rely primarily on their armies."

The measure would provide for military co-operation between the countries of the Western Hemisphere under a plan by which the United States would furnish arms and military missions to the other Americas.

Terming President Peron, of Argentina, a dictator "avowedly engaged in an expansionist policy," Thomas said "Yet Peron is to be included in this new policy and rehabilitated as a democratic leader largely to the degree in which he will buy from us."

Memories Of Dollar Diplomacy

He said that "hemispheric fraternity and the general decency of our Latin American policy in recent years have not wiped out altogether memories of dollar diplomacy and suspicion of us as the colossus of the north.

"Nor is Pan-Americanism yet strong enough really to unite the Latin American nations beyond the possibility of the recurrence of wars between them such as those in which they have often engaged."

He said that Colombia and Peru were friends until Colombia arranged to purchase thirteen United States combat planes.

Peru Doubles The Order

"The Peruvian Government was angry and made strong representations in Washington. It ended by buying out of Peru's poverty an air fleet twice as big as Colombia's—without worrying Stalin at all."

Thomas testified.

He said that if Stalin "is as shrewd as I think he is, he contemplates this bill with satisfaction. . . . What better ammunition could his numerous and well-subsidized Communist agents have throughout the world, and especially in South America, for their charges of American militarism and imperialism?"

U. S. CHALKS UP SURPLUS FOR '47

JUL 1947

Winds Up Fiscal Period with $754,000,000 Excess, First in 17 Years.

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP)—A $753,787,660 surplus, the first in 17 years, was chalked up by the Federal government for the 1947 fiscal year ended Monday.

Secretary of the Treasury Snyder announced today that the surplus was applied on the national debt, helping to reduce it to $258,375,903,293 as of Monday midnight.

Turning to the subject of taxes, Snyder told a news conference:

"As long as business, employment and national income continue high, we should maintain tax revenues at levels that will permit a continued reduction in the public debt."

Surplus Set at 754 Million

The nearly $754,000,000 excess of government income over spending during the last 12 months was an improvement of better than $21,400,000,000 over the 1946 fiscal year.

The reasons for that improvement could be summed up this way:

1. Revenues, approximating $43,259,000,000 rose a surprising $221,000,000 over fiscal 1946 thanks to a $2,385,000,000 increase in surplus property sales and a flood of tax collections resulting from business activity far beyond original expectations.

2. Spending, although about $6,700,000,000 above original expectations, was $21,200,000,000 less than in fiscal 1946. The big reason was a $28,600,000,000 drop in Army and Navy spending. This was offset partly by increases of $3,700,000,000 in expenditures to aid other nations and $3,700,000,000 for veterans.

Prospect for 1948 Good

A further improvement is in prospect for fiscal 1948 just getting under way. President Truman has indicated the new fiscal year might produce a surplus of over $4,000,000,000, but the outcome is clouded by several uncertainties.

These include how much Congress will vote for spending, whether taxes are reduced, whether the business activity holds up, and how much aid is given other nations.

The actual amount of surplus for fiscal 1947 was nearly $500,000,000 below what President Truman predicted last April.

LEHMAN PROPOSES U. S. AS HAVEN FOR 400,000 REFUGEES

JUL 1947

WASHINGTON, July 2—(AP) Herbert Lehman, former director general of UNRRA, urged today a haven in the United States for 400,000 of Europe's homeless war refugees "wronged by men and forgotten by society."

The former New York governor told a House Judiciary subcommittee that failure to admit the displaced persons would be interpreted abroad as meaning the American people "do not practice the principles they preach."

He registered the support of six national Jewish organizations for a measure, backed by the administration and introduced by Rep. Stratton (R-Ill), to permit entry of 100,000 of the refugees annually for four years.

Legislation Introduced

Meanwhile, in the Senate seven Republicans and two Democrats introduced legislation to authorize admission of displaced refugees into this country during the next four years. The bills set no specific number of refugees to be admitted, leaving it for committee study.

Opposition to the Stratton bill was voiced in a House speech by Rep. Gosset (D-Tex), who denounced the measure as setting up "a new fifth column." He said the bill "originated with, and has been largely sustained by, a number of prominent Jewish organizations."

Senator Ferguson (R-Mich), one of the sponsors of the Senate bill told the Senate that in the past America was a haven for those "persecuted for religious or political activity," and that "we cannot now close our doors to those seeking refuge."

Another sponsor, Senator Cooper (R-Ky), told his colleagues the best answer to the argument that admission of displaced persons will lead to "ilfiltration" is that "these people resisted and will not return to a totalitarian state."

Gossett asserted that the displaced persons camps "are filled with bums, criminals, black marketeers, subversives, revolutionists, and crackpots of all colors and hues."

He declared: "Here is what I want to say to our good Jewish citizens:

"When they band themselves together in Jewish organizations, they use their power and influence for obviously selfish purposes, when they seek to control the press and radio for selfish ends, when they conspire to destroy immigration barriers, they stimulate and promote anti-semitism within this country to the serious detriment of all.

"Unless they desist and refrain from such activity, they will bring great sorrow upon this nation. For the sake of all the Jews, as well as the rest of us, they must not become a minority pressure group in this country."

5 KILLED IN SAUDI ARABIA

Americans in Employ of Oil Outfit Die in Traffic Crash

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP)—Five Americans employed by the Arabian-American Oil Company in Saudi Arabia were killed on Sunday in a collision between a truck and station wagon, the State Department announced today.

The victims, four men and a woman, have been buried in a Christian cemetery at Dhahran, the American consul reported. The dead are:

John P. Charles, whose wife lives in Huntington Park, Calif.

Woodrow Wilson Ellwell, whose mother, Mrs. Rhoda Calahan Ellwell, lives in Bayonne, N. J.

Durwar Laflors, whose wife lives

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in Pittsburgh, Calif.

Claude Fay White, whose mother, P. B. White, resides in Fresno, Calif.

Jane Ellen Dean, whose mother, Mrs. Bess Halsey Dean, lives in Berkeley, Calif.

The State Department said Miss Dean was the school teacher for the children of the Aramco employes in the Dhahran area.

Aramco is a subsidiary of Standard Oil of California and the Texas company.

he averaged somewhat better than 350 miles an hour.

Basically, the plane is the same craft as the DC-6 airliner. While it was specially appointed for the President's use, the craft is owned by the Army and not by the President.

Truman Asks Early U. N. Site Action

JUL 1947

President Urges Congress to Consider Agreement Covering Control of Location Here.

Washington, July 2 (A. P.).—President Truman asked Congress today to give early consideration to an agreement between the United States and the United Nations covering the control and administration of U. N. headquarters at New York city.

"The United States has been signally honored in the location of the headquarters of the United Nations within our country," he said in a special message. "Naturally, the United States wishes to make all appropriate arrangements so that the organization can fully and effectively perform the functions for which it was created and upon the successful accomplishments of which so much depends.

"When the General Assembly of the United Nations meets in New York city this fall, it would be most appropriate if this Government were ready for its part to bring the agreement into effect."

NEW TRUMAN PLANE

Washington, July 2 (A. P.).—President Truman has a sleek new personal plane—the "Independence"—but he apparently has no early plans to use it on a long flight. The Chief Executive had planned trips to Puerto Rico and Alaska this year and said he hopes to be able to accept an invitation to visit Brazil.

The "Independence," successor to the "Sacred Cow," landed here last night after a record-beating delivery flight from Santa Monica, Cal. Lieut.-Col. Harry T. Myers, presidential pilot, figured

U. S. AGENCIES ACCUSED OF ILLEGAL PROPAGANDA

WASHINGTON, July 2. — (AP) The Justice department was requested today to proceed against six federal agencies accused by the House Expenditures committee of illegal "propaganda activities" in behalf of compulsory health insurance.

The committee, in a report approved unanimously, said it found key personnel of the agencies planned to establish "health workshops" in strategic areas, for "propagandizing farm and labor leaders to build up an artificial, federally-stimulated health bill."

This development came shortly after representatives of four organizations urged the Senate Public Welfare committee to approve the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill providing compulsory health insurance to be financed with a three per cent payroll tax.

President Truman has asked Congress for health insurance legislation.

The four organizations—Americans for Democratic Action, Committee of Physicians for the Improvement of Medical Care, Inc., the Methodist Federation for Social Action, and the progressive Citizens of America—criticized the so-called Taft health bill which would authorize expenditure of $200,000,000 a year to aid the states in setting up medical care programs for low income groups.

Argentine for Admission Of Spain to Radio Parley

ATLANTIC CITY, JJuly 2 (AP).—Dr. Oscar Ivanissevich, Argentine Ambassador to the United States, called today on the plenipotentiary session of the International Telecommunications conference to invite Spain to the meeting, which plans to draw up a new treaty governing world radio communication.

Dr. Ivanissevich's request came immediately following opening of the session which is expected to continue until mid-August.

Dr. Ivanissevich rejected as immaterial a United Nations resolution of December, 1946, calling for exclusion of Spain from all international meetings.

Altogether seventy-one nations were represented at today's meeting, which heard United States Assistant Secretary of State Garrison Norton explain how "enormous strides" in radio during the last fifteen years made obsolete the current radio treaty, drawn up at Madrid in 1932.

The delegate approved formation of a special committee to study the question of an invitation to Spain and to four countries recommended by the Soviet Union—outer Mongolia, Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia.

Mr. Norton said the conference also would consider affiliation of the International Telecommunications Union with the United Nations. The I. T. U.

475 Jews Near End Of 9-Year Wanderings

San Francisco, July 2 (AP)—The S.S. General M. C. Meigs will dock here tomorrow morning, marking the end of a nine-year search for refuge for 475 Jews on board.

The group, vanguard of hundreds more to follow in the next several months, fled Nazi persecution in 1938 only to be interned in Shanghai by the Japanese in 1941. Thousands still are there, many awaiting transportation to the United States.

Mostly Germans, with a few Austrians and Poles, they will make their new homes in many parts of the United States with relatives or friends, except for seven families bound for South America and another family for Belgium.

Portland, Ore., July 2 (A. P.).—The report of a veteran Pacific Coast pilot was added today to the growing accounts of "flying saucers" over the West.

Richard Rankin, with more than 7,000 hours in the air, said he saw the much-debated mystery disks high over Bakersfield, Cal., and going "maybe 300 or 400 miles an hour." There were ten in formation flying north, he told a reporter, but when "they returned on the reverse course, headed south, there were only seven."

"I couldn't make out the number or location of their propellers and couldn't distinguish any wings or tail," he said. "They appeared almost round."

Rankin said he saw them on June 23, but hesitated to describe what he saw until he noted others were reporting the same thing.

At first, he continued, he assumed he had seen the XF5U-1, the experimental Navy Flying Flapjack. The Navy since has announced it has only one XF5U-1, and it has not left Connecticut.

Rankin said he observed the "planes" from the ground. Meanwhile, new reports came in from three Oregon cities—Astoria, Madras and Portland. The Portlanders making the report, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Balliet, said they disbelieved stories about the "saucers" until they saw at least ten of them winging noiselessly high over the Columbia River yesterday.

RED FORCE TOTALS 70,000 IN AUSTRIA, GEN. CLARK SAYS

JUL 1947

FORT LEWIS, July 2—(AP) The Russian occupation force in Austria is strong and "way out of proportion, situated as it is in the heart of the industrial area," Gen. Mark W. Clark, new commander of the Sixth Army, said today.

General Clark, who led American forces in Austria before his recent return to this country, spoke at a news conference. Earlier, elaborate ceremonies marked his return here to the Army post he left a little more than seven years ago with the rank of Major.

He will spend two weeks vacationing in the Pacific northwest.

The general said he believed Austria should direct its own affairs as it leaders see fit "with no outside interference," but added:

"The American forces, I hope, will not leave Austria until the Russians do. If they did, it would create a vacuum in the American zone, resulting in pressure from the Russians."

The Russian force approximates 70,000 troops, compared with the 10,000 American soldiers there, he said.

Sees 'Saucers' Flying in Formation

Pacific Coast Airman Views Ten Zooming North but Only Seven Returning—Mystery Deepens.

Inverchapel Is Taking Butter And Bacon Home

New York, July 2 (AP)—Lord Inverchapel, the British Ambassador to the United States, frantically hunted butter and bacon on the New York water front today before boarding the Queen Elizabeth bound for food-short Great Britain.

He said he was able to buy ten pounds of butter and eight pounds of bacon in a shop a short time before the ship sailed with 2,256 passengers. He will spend two months vacationing in the Highlands of Scotland.

Meanwhile, Dorothy Kirsten, Metropolitan Opera star, who waited on the pier with twelve pieces of luggage in the hope of obtaining a passage, was unsuccessful when there were no last-minute cancellations.

"I feel like I was jilted at the dock," she said.

Lie Doubts Last Word On Aid Has Been Spoken

Lake Success, N.Y., July 2 (AP)—Trygve Lie, United Nations Secretary General, expressed regret today that the Paris conference of Foreign Ministers had broken up without agreement on the Marshall plan for European economic reconstruction but declared he could not believe the "last word" had been spoken.

Lie declined to elaborate at his weekly news conference on what he meant by "last word" but it was recalled that the United Nations has an economic commission already at work surveying Europe's needs and what can be done about them.

United Nations interest in postwar reconstruction was extended to Africa when Lie announced that the United Nations would send field survey missions into former Italian colonies in North Africa to determine their reconstruction needs.

U.S. May Ignore Slav Intimidation Charge

Lake Success, July 2 (AP)—American officials declined to comment today on veiled Yugoslav charges, made in the United Nations Security Council, that the United States was guilty of "open intimidation" in the Balkans.

Council delegates were unable to agree on just what Yugoslavia meant, whether it was a slap at the United States for furnishing aid to Greece or aimed at voicing displeasure with statements made by Mark Ethridge, American representative on the Balkan Investigation Commission.

Since the United States has already spoken at length on the Balkan question and urged speed on her proposal for a semi-permanent Balkan border commission some quarters felt that the United States would overlook the Yugoslav statement.

Ethridge Assailed

Dr. Joza Vilfan, Yugoslav delegate, made the veiled reference to "open intimidation" yesterday after attacking Ethridge for statements he had made to newsmen after his return from the Balkans.

Then, without naming names, the Yugoslav delegate declared:

"We agree that most recently there exist in international relations methods of intimidation—not only concealed intimidation, as stated by the representative of the United States—but even open intimidation. In any event, Yugoslavia is the last country which could be accused of intimidation. But as to intimidation, the Balkan countries can tell much."

Soil From Greece For F.D.R. Grave

JUL 1947

New York, July 2 (AP)—Earth brought from the Parthenon on the Acropolis in Greece and contained in an urn more than 2,500 years old will be scattered over the grave of Franklin D. Roosevelt at Hyde Park on Sunday by a delegation of Greek veterans of World War II.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars, which is participating in the ceremony with the Amer-Hellenic Union of Athens, announced plans today for the observance. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt will be present the VFW said, and will receive the valuable urn for the Roosevelt Memorial Library.

The soil was taken up last September at the time of the visit by the carrier Franklin D. Roosevelt to Pireaus. United States, Greek and British officials participated in the ceremony at that time.

LONDON, JULY 2-(AP)-DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER HERBERT MORRISON SAID TODAY THAT THE BRITISH LABOR GOVERNMENT WILL LAUNCH A THREE OR FIVE-YEAR PLAN IN AN EFFORT TO GET THE COUNTRY THROUGH ITS ECONOMIC CRISIS.

HIS ANNOUNCEMENT AT A NEWS CONFERENCE CAME AS CONSERVATIVE OPPONENTS OF THE ATTLEE GOVERNMENT WERE ASSAILING A DISCLOSURE EARLIER THIS WEEK THAT IMPORTS OF GASOLINE, TOBACCO AND NEWS PRINT MUST BE CUT WITH A RESULTANT INCREASE IN THE ISLANDS' "AUSTERITY."

MORRISON SAID A PLANNING BOARD TO DRAFT THE ECONOMIC YEAR PLAN WOULD BE APPOINTED NEXT WEEK.

"THERE IS NOT THE SLIGHTEST NEED FOR PANIC TALKING OR THINKING," HE ASSERTED. "THERE IS GOOD HOPE THAT WE SHALL COME THROUGH. X X X IN COMMON WITH THE REST OF THECICXOD LARE GOING THROUGH A VERY DAR

HE ASSERTED. "THERE IS GOOD HOPE THAT WE SHALL COME THROUGH. X X X IN COMMON WITH THE REST OF THE WORLD WE ARE GOING THROUGH A VERY DARK AND DIFFICULT PATCH. OUR OWN ECONOMIC POSITION IS FUNDAMENTALLY SOUND."

THE RUSSIAN NEWS AGENCY TASS RECENTLY HAS BEEN CRITICIZING GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE, ASSERTING NEITHER HAS A LONG RANGE RECOVERY PROGRAM SUCH AS THAT OF THE SOVIET UNION.

MORRISON SAID THE NEW IMPORT CUTS WHICH WILL NOT APPLY TO HEAVY MACHINERY, FOOD AND OTHER ESSENTIAL ITEMS AT PRESENT "MEAN A CUT IN THE EXPORTS OF COUNTRIES SUPPLYING US."

"WHILE THIS LASTS, THE WORLD IS ON A DOWNWARD PATH THAT, IF CONTINUED, WOULD END IN THE THROTTLING OF WORLD TRADE, STAGNATION, STARVATION AND DECAY," MORRISON SAID.

HE ASSERTED THAT THE WORLD HAD THE SAME CHANCE NOW AS IN 1931, WHEN, HE CHARGED, "EVERYONE MADE A WRONG CHOICE" BY RESTRICTING INSTEAD OF INCREASING INTERNATIONAL TRADE.

"IF WORLD TRADE GETS A CHANCE TO EXPAND, ALL WILL YET BE WELL," HE SAID.

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JUL 1947

FOLO PARIS PLOT

LONDON, JULY 2-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO, DISCUSSING REPORTS FROM PARIS OF THE "BLACK MAQUI" PLOT, SAID TODAY THAT SINCE THE ELIMINATION OF COMMUNISTS FROM THE FRENCH CABINET "REACTIONARIES HAVE FELT THEY HAD A FREE HAND" IN FRANCE.

"THE ENTIRE PAST EXPERIENCE OF THE FRENCH PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE IS A TESTIMONY TO THE PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE OF THE COOPERATION OF ALL DEMOCRATIC FORCES AND OF UNITED ACTION ON THE PART OF THE WORKING CLASS TO UPROOT REACTION," DECLARED A MOSCOW RADIO COMMENTATOR.

"THIS COOPERATION RECENTLY HAS BEEN BLASTED BECAUSE THE BIGGEST PARLIAMENTARY PARTY -- THE COMMUNIST PARTY -- IS TODAY NOT REPRESENTED IN THE GOVERNMENT, SEE' SERIOUSLY HAN

REPRESENTED IN THE GOVERNMENT. THIS SERIOUSLY HANDICAPS EFFORTS TO STRENGTHEN FRENCH DEMOCRACY.

"IT IS A FACT THAT SINCE THE COMMUNISTS WERE REMOVED FROM THE GOVERNMENT REACTIONARIES HAVE FELT THEY HAD A FREE HAND."

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MORRISON, ANNOUNCING THE LONG-RANGE ECONOMIC PLAN, SAID BRITAIN'S "ECONOMIC POSITION IS FUNDAMENTALLY SOUND," ALTHOUGH THE BRITISH "IN COMMON WITH THE REST OF THE WORLD ARE GOING THROUGH A VERY DARK AND DIFFICULT PATCH."

"THERE IS NOT THE SLIGHTEST NEED FOR PANIC TALKING OR THINKING," MORRISON SAID. "THERE IS GOOD HOPE THAT WE SHALL COME THROUGH."

MEANWHILE, IN ANOTHER IMPORTANT POLICY MOVE, PRIME MINISTER CLEMENT R.ATTLEE ANNOUNCED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS THAT BRITAIN SHORTLY WILL CHANGE THE NAME OF ITS DOMINIONS OFFICE TO "COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS OFFICE" TO UNDERSCORE THE SELF-GOVERNING NATURE OF THE DOMINIONS.

AT THE SAME TIME THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR DOMINION AFFAIRS, LORD ADDISON, WILL BECOME SECRETARY OF STATE FOR COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS, AND PRESUMABLY THE OVERSEAS DOMINIONS WILL BECOME KNOWN AS COMMONWEALTHS.

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JUL 1947

LONDON, JULY 2-(AP)-AFGHANISTAN HAS ASKED THE BRITISH AND INDIAN GOVERNMENTS TO CONDUCT A REFERENDUM AMONG THE INHABITANTS OF THE TERRITORY BETWEEN THE INDIAN-AFGHAN BORDER AND THE RIVER INDUS, AN AUTHORITATIVE BRITISH SOURCE SAID TODAY.

THE CLAIM, PRESENTED IN NOTES TO THE TWO GOVERNMENTS, SUGGESTED THAT THE REFERENDUM ALLOW THE PEOPLE TO DECIDE WHETHER THEY WISHED TO REMAIN IN INDIA, RETURN TO AFGHANISTAN OR BECOME INDEPENDENT. AFGHANISTAN CONTENDS, THE INFORMANT SAID, THAT THE PEOPLE IN THE AREA ARE IMPATIENTLY AWAITING REUNION WITH AFGHANISTAN.

THE CLAIM APPARENTLY REFERS TO APPROXIMATELY 80,000 SQUARE MILES OF WESTERN INDIA INCLUDING ALL THE NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE AND BALUCHISTAN AND THE WESTERN PARTS OF THE PUNJAB AND SIND.

THERE WAS LITTLE CHANCE THAT BRITAIN OR INDIA WOULD AGREE TO THE DEMANDS, THE SOURCE SAID.

A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID BRITAIN WOULD CONSULT WITH THE PRESENT ALL-INDIA GOVERNMENT BEFORE REPLYING TO THE NOTE.

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JUL 1947

london, july 2 - (ap) - egypt will withdraw from the sterling financial area, at least temporarily, under the terms of a british-egyptian monetary agreement made public tonight.

egypt's proposal to withdraw from the sterling bloc, effective july 14, was incorporated in a six-month interim agreement by which great great britain agreed to release 8,000,000 pounds ($32,000,000) of the

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war-time egyptian sterling balance of nearly 400,000,000 pounds ($1,600,000,000).

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the agreement also obligates britain to make 12,000,000 pounds ($48,000,000) available as a working balance or liquid reserve on which egypt can draw from time to time to meet temporary foreign currency shortages. the rest of egypt's sterling balance was frozen pending final settlement of the british debt.

egyptian currency, which long has been backed by the british pound, now will be regarded as foreign currency by the british.

in cairo, mahmoud riad bey, egyptian trade minister, said the agreement would "improve conditions for the importation of goods from the united states."

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RE WITH PARIS

LONDON, THURSDAY, JULY 3--(AP)--LONDON MORNING PAPERS EXPRESSED REGRET TODAY OVER THE FAILURE OF THE PARIS FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING WHICH THEY BLAMED ON SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER V. M. MOLOTOV. THEY CALLED ON BRITAIN AND FRANCE TO TAKE NEW STEPS TO FRAME AN EUROPEAN RECOVERY PROGRAM IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE [redacted] MARSHALL PROPOSAL.

"THE PARIS CONFERENCE HAS FAILED," THE DAILY MAIL SAID, "BECAUSE IT WAS MEANT TO FAIL. IT BROKE DOWN BECAUSE A LARGE-SIZE SPANNER (WRENCH) BROUGHT FROM MOSCOW BY MOLOTOV HAS BEEN THROWN INTO THE WORKS."

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THE DAILY TELEGRAPH SAID THAT "RUSSIAN REFUSAL TO TRAVEL DOES NOT MEAN THE END OF THE JOURNEY. X X X HER REFUSAL IS NONE THE LESS A BAD JOB UPON ANY LONG TERM VIEW; AND IT ONLY REMAINS FOR THE OTHERS TO MAKE THE BEST OF IT."

"THE WIDESPREAD DISAPPOINTMENT OVER THE BREAKDOWN WILL MEASURE THE HIGH HOPES WHICH THE PEOPLE IN MANY LANDS HAD PLACED IN THE PARIS MEETING," THE TIMES SAID. " X X X THE RUSSIANS CAME TO PARIS WITH THE CONVICTION THAT NOTHING HAD BEEN DONE TO REMOVE THE GROUND FOR THEIR SUSPICIONS. X X X IT NOW REMAINS FOR WESTERN EUROPE TO PURSUE ALONE X X X A NEW PROGRAM FOR MAKING THE BEST CONCERTED USE OF AMERICAN AID."

THE NEWS CHRONICLE SAID THAT THE "RUSSIAN REFUSAL WILL BE

DEPLORED BY THE BRITISH PEOPLE. BUT IT DOES NOT FOLLOW THAT THE GREAT EFFORT TO SET EUROPE ON HER FEET AGAIN IS ENDED X X X MEANWHILE WE SHOULD KEEP THE DOOR OPEN FOR RUSSIAN PARTICIPATION. SHE MAY YET COME TO SEE HER OWN BEST ECONOMIC INTERESTS AND WELL BEING ARE CENTERED IN THE RESTORATION OF EUROPE."

THE DAILY HERALD SAID: "IN EFFECT MOLOTOV IS SEEKING TO IMPOSE A SOVIET VETO ON ALL COLLECTIVE EUROPEAN EFFORTS FOR RECOVERY X X X THE ONLY CONCLUSION WHICH CAN BE DRAWN IS THAT RUSSIA'S PRESENT POLICY IS AIMED CALMLY AND DELIBERATELY AT PREVENTING EUROPEAN UNITY--AT CREATING THAT VERY DIVISION BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE WEST WHICH RUSSIAN LEADERS HAVE SO VEHEMENTLY DEPLORED."

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THE DAILY WORKER SAID: "THE PARIS CONFERENCE FAILED BECAUSE BRITAIN AND FRANCE SUPPORTED AMERICAN PROPOSALS WHICH WOULD MAKE RESTORATION AND STRENGTHENING OF EUROPEAN CAPITALISM A CONDITION FOR GRANTING ECONOMIC AID TO THAT DEVASTATED CONTINENT."

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GENEVA, JULY 2-(AP)-THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND EMPLOYMENT HAS DECIDED TO RECOMMEND HAVANA AS THE SITE FOR THE WORLD TRADE CONFERENCE TO BE HELD NOV. 21, 1947.

MAX SUETENS, OF BELGIUM, CHAIRMAN OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE, IN DISCLOSING THE DECISION SAID THAT IT WOULD TAKE ABOUT A YEAR TO ADOPT A CHARTER FOR AN INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANIZATION.

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BERLIN, JULY 1-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES MADE RECORD FOOD SHIPMENTS TO GERMANY DURING JUNE TO BRING THE TOTAL OF FOOD IMPORTS FOR THE COMBINED BRITISH-AMERICAN ZONES FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1947 TO MORE THAN 1,500,000 TONS OF BREADGRAINS AND FLOUR VALUED AT $215,000,000. THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT REPORTED TONIGHT.

JUL 1947

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BY JACK GUINN

BUDAPEST, JULY 2-(AP)-DEPUTY DEZSO SULYOK, HECKLED BY COMMUNISTS IN PARLIAMENT, SAYS HE IS THROUGH TRYING TO ASSERT HIS RIGHT OF FREE SPEECH THERE.

SULYOK, LEADER OF THE SMALL FREEDOM PARTY, AROSE YESTERDAY TO BLAST A COMMUNIST-PROPOSED THREE-YEAR PLAN AS "ECONOMIC TOTALITARIANISM."

BUT THE COMMUNISTS RAISED SUCH A DIN OF JEERS AND CATCALLS THAT HE LED ALL HIS PARTY'S DEPUTIES OUT OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY. (THE PARTY ELECTED 16 DEPUTIES IN 1945 TO THE COMMUNISTS' 70 AND THE SMALL-HOLDER PARTY'S 222, OUT OF A TOTAL OF 420.)

"AFTER THIS," SULYOK SAID, "I CONSIDER FREEDOM OF SPEECH AT THE HUNGARIAN PARLIAMENT AS ABOLISHED, AND, THEREFORE, I REFRAIN FROM MY RIGHT TO SPEAK."

OVER SULYOK'S OBJECTIONS, THE ASSEMBLY PASSED A BILL DEALING WITH THE THREE-YEAR PLAN--UNDER WHICH A LEVY WOULD BE PLACED ON CAPITAL AND SOME INDUSTRIES WOULD BE NATIONALIZED.

OUTSIDE THE ASSEMBLY, SULYOK HAD ABANDONED TESTS OF FREE SPEECH TWO WEEKS BEFORE BECAUSE COMMUNISTS AND POLICE HAD DISRUPTED A FREEDOM PARTY RALLY AT SZEGED.

SOME COMMUNIST HECKLERS ASKED SULYOK, "WHEN ARE YOU GOING TO FLEE THE COUNTRY?" HE REPLIED, "WE WILL STILL BE HERE WHEN YOU HAVE CEASED TO BE."

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FERENC NAGY, ONE-TIME SMALLHOLDER PREMIER, AND OTHER ANTI-COMMUNISTS HAVE LEFT HUNGARY AS COMMUNIST INFLUENCE HAS GROWN.

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ROME, JULY 3--VICE PRESIDENT PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC QUIRINO ARRIVED ROME FROM SWITZERLAND FOR BRIEF STAY.

HE WILL BE GUEST OF HONOR SATURDAY AT A STATE LUNCHEON OFFERED BY FOREIGN MINISTER CARLO SFORZA AT WHICH PREMIER DE GASPERI AND OTHER HIGH OFFICIALS OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT ALSO WILL BE GUESTS.

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JUL 1947

SHANGHAI, JULY 2-(AP)-JOHN KESWICK TODAY TOLD THE BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, OF WHICH HE IS CHAIRMAN, THAT HE SAW LITTLE PROSPECT OF RELIEF FROM THE HOBBLES WHICH HAVE HAMPERED THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF FOREIGN BUSINESS IN CHINA SINCE THE WAR'S END.

KESWICK, HEAD OF JARDINE MATHESON, 150-YEAR-OLD SHIPPING AND GENERAL COMMERCIAL FIRM, SAID IN HIS ANNUAL REPORT THAT INFLATION, CHAOTIC TRADE, LABOR PROBLEMS AND MULTIPLE TAXATION HAVE IMPEDED CHINA'S RECOVERY AND HAVE DEALT SEVERE BLOWS TO FOREIGNERS HOPING TO RE-ESTABLISH THEIR PREWAR BUSINESSES HERE.

INFLATION, HE SAID, MAKES EXPORTING FROM CHINA VIRTUALLY IMPOSSIBLE, AND GOVERNMENT RESTRICTIONS HAVE BROUGHT ABOUT "AN ENORMOUS REDUCTION IN IMPORTS, THE FULL EFFECTS OF WHICH ARE YET TO BE FELT."

HE ATTACKED WHAT HE CALLED DISCRIMINATION AND SERIOUS DELAYS IN THE ISSUANCE OF TRADE PERMITS, SAYING, FOR EXAMPLE, THAT "HIGH-PRICED MOTOR CARS, RADIOS AND OTHER LUXURY GOODS WHICH ARE OFFICIALLY PROHIBITED AND ARE NOT AVAILABLE TO THE REPUTABLE IMPORTER ARE ARRIVING HERE REGULARLY BY ILLICIT MEANS."

KESWICK, WHO WAS CHAIRMAN OF THE PREWAR SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, SAID REGULATIONS NOT ONLY HAMPER BRITISH AND OTHER FOREIGN INDUSTRIALISTS BUT "DON'T OPERATE TO THE BENEFIT OF CHINA."

HE SAID THE MAIN OBSTACLE TO THE REVIVAL OF IMPORTS IF THE "COMPETELY UNREALISTIC OBLIGATIONS" FORCING EXPORTERS TO SURRENDER FOREIGN EXCHANGE FROM SALES ABROAD TO THE CENTRAL BANK OF CHINA AT OFFICIAL RATES. ANY SIDEWALK BLACK MARKET MONEY MART OFFERS MUCH MORE ADVANTAGEOUS EXCHANGE RATES.

MESWICK PREDICTED THAT JAPAN MIGHT RECAPTURE THE EXPORT MARKETS IN MANUFACTURED GOODS AT CHINA'S EXPENSE BECAUSE OF CHINA'S LA

KESWICK PREDICTED THAT JAPAN MIGHT RECAPTURE THE EXPORT MARKETS IN MANUFACTURED GOODS AT CHINA'S EXPENSE BECAUSE OF CHINA'S LACK OF PROGRESS IN THIS FIELD.

HE SAID CHINA'S IMPORT-EXPORT TRADE IS SUFFERING UNDER THE "PRESENT RIGID EXCLUSIONIST POLICY" OF THE GOVERNMENT TOWARD FOREIGN FLAG SHIPPING, WHICH STILL IS NOT PERMITTED IN COASTAL AND INLAND WATERS.

VR734ACS NM

SZEPINGKAI add

THE 87TH DIVISION HAD ONLY FOUR BATTALIONS. ITS NORMAL COMPLEMENT IS NINE. THE 54TH DIVISION HAD ONLY FIVE. THE LATTER HELD THE SOUTHEAST SECTION OF THE TOWN, THE 87TH THE NORTHWEST AND THE 88TH THE NORTHEAST. ONE UNIT OF 1,000 PEACE PRESERVATION TROOPS (HOME GUARDS) COMPLETED THE DEFENSE FORCE. TWO BATTALIONS OF THE LOCAL TROOPS PROMPTLY SURRENDERED AT THE AIRFIELD.

FIGHTING AT SZEPINGKAI REALLY BEGAN MAY 19, WHEN THE REDS MADE AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO WREST COMMANDING HEIGHTS NORTH OF THE CITY. THEY RETRATED, THEN RETURNED JUNE 12 WITH HEAVY ARTILLERY THAT CHEN SAYS LEVELLED NEARLY HALF OF THE CITY. IN THE FIRST FIVE DAYS OF FIGHTING AROUND THE AIRFIELD THE REDS LOST 5,000 MEN, CHEN SAID.

THEN, FINDING A SOFT SPOT IN THE SOUTHERN DEFENSES--THE HOME GUARDS--THE REDS PENETRATED THE CITY JUNE 14.

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JUL 1947

CANBERRA, JULY 2-(AP)-FIELD MARSHAL LORD MONTGOMERY, CHIEF OF THE BRITISH IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF, TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE TODAY THAT HE DID NOT "SUBSCRIBE TO TALK THAT ANOTHER WAR IS INEVITABLE."

MONTGOMERY, WHO IS HERE FOR TALKS WITH AUSTRALIAN LEADERS ON PACIFIC DEFENSE PROBLEMS, ALSO DISCOUNTED THE POSSIBILITY OF A "PUSH BUTTON" WAR.

HE SAID THAT GEN.MACARTHUR HAD INVITED HIM TO VISIT JAPAN WHEN HE LEAVES AUSTRALIA AND THAT HE WAS LOOKING FORWARD TO MEETING MACARTHUR EARLY IN AUGUST.

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MANILA, JULY 2-(AP)-GLOBE WIRELESS TODAY INTERCEPTED A MESSAGE FROM THE MOTORSHIP COASTAL CHAMPION REPORTING THAT A GROUP OF DESPERADOES, BELIEVED TO BE ESCAPED PRISONERS, HAD SEIZED CONTROL OF CALAPAN, CAPITAL OF MINDORO ISLAND, 80 MILES SOUTH OF MANILA.

THE TOWN'S POLICE FORCE AND A SMALL MILITARY POLICE UNIT WERE DISARMED AND PLACED IN A STOCKADE, THE MESSAGE SAID.

THE MILITARY POLICE COMMAND HERE CONFIRMED THAT A JAILBREAK HAD OCCURRED AND SAID REINFORCEMENTS WERE BEING FLOWN TO THE SCENE.

DS255APS NM

"I THINK WE WILL BE ABLE TO KEEP WHAT WE WANT ON OKINAWA," HE SAID, ADDING THAT AMERICA'S POSITION THERE WILL DEPEND UPON JAPANESE PEACE TREATY AGREEMENTS.

Pearl Harbor Add + field.

"MOST OF THE MILLIONS POURED INTO WARTIME BASES ARE BEING WRITTEN OFF AS THE COST OF VICTORY."

ON MANUS, FOR EXAMPLE, WHERE THE UNITED STATES SPENT ABOUT $131,000,000 FOR NAVAL INSTALLATIONS, ROADS AND AIRFIELDS, THE ADMIRAL SAID LITTLE WOULD BE RECOVERED. THE JUNGLE IS RECLAIMING AREAS THAT ONCE TEEMED WITH ACTIVITY. THE PROPERTIES THERE HAVE BEEN DECLARED SURPLUS.

FOR A TIME, DENFELD SAID, IT HAD APPEARED THAT THE IOWA--ONLY OPERATING BATTLESHIP IN THE PACIFIC--WOULD HAVE TO BE LAID UP. BUT NOW, HE SAID, IT IS POSSIBLE TO KEEP THE BIG WARSHIP ACTIVE, ALONG WITH SIX CARRIERS, 16 CRUISERS, 60 DESTROYERS, 39 SUBMARINES AND SUPPORTING VESSELS.

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Jogjakarta, Java, July 2-(AP)-Former Minister of Interior Mohammed Roem was discussed increasingly on this fifth day when the Indonesian Republic has been without a cabinet as a possible new [redacted].

Roem was a member of the progressive wing of the Islamic party and a member of the republican delegation negotiating with the Dutch for independence.

He conferred with leaders of three other major parties during the day and spokesmen for the Islamic and nationist parties said he would be acceptable as a [redacted].

He served in the last cabinet of Sutan [redacted] Sjahrir, who was dismissed as premier. With a fresh outbreak of battle threatening between the Indonesians and Dutch, the republic still was without the officials to even begin consideration of a way out of the crisis.

Swinton 1815 apr rm 1305

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA, JULY 2-(AP)-THE PERON GOVERNMENT AWARDED ITS HIGHEST DECORATION, THE COLLAR OF THE LIBERATOR SAN MARTIN, TODAY TO THE PRESIDENTS OF PERU, ECUADOR, HAITI, PANAMA AND THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

THE CITATIONS SAID THE HONORS WERE IN RECOGNITION OF "THE PREFERENTIAL ATTENTION AND COLLABORATION THEY HAVE GIVEN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, THUS CONTRIBUTING TO AND FORTIFYING CONTINENTAL CO-FRATERNITY."

RECIPIENTS WERE PRESIDENTS JOSE LUIS BUSTAMENTE OF PERU, JOSE MARIA VELASCO IBARRA OF ECUADOR, DUMARSAIS ESTIME OF HAITI, ENRIQUE JIMINEZ OF PANAMA AND GEN.RAFAEL TRUJILLO OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. MRS. VELASCO IBARRA AND MRS. TRUJILLO AND SEVERAL OFFICIALS OF THE VARIOUS REPUBLICS RECEIVED LESSER DECORATIONS.

ACTUAL PRESENTATION OF THE AWARDS WILL BE MADE BY SENATOR DIEGO LUIS MOLINARI, WHO DEPARTS THIS WEEK ON A GOODWILL TOUR.

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JUL 1947

(120) (ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY, JULY 3)

(ADVANCE)..MEXICO CITY, JULY 2-(A[redacted])-FOREIGN SECRETARY JAIME TORRES BODET SAID TONIGHT THAT MEXICO REGARDS LATIN AMERICAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION AS ESSENTIAL TO A HEMISPHERE DEFENSE PLAN, SUCH AS THE UNITED STATES HAS PROPOSED.

THE FOREIGN SECRETARY MADE THIS DECLARATION IN A STATEMENT ON MEXICO'S ATTITUDE TOWARD THE RIO DE JANEIRO CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN FOREIGN MINISTERS WHICH WAS CALLED YESTERDAY FOR AUG. 15 TO CONSIDER A DEFENSE PACT.

MEXICO ALREADY HAS ANNOUNCED SUPPORT OF THE U.S. IDEA FOR STANDARDIZATION OF ARMS AND ARMIES ON A HEMISPHERE BASIS, BUT TORRES BODET SAID MEXICO WOULD "INSIST" THAT ALL DECISIONS AT THE RIO DE JANEIRO MEETING BE INCORPORATED IN A PAN-AMERICAN CONSTITUTION OR CHARTER.

SUCH A PACT, ALREADY PROPOSED BY MEXICO, WILL BE CONSIDERED BY THE PAN-AMERICAN UNION AT BOGOTA, COLOMBIA, IN JANUARY.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY, JULY 3).

30. 34- 10709

MONTREAL, JULY 2-(AP)-CANADIAN GREAT LAKES SHIP OWNERS SAID TODAY THAT IN THE FUTURE UNION OFFICIALS BOARDING THEIR VESSELS MUST SIGN AN AFFIDAVIT THAT THEY ARE NOT MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND WILL NOT ATTEMPT TO FORCE COMMUNIST TEACHINGS ON MEMBERS OF CREWS.

COMPANY OFFICIALS SAID THE NEW CLAUSE GOVERNING MOVEMENT OF UNION OFFICIALS ABOARD THEIR SHIPS READS: "I SWEAR THAT I AM NOT A COMMUNIST OR A COMMUNIST AGENT AND WHILE ON THE COMPANY'S PROPERTY OR ABOARD ITS VESSELS I WILL NOT ADVOCATE, PREACH, SUPPORT OR DISSEMINATE VERBALLY OR OTHERWISE COMMUNIST IDEAS AND PRINCIPLES."

JK633PED

JUL 1947

NIGHT LEAD KOREA (200)

WASHINGTON, JULY 2-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.ARCHER L.LERCH, MILITARY GOVERNOR OF KOREA, SAID TODAY HE HAS "REASONABLE EXPECTATION" THAT THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA WILL REACH AGREEMENT ON A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT FOR KOREA.

AT A NEWS CONFERENCE DURING A VISIT TO WASHINGTON FOR CONSULTATIONS LERCH DEPLORED THE OPPOSITION OF SOME ELEMENTS TO THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT NEGOTIATIONS AND ASSERTED THAT "I THINK THAT TWO GREAT NATIONS, THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA, ARE NOT GOING TO BE STOPPED BY A FEW DISSIDENT PEOPLE" FROM REACHING AN ACCORD.

AN IMPASSE OVER THE KOREAN GOVERNMENT PROPOSAL HAS EXISTED BETWEEN THE TWO POWERS FOR SEVERAL MONTHS.

LERCH MADE THESE OTHER POINTS IN ANSWER TO QUESTIONS:

THE PROJECTED TRANSFER OF KOREAN ADMINISTRATION FROM ARMY TO STATE DEPARTMENT CONTROL "WILL NOT MEAN A CHANGE OF POLICY IN KOREA, BUT MERELY AN OPERATIONAL CHANGE."

LERCH IS "AVAILABLE TO SUPPLY ANY INFORMATION NEEDED" IF THE ADMINISTRATION INTRODUCES LEGISLATION TO PROVIDE FOR A $540,000,000 OUTLAY FOR A THREE-YEAR REHABILITATION PROGRAM IN KOREA. (THIS PROGRAM HAS BEEN DELAYED BUT SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL SAID TODAY IT IS NOW IN PROCESS OF BEING SUBMITTED TO CONGRESS.)

THE DISPUTE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES WHICH KEEPS KOREA DIVIDED AT THE 38TH PARALLEL ARISES OUT OF DIFFERING IDEALOGIES, LANGUAGE DIFFICULTIES AND DIFFICULTY OVER THE MEANING OF "DEMOCRACY."

HY1013PED

WASHINGTON, JULY 2-(AP)-ADDITIONAL B-29 OVERSEAS TRAINING FLIGHTS TO AMERICAN ZONES OF OCCUPATION IN EUROPE AND THE FAR EAST ARE BEING PLANNED, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

THE NEW MISSIONS, TO FAMILIARIZE AIR AND MAINTENANCE CREWS WITH OPERATIONAL AND NAVIGATIONAL PROBLEMS OF LONG OVERWATER FLIGHTS, WILL OPERATE ALONG THE LINE OF THE RECENT TRIP OF NINE SUPERFORTS TO GERMANY, ARMY AIR FORCES OFFICERS SAID IN ANSWER TO QUESTIONS.

WHILE OFFICIALS DECLINED TO DISCUSS DATES OR ORGANIZATIONS, IT IS EXPECTED THAT A SECOND FLIGHT OF B-29S TO GERMANY WILL LEAVE SOON. THE PRESUMPTION HERE IS THAT THIS FLIGHT, LIKE THE PREVIOUS, WILL BE AN ELEMENT OF THE 97TH VERY HEAVY BOMB GROUP FROM THE SMOKY HILL AIRFIELD, SALINA, KANSAS.

SO FAR AS IS KNOWN, THE ONLY BASE IN THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION ZONE OF GERMANY CAPABLE OF HANDLING THE BIG B-29S IS AT GIEBELSTADT, ABOUT 50 MILES SOUTHEAST OF FRANKFURT.

THE FORTHCOMING TRAINING FLIGHT THEREFORE IS EXPECTED TO HEAD FOR THAT FIELD, PROBABLY BY WAY OF THE AZORES.

LT453PED

NEW YORK, JULY 2-(AP)-AN ARGUMENT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS YESTERDAY OVER THE PRICE OF THE BRITISH POUND IN NEW YORK EMPHASIZED THE

EXISTENCE OF TWO OFTEN WIDELY APART, QUOTATIONS FOR ALMOST EVERY CURRENCY IN THE WORLD.

JUL 1947

HUGH DALTON, BRITISH CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, STATED IN REPLY TO A QUESTION THAT BRITISH POUNDS WERE PRICED IN UNITED STATES BANKS AT BETWEEN $4.01 3/4 AND $4.03 1/4 FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

A.S.BOSSOM, CONSERVATIVE MEMBER, SAID HE HAD EVIDENCE THAT THE PRICE OF THE POUND AT THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK WAS CURRENTLY $3.10.

BOTH MEN WERE CORRECT.

THE OFFICIAL RATE OF EXCHANGE BETWEEN THE POUND AND THE DOLLAR IS APPROXIMATELY $4.02 PER POUND. IT IS AT THAT RATE THAT VIRTUALLY ALL OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS BETWEEN THE U.S. AND GREAT BRITAIN IS DONE.

BUT THE POUND--ACTUAL PAPER CURRENCY AND COINS--CAN ALSO BE PURCHASED FROM MONEY DEALERS, BANKS AND TRAVEL AGENCIES IN NEW YORK AT FROM $3.15 TO $3.30 OR THEREABOUTS.

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK SUGGESTED THAT IT WAS THIS CURRENCY DOLLAR TO WHICH BOSSOM REFERRED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE USES TO WHICH THIS POUND CAN BE PUT ARE EXTREMELY LIMITED. TOURISTS AND BUSINESSMEN GOING TO ENGLAND MAY BUY THE CURRENCY--BUT THEY ARE ALLOWED TO TAKE INTO ENGLAND ONLY £20. THE CURRENCY MAY ALSO BE USED ON A BRITISH BOAT.

AN AMERICAN BUSINESSMAN, HOWEVER, WHO WANTS TO PURCHASE BRITISH GOODS MAY NOT USE THIS "BARGAIN" CURRENCY TO PAY FOR HIS ORDER. THAT TYPE OF TRANSACTION IS CLEARED THROUGH THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING HOUSES AT THE OFFICIAL RATE.

DALTON SAID THAT "ALL THE REPUTABLE BANKS--AND THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK IS ONE--CAREFULLY OBSERVE THE OFFICIAL PRICE," A STATEMENT WITH WHICH THE CHASE SPOKESMAN AGREED.

THOMAS COOK & SONS, A WORLD-WIDE TRAVEL AGENCY, SELLS AND BUYS THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES EVERY DAY. IN THE CASHIER'S ARMORED CAGE IN THE COMPANY'S FIFTH AVENUE OFFICE, STACKS OF BRITISH POUNDS, FRENCH FRANCS, ITALIAN LIRES, INDIAN RUPEES, URUGUAYAN PESOS, ARGENTINE PESOS, SOUTH AFRICAN POUNDS, AND OTHER MONIES ARE READY FOR SALE TO DEPARTING TRAVELERS.

PRICES OF THE VARIOUS CURRENCIES ARE ALMOST INVARIABLY LOWER THAN THE OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

ML326AED

NEW YORK--FIRST ADD QUEEN ELIZABETH (A182) X X X SHE SAID.

AMONG A GROUP OF PUBLISHERS AND THEIR WIVES LEAVING FOR A 45-DAY EUROPEAN TOUR WERE LACY HAYNES OF THE KANSAS CITY STAR, AND MRS. HAYNES; J.C.DENIOUS, PUBLISHER OF THE DODGE CITY, KAN., GLOBE, AND MRS. DENIOUS; AND OSCAR STAUFFER, PUBLISHER OF THE TOPEKA, KAN., STATE JOURNAL, AND MRS. STAUFFER.

TA709PED

(ADVANCE)..NEW YORK, JULY 2-(AP)-HENRY A.WALLACE SAID TODAY "PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S VETO OF THE TAFT-HARTLEY LABOR BILL HAS PROLONGED THE LIFE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY" BUT "FAILURE OF THE DEMOCRATIC SENATORS TO PROVIDE THE 32 VOTES NECESSARY TO SUSTAIN THE VETO FURTHER WEAKENED THE PARTY."

WRITING IN THE NEW REPUBLIC MAGAZINE, WHICH HE EDITS, WALLACE SAID THE "REACTIONARIES OF THE SOUTH" ARE SEEKING TO REGAIN CONTROL OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY, AND ADDED:

"A DECADE HENCE IT IS ALL TOO POSSIBLE THAT WE SHALL SAY: 'THE THIRD PARTY WAS CONCEIVED ON THE DAY THE SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS VOTED TO OVERRIDE THE TAFT-HARTLEY VETO. IT WAS BORN ON THE DAY THE SOUTHERN REACTIONARIES TOOK OVER CONTROL OF THE PARTY MACHINERY AT THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION IN JULY OF 1948.'"

(END ADVANCE FOR THURSDAY AMSN JULY 3).

WW926PED

NEW YORK, JULY 2-(AP)-ADEL HASSAIB, SECRETARY TO EGYPTIAN PREMIER MAHMOUD NOKRASHY PASHA, ARRIVED TODAY BY PLANE FROM CAIRO WITH THE TEXT OF AN EGYPTIAN COMPLAINT AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN WHICH WILL BE PRESENTED TO THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL.

HE WILL GIVE THE DOCUMENT TO EGYPTIAN AMBASSADOR MAHMOUD HASSAN PASHA FOR PRESENTATION TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

IT WAS INDICATED THAT THE COMPLAINT DEALS WITH EGYPTIAN DEMANDS FOR WITHDRAWAL OF BRITISH TROOPS AND THE PLACING OF THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN UNDER EGYPTIAN RULE.

JUL 1947

SW928AED

NEW YORK, JULY 2-(AP)-HENRY A.WALLACE IS CONSIDERING PLANS, AS YET TENTATIVE, FOR ANOTHER SPEAKING TOUR WHICH WOULD BEGIN THIS FALL IN NEW ENGLAND AND POSSIBLY WOULD INCLUDE ENGAGEMENTS IN INDIANA, PENNSYLVANIA, KENTUCKY AND OHIO AMONG OTHERS, A SPOKESMAN FOR THE NEW REPUBLIC MAGAZINE SAID TODAY.

THE SPOKESMAN FOR THE MAGAZINE, OF WHICH WALLACE IS EDITOR, SAID THAT "NO DEFINITE SCHEDULE HAS BEEN ARRANGED AND WON'T BE FOR WEEKS, BUT MR.WALLACE IS CONSIDERING ANOTHER TOUR IN WHICH HE WOULD CONTINUE TO EXPRESS HIS IDEAS FOR PEACE AND ON HOW TO KEEP THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY LIBERAL." THE SPOKESMAN ADDED. THAT MR.WALLACE HOPES TO COVER AREAS AND MUNICIPALITIES WHICH HE DID NOT VISIT ON HIS RECENT NATIONWIDE SPEAKING TOUR.

REGARDING PUBLISHED REPORTS THAT WALLACE WOULD SEEK TO WIN DELEGATES TO NEXT YEAR'S DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION, THE SPOKESMAN'S ONLY COMMENT WAS:

"WELL, THAT'S POLITICAL SPECULATION."

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NIGHT LEAD

CHICAGO,JULY 2-(AP)-TERMING COMMUNISM AS "INSIDIOUS, CREEPING PARALYSIS OF ALL ESSENTIAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNTIONS OF A FREE STATE," KIWANIS INTERNATIONAL TODAY URGED THAT THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA "CONTINUOUSLY INVESTIGATE AND SUPPRESS SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES AND INFILTRATION OF FOREIGN DOCTRINES."

IN OTHER RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE GROUP'S 32ND ANNUAL CONVENTION, THE DELEGATES ADVOCATED UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING, COMMENDED THE TAFT-HARTLEY LABOR BILL, URGED "ECONOMY AND EFFICIENCY" IN GOVERNMENT FOR THE "ULTIMATE RELIEF OF THE TAXPAYER," AND PLEDGED THEIR "WHOLEHEARTED SUPPORT" TO THE UNITED NATIONS.

IN ITS RESOLUTION ON COMMUNISM, THE CONVENTION DECLARED THAT "COMMUNISM, UNDER WHATEVER NAME IT MAY BE CALLED AND UNDER WHATEVER GUISE IT MAY BE PRESENTED, X X X TENDS TO ROB THE CITIZENS OF FREEDOM OF SPEECH, OPPORTUNITY, THINKING, AND RELIGION."

THE RESOLUTION ADDED THAT "IT VIOLATES THE UNDERLYING PRINCIPLES OF OUR SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT TO EMPLOY MEN OR WOMEN, AT ANY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT, OR IN ANY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, PUBLIC OR PRIVATE, WHO ARE IMBUED WITH OR SYMPATHETIC TO, ANY PRINCIPLE OR IDEOLOGY CONTRARY TO THE PRINCIPLES ON WHICH OUR TWO GOVERNMENTS ARE FOUNDED, THE EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE BRANCHES OF OUR GOVERNMENTS ARE UGED TO CONTINUOUSLY INVESTIGATE AND SUPPRESS SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES AND INFILTRATION OF FOREIGN DOCTRINES IN OUR RESPECTIVE COUNTRIES."

EARLIER TODAY, THE CONVENTION NAMED DR.CHARLES W.ARMSTRONG OF SALISBURY, N.C., PRESIDENT. CHARLES H.HULSE OF OTTAWA, ONT., WAS NAMED VICE PRESIDENT FOR CANADA, AND HARRISON U. WOOD OF RACINE, WIS., WAS ELECTED THE OTHER VICE PRESIDENT. J.BELMONT MOSSER OF ST. MARY'S, PA., WAS RE-ELECTED TREASURER.

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JUL 1947

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V(AX OUT--100)

ATLANTA,JULY 2-(AP)-BILLY HOYLE HAD THE RIGHT NUMBER BUT THE WRONG APPROACH IN HIS EFFORT TO WED MISS IRENE BUNTE, OF BLOMBERG, GERMANY, BY TELEPHONE.

HE ASSEMBLED A MINISTER, MATRON OF HONOR AND BEST MAN FOR THE TRANSATLANTIC PHONE WEDDING TODAY AND HIS CALL WAS PUT THROUGH IMMEDIATELY. BUT, MISS BUNTE SAID HER FATHER OBJECTED BECAUSE HOYLE HAD NOT FORMALLY ASKED HIM FOR HER HAND.

SHE TOLD HOYLE HER FATHER, WHO IS BURGOMEISTER OF BLOMBERG, WOULD GIVE HIS CONSENT IF HE WOULD WRITE HIM A LETTER.

HOYLE AGREED AND ALSO PROMISED TO OBTAIN A VISA FOR HIS BRIDE-TO-BE SO THAT SHE CAN COME OVER IN SEPTEMBER.

MK755PES

LPA (110)

DALLAS,JULY 2-(AP)-THE ARMY AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED TODAY THE SALE OF MORE THAN 100 B-25 BOMBERS TO BRAZIL.

OFFICIALS OF AAF HEADQUARTERS, WASHINGTON,D.C., VISITED THE TEXAS ENGINEERING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S PLANT IN DALLAS TO CHECK THE WORK BEING DONE ON THE BOMBERS BEFORE DELIVERY.

"WHEN THEY LEAVE HERE THEY'LL BE COMBAT READY," SAID LT.COL.HARMON LAMPLEY.

MAJ.HERMES FONSECA, BRAZILIAN PURCHASING AGENT, SAID HIS COUNTRY WOULD PROBABLY SEND PILOTS TO DALLAS WHEN THE SHIPS WERE READY, TO FLY THEM BACK TO BRAZIL.

ROBERT MCCULLOUGH, PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER OF THE TEMCO PLANT--A PART OF THE OLD NORTH AMERICAN PLANT--SAID THE CONTRACT WOULD COST ABOUT $1,500,000 FOR THE INITIAL CONSIGNMENT.

HE SAID HIS PLANT WOULD BE DOING MORE SUCH JOBS FOR THE AIR FORCES.

MEXICO, OFFICIALS SAID, WOULD PROBABLY PURCHASE FIGHTING SHIPS.

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30.24-10711

WARREN R. AUSTIN, U.S. DELEGATE, CHARGED IN A SHARP SPEECH LAST WEEK THAT YUGOSLAVIA, BULGARIA AND ALBANIA WERE CAUSING THE TROUBLE IN THE BALKANS.

A MAJORITY OF THE U.N. BALKANS INVESTIGATION COMMISSION ALREADY HAD DECIDED THAT THOSE THREE COUNTRIES WERE MAINLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE BALKAN DISORDERS.

A8

THE YUGOSLAV DELEGATE JOINED BULGARIA AND ALBANIA IN THEIR PREVIOUS DENIALS THAT THEY WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE BALKAN TROUBLES.

MEANWHILE, SUPPORT MOUNTED IN THE COUNCIL FOR A U.S. PROPOSAL TO ESTABLISH A TWO-YEAR U.N. COMMISSION TO WATCH OVER THE BALKANS IN AN EFFORT TO PREVENT FURTHER INCIDENTS AND SETTLE DISPUTES.

BELGIUM SPOKE ON BEHALF OF THE AMERICAN PROPOSAL YESTERDAY AND EXPRESSED SURPRISE THAT THERE WERE OBJECTIONS TO IT.

BRITAIN WAS EXPECTED TO THROW HER SUPPORT TO THE PROPOSAL WHEN THE COUNCIL RESUMES DISCUSSION OF THE BALKAN ISSUE THURSDAY MORNING.

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A133

U.N.-PALESTINE (160)

LAKE SUCCESS, JULY 2-(AP)-AN AGED AND LONG-EXILED INDIAN INDEPENDENCE LEADER TOLD THE UNITED NATIONS IN A LETTER MADE PUBLIC HERE TODAY THAT THE PALESTINE PROBLEM COULD BE SOLVED BY MAKING A JEWISH NATIONAL HOME IN EAST AFRICA.

THE PLAN FOR A MODERN "PALESTINE" STATE IN THE OLD GERMAN EAST AFRICAN COLONY OF TANGANYIKA, NOW HELD IN TRUST BY BRITAIN, WAS OFFERED BY RAJA MAHENDRA PRATAP OF BRINDABAN, UNITED PROVINCES, INDIA, WHO REPORTED HE HAD BEEN WRITING AND SPEAKING ON THE PALESTINE PROBLEM FOR YEARS. INDIANS HERE SAID HE HAD NO OFFICIAL STATUS IN INDIA.

UNDER THE RULES OF PROCEDURE THE LETTER WAS PASSED BY SECRETARY-GENERAL TRYGVE LIE WITHOUT COMMENT TO THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE U.N. TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL. THE COUNCIL SUPERVISES MOST FORMER LEAGUE OF NATIONS MANDATE TERRITORIES, INCLUDING TANGANYIKA BUT NOT INCLUDING THE PALESTINE MANDATE WHICH NOW IS BEING INVESTIGATED BY A SPECIAL U.N. ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE.

PRATAP PROPOSED THAT TANGANYIKA BE "KNOWN OR NAMED AS PALESTINE" AND THAT "PRESENT PALESTINE CAN BE CALLED OLD PALESTINE."

DA1254PED

JUL 1947

European Nations Invited To Economic Conference Russian Warning Defied

Only Spain And Germany Get No Bids

JOSEPH DYNAM

France, Britain Suggest Russia Reconsider Rejection of Plan

NITE

Meeting To Start July 12 In Paris

Europe Press Agree Break-Up of Parley Means Battle of Blocs

Paris, July 3.—(AP.)—Britain and France today defied Russian warning and invited 22 other European nations to meet in Paris July 12 to work out plans for implementation of the Marshall program for economic aid.

Less than 24 hours after Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov had declared that such a course would split Europe into two blocs, French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault and British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin took up the challenge.

The division between Russia and the western powers was underscored by the failure of the sponsoring governments to invite the Soviet Union to the conference, which would include virtually all European nations except Spain and Germany.

The door was left open for Soviet participation, however, when the two western powers sent a letter to Soviet Ambassador Alexandre Bogomolov suggesting that Russia, which yesterday rejected the British-French proposals for economic cooperation, reconsider her attitude and join them.

Joint Communique.

The new conference was announced in a joint British-French communique after a meeting this morning between Bidault and Bevin. Some such action had been expected, however, since they told Molotov yesterday they would go ahead without Russia if necessary.

Even before the announcement, the European press, Communist, center and rightist alike, had gloomily acknowledged that the break-up of the three-power conference marked the beginning of a struggle between two European blocs.

A major subject of speculation was whether the eastern European countries, those along the Red fringe, would attend the Paris meeting or would follow the lead of Russia and refuse to participate.

No invitations were sent to the Soviet republics of the Ukraine and White Russia, nor to the states absorbed by Russia, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, but a half dozen other countries under the Soviet sphere of influence were invited.

These included Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Yugoslavia.

There was no immediate reaction from any of them, but a dispatch from Prague indicated Czechoslovakia might follow Russia's lead. The dispatch said Czech economy was too closely linked to that of Russia and her Slav neighbors to enable her to enter any Soviet-opposed program except in the direst need.

The Bidault-Bevin communique called upon the invited nations to draft "A European reconstruction program in which the resources and needs of each country will be coordinated in such a manner as the European countries freely decide."

The word "resources" was the rock upon which Russia and the western powers broke their short-lived conversations on the plan offered by United States Secretary of State George C. Marshall.

Molotov insisted that such an endeavor, the listing of national resources, would constitute interference in the internal affairs of some countries, and would lead to British-French domination of the continent with American funds.

Stressing the necessity for speed in drawing up the recovery program, Bidault and Bevin said that "a temporary organization must be created to assemble the data on which such a program will be based."

They set September 1 as the target date for a first report on Europe's ability to help herself and the extent of American assistance needed to supplement her own recovery efforts.

The French Foreign Ministry said the United States would be informed of the progress of the reconstruction efforts in the forthcoming conference. A copy of the invitation was sent to Ambassador Jefferson Caffery for his information.

The ministry also said the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, which meets in Geneva Saturday, would be kept informed, but indicated there would be no point in "plunging the commission into needless debate on the subject" since Russia is a member.

Aid-Parley Bids Going To 22 Nations

J. DYNAM

DAY

Paris, July 3 (AP) — The French Foreign Office announced today that 22 nations will be invited to a meeting in Paris July 12 to discuss European economic co-operation as outlined in the Marshall proposal.

Notable exceptions are Soviet Russia, Spain and Germany.

A French Foreign Office spokesman said it was proposed to have a first report on European needs and ability for self-help ready by September 1.

The countries invited will include Austria, Turkey, Albania, Ireland and all former enemy states except Germany, it was announced. A Foreign Office spokesman said the invitations would be sent to Paris embassies tonight.

Exception Of Spain

The French Foreign Ministry earlier announced a British-French decision to invite all European states, "with the temporary exception of Spain," to take part in drafting a reply to the proposal advanced by United States Secretary of State Marshall for European economic recovery.

A Foreign Office spokesman said a letter had been sent to Russian Ambassador Alexandre Bogomolov expressing the hope that the Soviet Union, which has denounced the Marshall plan, would reconsider her refusal to join in economic cooperation. However, he said no invitation would be sent to Russia for the July 12 meeting.

The spokesman said that while Germany was not invited, the commanders in chief of her four occupation zones—"including the Russians, of course—will be consulted regarding the availability and needs of their zones."

The spokesman said the United States "will be informed of this (July 12) meeting and will be sent a copy of the letter of invitation."

Geneva Commission

He added that the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, now meeting in Geneva, "will be informed but since an important member (Russia) of the commission is known to oppose the project, we see no need for plunging the commission into a needless debate on the subject."

The Foreign Office spokesman said it was expected that an organization would be formed at the July 12 meeting that would reserve the right to accept or reject the data to be furnished by each participating country.

"The committee will not be simply a postoffice to receive declarations from the different countries," he said. "There is no question, however, of any actual control being exercised inside the various countries to check on their facts."

Statement On Germany

Regarding Germany, he said:

"There is no question of putting the problem of the Ruhr or reparations or similar problems before the meeting. They are properly in the province of the Big Four."

In explanation of the communiqué report of the "temporary" exclusion of Spain from economic consultations, the spokesman said:

"That means as long as Spain has her present form of government."

He said the exclusion was decided upon because "France and Great Britain, who are bound by the decisions of the United Nations, are merely carrying out those decisions."

The spokesman said the organization to be created would follow "in general fashion the lines of the French project" submitted to the three-power Paris Conference, calling for the creation of six subcommittees to deal with food and agriculture; steel; transport; coal and power and other forms of energy; raw materials, and finance.

Could Be Modified

He said the project could be modified according to wisshes of the attending countries. He would not predict whether decisions would be taken by majority vote.

Countries invited by France and Great Britain were Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Eire, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

States not invited, besides Russia, Spain and Germany, were White Russia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, the Ukraine, Vatican City, Andora, Monaco, San Marino and Liechtenstein.

The communiqué made no reference to Soviet Russia, nor to the failure yesterday of Russia, Britain and France to agree on the Marshall aid-Europe proposal.

Bidault, Bevin Confer

The British and French Foreign Ministers conferred at length this morning, emphasizing the break with Russia over the Marshall suggestion.

The text of the communiqué, issued after the meeting between British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault:

"The British and French governments reached the following decision in order to give prompt effect to the suggestions made by Mr. Marshall in his speech at Harvard University on June 5 that Europe should take the initiative in the work of reconstruction.

Need For Help Cited

"For this purpose it is essential to draw up as quickly as possible a program to cover Europe's resources and Europe's needs.

"A temporary organization needs to be set up to bring together the data on which such a program will be based. The British and French governments have decided thus far to invite all European states, with the temporary exception of Spain, who desire to participate in framing a reply to Mr. Marshall, to collaborate with them in setting up this organization, whose task will be to draw up a program of European reconstruction in which the resources and needs of each country will be co-ordinated in such a manner as each freely decides.

"This offer to participate in the work of the organization will be open to all European states."

After his conference, with Bidault, Bevin left for London by plane.

Flight To Moscow

Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov, who declared yesterday that the program drafted by his British and French colleagues would divide Europe, was flying back to Moscow. His plane took off at 4 A.M. A representative of the French Foreign Ministery visited Molotov before his departure to wish him a pleasant journey home.

Bevin and Bidault met at the French Foreign Ministry a few hours after Molotov took off.

Closeted with them were advisers who participated in the three-power conference which broke up in disagreement yesterday amid heated exchanges emphasizing the gap separating the British-French and Russian views on the future of Europe.

The meeting roused considerable speculation as to whether the eastern European countries—those along the fringes of Russia—would join Britain and France in participation for economic recovery without the Soviet Union or whether they would go along with Russia and stay outside.

These countries need dollar help and most of them have expressed interest in Secretary of State Marshall's suggestion that future American dollar aid to European countries would be based on an overall recovery program drafted by the European countries themselves.

Settlement Expected.

Bidault was acting in accordance with his announcement that his Government would go on with its study of United States Secretary of State George C. Marshall's proposition.

French informants predicted that the two foreign ministers would issue a joint statement when Bidault visits London in the near future for the exchange of ratifications of the British-French treaty of alliance signed at Dunkirk last March.

As the conference broke up late yesterday, Bevin and Bidault promptly declared that they would issue a joint call to all European countries except Russia and Spain to join them in a co-operative effort at recovery. Both Molotov and Bidault warned against dividing Europe, and Molotov voiced fears of new difficulties in the relations between States.

London Is Pessimistic.

Later, both British and French informants predicted privately that a European recovery program based on billions of American dollars had a much better chance of success in Congress, now that Russia was on the outside. But in London a high Government informant reported pessimism at the Foreign Office and the feeling that the program might fail without the support of the Soviet Union and her friends.

The United States State Department was reported prepared to proceed with its plan. Marshall's under secretary for economic affairs, William L. Clayton, is due in Paris in two or three days for discussions with French officials. He already has discussed Marshall's ideas in London.

Paris observers watched for the effect of the Franco-Russian disagreement on French politics. Socialist Premier Paul Ramadier, whose cabinet excludes communists, faces a test vote on a confidence motion this week in the National Assembly, where the communists have the biggest

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delegation. The French general confederation of labor is communist-led.

Molotov Voices Objections.

In turning down a British-French proposal for a steering committee to make a plan, Molotov said its implementation would lead to dividing Europe into two groups of states—"Great Britain, France and group of countries which follow them" and "the other European states." He foresaw grave consequences.

In turn, Bidault warned the Soviet delegation against "any action which might result in dividing Europe into two groups." Bevin said that grave consequences and threats' would not deter Britain from her duty.

"If there are government which will not co-operate," he declared, "we shall at least have discharged our duty by trying to help them."

However, both Bevin and Bidault said they hoped that any separation of Europe would be temporary and that all European nations eventually would join program.

Plans to Work with U. N.

Bevin emphasized, "we shall work as closely as we can with the United Nations."

Molotov charged that British and French suggestions—including a last-minute compromise offer made by Bidault—would mean that European countries would lose their "economic and national independence."

He said that Poland would be told to produce more coal, Czecho-Slovakia to bear down on agriculture and light industry, Norway to stop steel development to please "certain strong powers" and foreign corporations. Observers said that he was preparing to intensify Russia's efforts to represent herself as the champion of European independence against what her newspapers have called "western imperialism."

The Paris Statements

PARIS, July 3 (AP)—The English-language text of the British-French communiqué on the European reconstruction program:

The British and French Governments reached the following decision in order to give prompt effect to the suggestions made by Mr. Marshall in his speech at Harvard University on June 5 that Europe should take the initiative in the work of reconstruction.

For this purpose it is essential to draw up as quickly as possible a program to cover Europe's resources and Europe's needs.

A temporary organization needs to be set up to bring together the data on which such a program will be based. The British and French Governments have decided thus far to invite all European states, with the temporary exception of Spain, who desire to participate in framing a reply to Mr. Marshall, to collaborate with them in setting up this organization, whose task will be to draw up a program of European reconstruction in which the resources and needs of each country will be coordinated in such a manner as each freely decides.

This offer to participate in the work of the organization will be open to all European states.

Accompanying the invitation to the forthcoming conference was the French proposal for procedure which was accepted by Britain as a basis for action. This proposal, as made public here by the French Embassy Information Division, follows:

PREAMBLE

The Conference of the Foreign Ministers emphasizes the urgency of hastening the reconstruction and economic development of the European countries suffering from the effects of the war. It believes that this task would be facilitated by the economic aid of the United States, as proposed by Gen. George Marshall in his speech on June 5, 1947.

The Conference is of the opinion that Europe should first help itself by developing its own basic industries. American assistance would be a decisive factor in permitting Europe to make this effort by supplying her with the resources she will lack until the goal is achieved.

Steps to Be Followed

In this way, the economic recovery of the European nations and the safeguarding of their independence will be better assured. In order to collect as soon as possible all information necessary for establishing a schedule of the means and needs of Europe, a special organization shall be created. This organization will include representatives of such European states as may desire to participate in its work. The organization will not interfere in the internal affairs of these states; it will take no action that could possibly be regarded as an infringement of their sovereignty, or of a nature to hinder the favorable development of European trade.

Under these conditions the Conference deems it advisable to take the following steps:

(1) To create a "Committee of Cooperation" which shall draw up before September, 1947, a report on the available means and the needs of Europe for the next few years;

(2) This report listing information furnished voluntarily by the various states desirous of participating in the proposed action, shall determine:

(a) The development of production to be expected, first as a result of the individual efforts of each of the European countries and second, as a result of inter-European exchanges of available resources;

(b) The amount and cost of goods to be supplied by extra-European aid. This shall include equipment designed to ensure the development of production, as well as essential consumer goods (agricultural products, coal, etc. * * *) designed to ensure the economic life of Europe during such time as production in the European countries is inadequate.

(3) The "Committee of Cooperation" shall be composed of representatives of France, Great Britain and certain other European countries.

(4) In order to accomplish its task, the Committee shall consult with all the European countries with the exception of Spain, for the time being.

To Collect Data on Germany

Information concerning the assets and needs of Germany shall be furnished by the Allied commanders in chief. All data relative to the development of German production to be in accordance with the decisions of the Council of Foreign Ministers and the Allied Control Council.

(6) The "Committee of Cooperation" shall seek the friendly aid of the United States in drafting the report as suggested by the United States Secretary of State. Subcommittees shall be created to facilitate the task of the "Committee of Cooperation"; these shall study:

(a) Food Supply and Agriculture
(b) Power
(c) Transport
(d) Raw materials
(e) Equipment
(f) Iron and Steel

These subcommittees shall include, in addition to representatives of France and the United Kingdom, representatives of the three European countries most directly interested in each of the branches of economy under consideration.

The "Committee of Cooperation" and its subcommittees shall meet in Paris.

(7) This plan shall be submitted to the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe for its comments during the next session of that body to be held in Geneva on July 5.

The report shall also be submitted to the Economic Commission for its comments.

The "Committee of Cooperation" and subcommittee shall keep in close contact with the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Europe and with its various technical departments.

Clay Regrets 'Bitter' Collapse Of Parley

Berlin, July 3 (AP)—Gen. Lucius D. Clay, American military governor for Germany, said today that "the failure of the Paris conference looks very bad—not only because it broke up in disagreement but because it ended in bitterness."

Clay disclosed that the United States and Britain were in virtual agreement on a new, increased level of industry plan for western Germany which could serve as a cornerstone for American aid to Europe under the Marshall plan.

Only "minor differences" exist between the two governments, he said, and these "could be resolved within a few days."

It was understood that the plan, worked out by Clay and Lieutenant General Sir Brian Robertson, the British deputy military governor, provide for a steel production level of about 12,000,000 tons a year for the combined British-American zones—or about one half of Germany's prewar level.

Reich Papers Reflect Split

JUL 1947

Berlin, July 3 (AP)—The British-licensed German newspaper *Social Democrat* today carried a front-page banner headline "Moscow Torpedoes The Marshall Plan."

Russian-controlled newspapers, on the other hand, devoted most of their accounts on the Paris conference failure to declarations by Russian Foreign Minister Molotov which represented him as "fighting for the independence of European nations and opposing the federalization of Germany."

Poles Show Division

PARIS, July 3 (AP)—In Poland first comments from pro-Government newspapers supported Mr. Molotov's stand. The Communist-backed Warsaw Glos Ludu said Mr. 'Molotov's view "harmonizes with the interests of all smaller European states," adding that the British proposals at the conference would have resulted in "the colonization of Europe under the subjugation of American capital."

Foreign circles in Warsaw, however, said Mr. Molotov's action complicated the position of Poland which, while tied politically to Russia, looks to the United States for economic aid.

"Sinister Development"

Paris, July 3 (AP)—The newspaper *Paris Presse*, a middle of the road, pro-Gaulle publication, viewed the breakup of the three-power conference as a sinister development and declared that July 2, 1947, would go down as the most important date of contemporary history.

"The bridges are cut and so is the world, by the same blow," the paper said. "From now on the economic and political struggle between the two blocs is underway."

The Paris Communist paper *Ce Soir* commented: "The conference of the three degenerates into a Bevin-Bidault dialogue. Will our diplomacy steer toward a new Munich?"

Communist Move Forecast

Paris, July 3 (AP)—Maurice Schuman, president of the strong centrist MRP party, said today there "is not the slightest doubt" that French Communists will try to sabotage Franco-British efforts to implement the Marshall aid-Europe plan without Soviet participation.

Sources close to Premier Paul Ramadier said he expected a full-scale Communist attack against his Government, in which the Communists have no representation. He has asked for a vote of confidence in the National Assembly tomorrow, and there was little doubt that he would get it.

Schuman, asked whether he thought the Communists would be successful in an attempt to wreck joint Franco-British efforts on the Marshall plan, replied:

"We've got to face that possibility. It is a life-and-death matter for France. . . ."

London, July 3 (AP)—The man in the street and the woman in the nursery agreed tonight that babies are here to stay.

And they doubted if Margaret Sanger, for all her success as a pioneer advocate of birth control in the United States, would get very far with her proposal that Britain's cradles stay empty for the next ten years.

"Perfectly fantastic!" exclaimed a Hampstead mother of three. "The idea—saying we haven't enough food to bring up our children properly. Did you ever see redder cheeks or sturdier legs than my babies have got?"

Not One In 20 Agrees

"Frankly," said a bachelor barrister, "I am afraid this Mrs. Sanger underestimates the—shall we say emotional needs?—that lead to the production of babies."

These reactions were typical of those voiced by people questioned at random about Mrs. Sanger's suggestion of a moratorium on babies in Britain and other "hungry countries." Not one person in twenty agreed, even for the sake of argument.

The opening gun of a very promising controversy was sounded by the London *Daily Mirror*, which advised Mrs. Sanger, mother of three children and grandmother of five, to go back to America. Added the *Mirror:*

"Her proposal would be about as practical as telling the sun to stand still or the tide to turn back."

Mrs. Sanger Not Fussed

But gray-haired Mrs. Sanger whose telephone has been ringing steadily since her baby ban idea first hit the headlines, wasn't the least bit fussed.

"I suppose my ideas will upset all of my friends," she said, "Unsound? Not a bit of it. There is pretty overcrowding in Britain. Adults could be moved to other countries instead of having babies here while food is short."

Here for a family limitation conference, Mrs. Sanger dropped her controversial bomb at a time when the British Government, in the throes of a manpower shortage, is spurring the birth rate by paying parents five shillings ($1) per week for each child except the first.

Mrs. Sanger wanted the United Nations to recommend baby quotas for all countries.

Babies Here To Stay, Britons Agree—Despite Sanger Plan

NITE

ED CREAGH

Britain Ban Babies? Proposal Called Sanger 'Nonsense'

ED CREAGH DAILY

1947

London, July 3 (AP)—Should Britain ban babies for ten years as American birth control pioneer Margaret Sanger proposes?

"Nonsense," cried the mass-circulation London *Daily Mirror* this morning.

"Britain has more people than she can conveniently feed in peace and war," observed Australia's minister for emigration, Arthur Caldwell.

"The boom in births which followed the war is partly artificial and is almost over," said a baby-counting writer in the *Daily Mail*.

She Starts An Argument

In other words, Mrs. Sanger, here to attend a family planning conference at Oxford, found herself smack in the middle of a new controversy—and directly at odds with Britain's Government.

It all started when Mrs. Sanger stepped off a plane and told the press:

"It's pretty certain that the world won't be able to produce enough food to support any more babies for at least ten years."

So, she said, women should stop having babies for ten years—in Britain, especially. She wanted the United Nations to recommend baby quotas for all countries.

Thing They "Don't Want"

"There are lots of things we want from America and can't get, and some things that we get but don't want. Into that latter category comes Mrs. Sanger," rumbled the *Daily Mirror*, adding:

"Her proposal would be about as practical as telling the sun to stand still or the tide to turn back."

The *Mirror*—like Health Minister Aneurin Bevan, who often peers beamingly into perambulators—is all for more babies, not only for the sake of having babies but to boost British manpower.

Babies Subsidized

Britain, in fact, subsidizes babies, paying parents 5 shillings ($1) a week for each child after the first.

The population experts say the birth rate, rising since 1942, is about to dive.

"In 1948," said John Fisher in the *Daily Mail*, "the rot may set in again. In other words, most women have already taken 'Grannie' Sanger's advice."

British Reaffirm Loyalty To U.N.

London, July 3 (AP)—Great Britain, taking the lead with France in setting up a new organization to plan the reconstruction of Europe, will stand by the United Nations with "unswerving loyalty," Minister of State Hector McNeil said today.

McNeil made the statement when asked by Independent C. L. Lipson in the House of Commons whether the newly proposed all-Europe body would keep in close touch with the United Nations European Economic Organization.

However, he did not answer Lipson's question directly.

Questioned Briefly

The Minister of State was questioned briefly after he read the British-French communiqué proposing the formation of a new organization to assess Europe's resources and needs.

McNeil told Communist Willie Gallacher that Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault went "to considerable lengths to meet the claims of Soviet Russia" in the Paris talks which ended without agreement between Russia and the two Western powers.

Gallacher has asked if McNeil would give the reasons for the breakdown of the talks, saying "no nation has suffered greater devastation in the war or has greater need of friendship and aid and co-operation than the Soviet Union."

Bevin Returns

Bevin returned from the Paris Conference at 5.20 P.M. (10.20 A.M., E.S.T.), looking grim and unhappy. He left immediately for the Foreign Office to confer with senior advisers

He told reporters:

"I have nothing to add to the communiqué issued in Paris."

Bevin is expected to make a full report on the Paris meetings to the House of Commons as soon as possible, perhaps Monday.

"Extremely Disappointed"

Officials who accompanied him said he was "extremely disappointed and unhappy" over the failure of the three-power conference.

A Government spokesman said Britain would go ahead with plans to expand her trade in eastern Europe.

British Royal Navy Lost 1503 Vessels During War

London, July 3.—(AP.)—Great Britain lost 1503 naval vessels in the recent war, the Royal Navy reported today in a statistical review published by the government stationery office.

Enemy action accounted for the destruction of 958 vessels while accidents were responsible for the loss of 545.

Mines were the greatest menace, causing the destruction of 281 craft, while enemy aircraft destroyed 721. Submarines accounted for 172 and enemy surface vessels for 109. Enemy shore batteries destroyed only four. Five were rammed and sunk and 116 lost to enemy action, "cause unknown."

The tonnage of vessels lost tallied 959,757.

DOUGLAS TO SHUN MANSION

London Envoy Decides Against Gift of Woolworth Heiress

LONDON, July 3 (AP)—Ambassador Lewis W. Douglas said today that he would not live in Winfield House, the $2,600,000 mansion with gold faucets in its bathtubs which was donated to the embassy last year by the Woolworth heiress, Barbara Hutton Troubetzkoy.

"I don't think I'd like to live there, even if I could afford it," the Ambassador told a news conference.

He and Mrs. Douglas and their daughter, Sharman, plan to remain in the more modest official residence in Princes Gate, facing Hyde Park, donated years ago by J. Pierpont Morgan.

Peron Itinerary Change Unconfirmed

London, July 3 (AP)—The Argentine Embassy, commenting on a London *Star* report that Mrs. Juan D. Perón had canceled her scheduled visit to Britain, said today it had no knowledge of any change in the Argentine First Lady's plans.

Mrs. Perón, now in Italy, had planned to come here later this month.

Confidence Vote Certain For Ramadier

Paris, July 3 (AP)—The French Premier, Paul Ramadier, today posed a confidence motion before the National Assembly and was virtually certain of winning approval when the vote ensues Friday.

Despite initial hanging back, all parties that make up the coalition non-Communist Cabinet closed their ranks at the last moment and agreed on a simple motion expressing confidence in the Government and the economic policies it intends to follow.

There was little doubt that the collapse of the three-power talks here on the Marshall aid-Europe plan influenced the parties to band together to prevent any return of the Communists to the Government through a crisis that might bring Ramadier's downfall.

Own Party's Reaction

Ramadier's own Socialist party was expected to react similarly in its week-end National Council and reindorse his efforts to govern without the labor-dominating Communists, despite the risk of further serious strikes this entails.

Although he gave the National Assembly only a general outline of his economic policies, Ramadier surprised the legislators by hitting out hard at both the extreme Right—who took violent offense at what they interpreted as an attempt to link them with the recent plot to overthrow the republic—and the extreme Left, whom he blamed again for the strikes.

In an allusion to the plot, Ramadier said he did not mean to accuse any member of Parliament of being mixed up in it, "but when one sees the activities of certain groups, of certain networks, one has the right to say:

"Attention! There is an exploitation of misery that threatens discipline and which finishes by sapping the republic, the country and all that is healthy within it."

Slap At Communists

Then, turning toward the Communists, he said: "There are other exploitations. Certain Trotzkyite elements, or others, have exploited the first strikes."

Communist egging on of labor to demand wage increases, he stated, greatly increased the threat of inflation, and he added:

"If, across Europe, hopes are nurtured on the ruins of money, we republicans must say: No."

ZONE PRODUCTION AGREEMENT NEAR

Gen. Clay Says Only Minor Differences Remain

Berlin, July 3 (AP)—Gen. Lucius D. Clay, United States military governor for Germany, said today the United States and Britain were in virtual agreement on a new increased level of industry plan for western Germany which could serve as a cornerstone for American aid to Europe.

Clay's disclosure came as United States authorities here accepted the failure of the three-power Paris conference with determination to speed up British-American plans for reviving the economy of western Germany to make it self-sufficient.

No Political Fusion

Clay said, however, that there was no thought at present of a political fusion of the British-American zones as a result of the disagreement between Russia and the western powers over implementation of the economic aid plan offered by Gen. George C. Marshall, Secretary of State.

General Clay gave his statement at a news conference after greeting W. Averell Harriman, Secretary of Commerce, and Clinton Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture, who arrived by air from Washington to survey European economic problems.

He emphasized that both the American and British military governments had "avoided political fusion of the Anglo-American zones in apprehension that it might contribute to a divided Germany, which neither wants." Any action on this, he added, would be "undesirable" until after the November meeting of the Foreign Ministers to discuss the future of Germany.

Decries Parley Bitterness

Clay earlier said at Tempelhof Airfield that "the Paris conference failure looks very bad, not only because it broke up in disagreement but because it ended in bitterness."

He expressed hope that the collapse of the Paris talks would not "add to the difficulties of unifying Germany."

Referring to the projected level of industry plan, Clay said, "only minor differences which could be resolved within a few days" existed between the United States and Britain.

Knows Of No French Change

He said that he knew nothing indicating any change in the French views on joining in the economic fusion of the British and American zones.

The British-American plan is understood to provide for a steel production level of about 12,000,000 tons a year for the combined British and American zones, which is about one half of Germany's prewar level.

The plan also would provide for retention of some plants which had been earmarked for reparations removals earlier in the occupation, when hopes of obtaining Soviet agreement to the economic unification of all Germany were brighter.

Harriman, Anderson in Berlin

BERLIN, July 3 (AP).—American Secretary of Commerce W. Averell Harriman and Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson arrived today to begin an inspection of the economy of the British and American occupation zones, recently merged for economic purposes.

Facts On Nazis Due Publicity In Germany

Stuttgart, Germany, July 3 (AP)—An attempt to "re-educate the German people by presenting the truth about Nazism in an interesting form" is planned by the German state governments of the American occupation zone, officials disclosed today.

The plan calls for creation of a self-supporting "research institute for the history of the Third Reich."

Its job would be to collect and publish Nazi records and prepare factual aritcles and books about Nazism in a fashion interesting enough so people would read them.

The records of the International Military Tribunal which tried Nazi leaders at Nuernberg are "much too dull for the general reading public," in the opinion of several German historians.

Digests prepared by the institute would be distributed free or at only nominal cost to educational institutions.

Big Krupp Plant to Be Blown Up

BERLIN, July 3 (AP)—British Military Government officials said today that the heart of the Krupp munitions plant in Essen would be blown up because there was not enough labor to do the demolition in any other way to meet next year's June 1 demilitarization deadline.

Halt Trolleys to Rest Men

FRANKFURT AM MAIN, July 3 (AP).—Frankfurt officials announced today that the city's street railway system would close on Sundays beginning July 13 to provide more rest for operators weakened by lack of food, the recent prolonged heat wave and the overcrowding of vehicles.

Pope Thanked for Aid to UNRRA

ROME, July 3 (AP)—It was disclosed here today that Maj. Gen. Lowell W. Rooks, Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, had sent a message to Pope Pius XII on the occasion of the UNRRA's demise thanking the Pontiff for his "constant aid and encouragement." "It was for me and my predecessors a great comfort," General Rooks said, "to know that we could always count upon the assistance and aid of the Holy Father."

ATC Curtails Operations

ROME, July 3 (AP)—Maj. Gen. William H. Turner, commander of the Atlantic Division of the Air Transport Command, which has absorbed ATC's European Division, said today that only the routes with relative permanency would be retained in Europe and the Middle East. All feeder lines and other lines that have a limited future have been turned over to the European Air Transport Service as of July 1.

Eva Braun Identified But She's Not The Eva

Milan, Italy, July 3:—(AP.)—Eva Braun, but not The Eva, did cash a check at, the little south Tyrol town of Fondo two days ago setting off speculation in the Italian press that Hitler's wife might still be alive.

This Eva is the 26-years-old Italia wife of a Milan lawyer, Alesandro Coppa, who went to the south Tyrol with her eight-months-old baby June 21 for a vacation.

Her mother explained today that Eva's passport was made out in the name of Eva Braun and she showed it as identification to cash the check.

"Oh, she's no relation of the other Eva," said her mother with a laugh.

DE GASPERI PLEDGES NEW CURB ON PRICES

ROME, July 3 (AP)—Another plan to hold down prices was submitted today by Premier Alcide de Gasperi in the face of increased muttering from leftists about the high cost of living for workers. The new right-center Ministry announced it would:

Aim the Government's entire foreign trade program at bringing fats, meat and sugar, and attempt to put the black market out of business.

Move goods from producer to consumer, eliminating middle-men.

Make a special distribution of rationed goods to low wage groups.

Stop clandestine exports of food.

Try to stimulate tourist travel to increase foreign exchange receipts.

Begin an all-out war on black marketers and speculators.

The program was announced shortly after an implied threat from Giuseppe di Vittorio, Communist labor leader, of direct action by the 6,000,000 members of the General Labor Confederation if food costs continued to rise.

BRITON BACKS BALKAN RULING

Cadogan Holds Charter Useless If Enforcement Fails

Lake Success, July 3 (AP)—Sir Alexander Cadogan, of Britain, told the United Nations today they had better "tear up the Charter—and pack up" if the Security Council could not stop the Balkan disorders on the basis proposed by the United States.

Cadogan, who has played a leading role in United Nations affairs since the founding days at Dumbarton Oaks and the 1945 San Francisco Charter conference, also warned the Security Council that its prestige would suffer if it "shirked" its duty in the Balkans case.

Watch On Border Proposed

"If we cannot apply proposals such as those submitted by the (Balkans inquiry) commission and now in the United States resolution, we had better tear up the Charter—and pack up," Cadogan

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said in a seventeen-minute speech to the Council.

The proposals to which he referred would have the Security Council establish a commission to stay indefinitely in the Balkans, to watch the troubled Greek border zone, and to try for a settlement of the controversy.

The Balkans have been before the United Nations ever since the London Assembly in January, 1946. The present commission was formed by the Security Council last December after Greece formally asked the Council to investigate the whole situation.

Gromyko To Speak Tuesday

Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister who has fought Cadogan and Warren R. Austin, United States representative, at every point on the Balkans quarrel, listened impassively as Cadogan spoke. Gromyko is slated to reply in an hour-long speech next Tuesday.

Joao Carlos Muniz, Brazil, joined Cadogan in supporting the resolution offered last week by Austin. Muniz was the only other speaker today.

Cadogan expressed agreement with the Balkans Commission's majority conclusions that Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Albania were behind the disorders, a finding which those countries and Russia and Poland have denied.

Striking at a Soviet objection that a commission would be an interference into the sovereign rights of the Balkan states, Cadogan said that sovereign rights in these days "do not retain their pristine inviolability."

Cites Danger To Peace

"Whatever the rights or wrongs of the situation may be, and to whatever causes the existence of the present conditions may be attributed," Cadogan said, "there is not, as I read the (commission) report, a single member of the commission who does not recognize that the present situation is unsatisfactory to the point of danger to the maintenance of international peace and security."

Cadogan said that it seems that "here we have a danger point."

"It is just such a case as the United Nations was designed to meet," he continued. "We have practical proposals, which can perhaps be perfected and elaborated. We must try them. If they succeed, that will add enormously to the prestige of this body, which is the aim of all of us."

Constantin Tsaldaris, Greek Foreign Minister, who presented the Greek argument here last December when he was Prime Minister, arrived from Athens today and conferred briefly with Austin in New York. Tsaldaris was not present at the Security Council meeting.

'Agree On Balkans Or Pack Up:' U.N. Told

F. CARPENTER

JUL 1947

Lake Success, July 3 (AP)—Britain told the United Nations today that they might as well "tear up the Charter—and pack up" if they could not settle the Balkan trouble as recommended by the United States.

Sir Alexander Cadogan, British delegate, lining up solidly with the United States proposal for a commission to watch the Balkans indefinitely, said in a statement to the Security Council:

"If we cannot apply proposals such as those submitted by the commission (the Balkan Investigation Commission) and now in the United States resolution, we had better tear up the Charter—and pack up."

Proposal On Probe

Cadogan referred to the recommendations by the investigating group and the United States proposal for the Security Council to set up a commission to remain indefinitely in the Balkans and try to smooth the differences in that unsettled zone.

"It seems to me that here we have a danger point," Cadogan continued. "It is just such a case as the United Nations was designed to meet. We have practical proposals, which can perhaps be perfected and elaborated. We must try them."

Cadogan accepted the conclusion of the Balkans commission holding that Yugoslavia, Albania and Bulgaria were mainly responsible for the Balkan disorders. This verdict has drawn strong denials from each of those three countries.

Soviet Objection

The Soviet Union has objected that the creation of a border watch commission to remain in the Balkans would hit the sovereign rights of those states.

"In these days," Cadogan answered, "sovereign rights do not retain their pristine inviolability. In course of time many international conventions have been entered into, and each one of these detracts, in lesser or greater degree, from national sovereignty. . . . If it was desired to maintain sovereign rights inviolate, that ought to have been thought of (when the Charter was drafted) at San Francisco. . . .

Answered Polish Attack

Cadogan next answered a Polish attack on the commission proposals.

"The Polish member claimed that the proposals were 'ineffectual,' since they took into account only the symptoms of the disease and not the causes," Cadogan said. "And he went on to say that the fact that the measures are ineffectual could easily prejudice the prestige of the United Nations. While not accepting his stricture on the ineffectiveness of the proposals, I cannot help deploring his timid solicitude for the United Nations. I always hope that my doctor is thinking more of me than of his prestige."

Brazil Supports U.S.

Joaol Carlos Muniz, Brazil, supported the United States proposal and indorsed the work and conclusions of the Balkans commission. He declared the United Nations was faced with a "dangerous situation."

He said the recommendations of the commission as written into the United States resolution "are part of a process of conciliation and they should be received as such by the states to which they are directed."

The Security Council embarked last week on what promises to be a long and bitter debate on the commission's report, in which a majority of the eleven members decided that Yugolslavia, Albania and Bulgaria were mainly responsible for the Balkan disorders.

Hungarian Reds Forget U.S. Gold Aid

By Harold V. Boyle

New York, July 3 (AP)—The new Communist custodians of ancient Hungary took over a country rescued from financial chaos by a $35,000,000 train ride with Uncle Sam at the throttle.

The followers of the hammer and sickle, now in power, have conveniently overlooked that little detail, but some among the Hungarian masses must remember.

It was right out of a Hollywood script—that train ride last August that saved Hungary from total collapse by the timely return of its entire 22-ton gold reserve.

I was the only reporter aboard the train, and I'd like to tell a few angles about the trip that weren't pointed out at the time.

Soli. Money Needed

The Hungarian Government's store of gold had been captured by the American 3d Army in Austria and removed to Frankfurt for safekeeping. When the Hungarian pengo soared to fantastic inflationary levels, it became evident that only solid money could save the country. The American Government agreed to return the Hungarian gold reserve to back a new currency—the florin.

The hope was that by this act America could keep "a window open to the west" in this Russian-occupied nation.

The gold was loaded aboard three baggage cars at Frankfurt. There was a kind of victory symbolism in the train itself. It had been built by Adolf Hitler as a present for Benito Mussolini but was taken over by the Führer for his own use after he decided that his Italian ally no longer deserved expensive favors.

Hungarian Is Dazed

There were 33 American military guards aboard the train.

Several times during the journey, Dr. Nicolas Nyardi, then an under secretary in the Hungarian Ministry of Finance, went into the baggage cars to be sure that the gold had not fallen out on the tracks. He was still dazed that every ounce was being returned.

"We are very grateful to the American Government," he said. "This is the first step toward Hungary's reconstruction."

Our trip was supposed to be a deep secret, but once we crossed the Hungarian border crowds lined the train at every station. They knew that the gold we brought again would give them a money that had a meaning.

"Russians Will Get It"

But at one way-stop, a middle-aged Hungarian asked us:

"Why are you bringing back our gold now? You are only handing it over to the Russians."

We assured him that the gold would be turned over to the Hungarian Government itself, not to occupying Soviet officials, and he merely shrugged and said:

"No matter who you deliver it to, the Russians will get it out through the back door."

The train was repeatedly delayed by the Russian engineer who had taken over at the border. He gave no reason for the halts. We reached Budapest at dusk, several hours behind schedule.

"It is a simple mystery," said one of the Hungarian officials aboard. "The Russians had no intention of letting you arrive in broad daylight, when the whole city could see you Americans bringing us our gold."

And Communist newspapers in the capital in inspired articles immediately told the Hungarian population that only strong Soviet pressure had brought return of the gold reserve.

The happy Hungarians threw us a party and gave everybody a bundle of the vanished pengoes as souvenirs. Then we went right back where we came from—and there were no train delays on the way out.

SOVIET CALLS SPLIT 'FINAL' DIFFERENCE

Papers Shun Other Comment on Paris Break — Russian Home Successes Reported

GILMORE

MOSCOW, July 3 (AP)—Moscow newspapers devoted considerable space today to the closing of the three-power Foreign Ministers conference in Paris on the Marshall proposal for European economic recovery, but there was no editorial comment.

The news from Paris was divided into three classifications in the Moscow papers:

Foreign Minister Molotov's final statement, which rejected French-British proposals and inveighed against going ahead without the Soviet Union; the British-French proposal for a steering committee to work out details under the Marshall suggestions; and the closing of the conference, of which the papers said: "The final contradiction in the views of England and France, on the one hand, and the Soviet Union, on the other, was revealed."

The conference breakdown surprised few if any in the United States, British and French Embassies here. Embassy sources had predicted from the beginning that Russia would decline to participate in a program as envisaged by the other powers. They also had predicted that other powers would go ahead without Russia.

Moscow U. Opening Branch

MOSCOW, July 3 (AP).—"Pravda" said today that Moscow University is opening a new branch in physics and techniques. The school will train scientific specialists in aerodynamics, thermodynamics, the structure of materials, chemical physics, radio physics and optics. Graduates will go to the Academy of Sciences and to research institutes. The new faculty will include leading Russian specialists.

U. N. Committee to Hear First Jewish Witness

Jerusalem, July 3.—(AP.)—The United Nations Special Committee on Palestine will begin tomorrow hearing Jewish witnesses after a two-week tour of the Holy Land which one delegate said left committee members "mentally and physically exhausted."

With a visit to Rehovoth and surrounding Jewish villages in the coastal plain area today, the committee completed a 2000-mile trip during which its members considered at first hand the knotty Holy Land problems for which it will attempt to find a solution.

One delegate said the United Nations Committee "still has not decided what its main problem is" and that "the committee is being moved so fast that we probably won't get the problem sorted out until after we go to Geneva to write our report."

NEW PREMIER FOR INDONESIA

S. SWINTON

Sjarifoeddin Pledges Policy Of Peace With Dutch

JUL 1947

Jogjakarta, Java, July 3 (AP)—Former Defense Minister Amir Sjarifoeddin became Premier of the Indonesian republic today and immediately pledged himself to a "policy of peace" in future relations with the Netherlands.

Appointment of the bespectacled 40-year-old Socialist leader as head of a new national coalition government terminated a week of political bickering which followed the resignation of former Premier Sutan Sjahrir.

Sjarifoeddin plunged at once into the delicate task of trying to find a solution to the Netherlands-Indonesian dispute over the projected interim national government which is to be set up pending the independence of Indonesia on January 1, 1949.

End O War Threat Sought

A breakdown in negotiations on this problem recently led to threats of war between the Indonesians and Dutch. Sjahrir was forced out of office by critics who accused him of making too many concessions to the Dutch.

In an interview, Sjarifoeddin announced that the new cabinet would frame a reply to a Netherlands demand for clarification of President Sookarno's letter of June 27 to the Dutch. The reply will be taken to Batavia by special train tomorrow night.

In his letter Soekarno said "no objection exists against the presence of a Netherlands Crown representative in the interim government." The President did not accept Dutch demands that the Crown representative be recognized as the final authority—the concession which led to the ouster of Sjahrir.

Peaceful Solution Seen

Sjarifoeddin expressed confidence that he would be able to find a peaceful solution on the basis of Soekarno's letter.

"If I felt it was not possible to maintain peace between Indonesia and the Netherlands," he said, "I would not have accepted the premiership."

Sjarifoeddin said he had not yet studied the United States note of June 28 urging immediate formation of the proposed interim government and promising to discuss financial aid after this is accomplished. He said, however, that he would examine the note immediately and ask the cabinet to frame a reply.

Three Parties In Accord

The Cabinet crisis was resolved when the Socialist, Labor and Nationalist parties finally agreed on Sjarifoeddin for the premiership. Soekarno yesterday requested these three parties to form a Cabinet by noon today under Sjarifoeddin, Nationalist A. K. Gani or Laborite Setiadjity. In the new government, Gani and Setiadjit will be deputy prime ministers.

Sjarifoeddin kept the defense portfolio and Gani the economics portfolio. Hadji Agoes Salim, progressive Islamite now in the Arab league countries arranging for recognition of the republic, was named foreign minister.

Other ministers included:

Finance, A. A. Maramis, Nationalist; Education, Ali Aastroamidjojo, Nationalist; Social Affairs, Soeprodjo, Labor; Religion, Achmed Ashari, Islamic; Health, Dr. Leimena, Christian; Justice, Soesanto Tirtoprodjo, Nationalist; Information, Setiadi, non-Partisan; Public Works, Dr. Enoch, non-Partisan; and Labor, S. K. Trimoerty, Labor.

MacArthur Reparation Policy Assailed On Two Tokyo Fronts

Tokyo, July 3 (AP)—The involved question of Japanese reparations was attacked from two angles today, informed quarters saying several Allied nations soon might officially protest General MacArthur's alleged "do-nothing" policy, while a Japanese lawmaker popped up with demands that Japan "refuse" to pay.

The Philippines, China, Britain and the Netherlands were mentioned as among countries impatient to start the reparations program to hand much of Japan's industrial equipment to the victors.

The informants, who cannot be identified, said that while the problem was difficult, they could see no reason why interim transfers of property could not get started.

Puts U.S. 'On The Spot'

One Allied source said he felt that MacArthur as supreme commander of the occupation was putting the United States "on the spot" by failure to go ahead with interim distribution of 30 per cent of Japan's surplus industrial capacity, which was authorized early this year.

MacArthur's headquarters issued a list of 65 machine tool and twelve power plants as tentative reparations selections some months ago and another list was to have been issued within 90 days, but never has been forthcoming.

Informants said they now were being told that the original list might have to be rechecked by engineers.

War Department Survey

A committee headed by Clifford Strike made a reparations survey for the United States War Department early in the year. Its findings never were made public but were understood to recommend against large-scale removals.

There are current reports that some members of the Strike committee have been asked to return to Japan for another survey.

Meanwhile, Yukio Ozaki, independent, who at 89, is the oldest man in the Japanese House of Representatives, distributed to Diet members a resolution urging "temporary" United Nations trusteeship for much of Japan's former empire, equality for Japan at a peace conference, and "refusal" of Japan to pay all reparations.

Calculate Damages

Ozaki's resolution said: "Damages suffered by victors and vanquished would be calculated justly and fairly, and the differences should be repaid by those who suffered less."

"If the victors demand payment of reparations disregarding these reasonable calculations, we will refute them with logic and statistics and will not co-operate with them in collecting indemnities," he said.

Other members were startled by his proposals, and there were indications that they would take steps to try to prevent the resolutions reaching the House floor, for fear of jeopardizing peace negotiations.

Jap Reparations Delay Charged To MacArthur

Toyko, July 3 (AP)—Informed sources predicted today several Allied nations may protest officially to the United States soon if General MacArthur does not alter what one called his "do nothing" reparations policy.

The Philippines, China, the Netherlands and Britain were named among those nations which sources said were growing increasingly impatient for a start on transfer of much of Japan's industrial capacity to the victor nations.

Under an interim plan announced last summer, a certain surplus of Japanese industry was earmarked for reparations. This consisted of arsenals, aircraft plants, machine tools, iron and steel plants, shipyards and power plants.

China Allotted 15 Per Cent

Early this year the United States announced that MacArthur had been empowered to distribute 30 per cent of this surplus. China was allotted fifteen per cent cent; the Netherlands East Indies, Philippines and Burma-Malaya, five per cent each.

MacArthur's headquarters then issued a list of 65 machine-tool and 12 thermal-power facilities as tentative selections. The list of other facilities was to be made available within 90 days but it has not appeared as yet.

There has been no official explanation of the delay. Brig. Gen. W. K. Harrison, who is handling reparations for MacArthur, declined comment.

May Need Recheck

Sources said, however, reparations commissions are now being told by headquarters officials the original list of machine tools and thermal power plants might have to be rechecked by an engineering panel before such facilities can be assigned for removal.

[In Manila, Bernardo P. Abrera, chairman of the Philippines Reparations Advisory Commission, declared that MacArthur's headquarters had promised to list plants available for advance transfer to four claimant nations, including the Philippines, "at the earliest possible date," but had not done so as yet.]

Big Load Of Jap Goods Destined For Australia

Kure, Japan, July 3 (AP)—The Australian freighter River Clarence is scheduled to take aboard this week the largest postwar consignment yet of Japanese goods for shipment to Australia.

The ship will load 221 cases of raw silk and 1,300 tons of cotton textiles—about one half the 12,000,000 linear yards of such goods bought by an Australian purchasing mission.

Australia Export Trade Expected to Set Record

CANBERRA, July 3 (AP).—Australia's export trade for 1946-'47 probably will eclipse all previous records and should be close to £250,000,000 ($806,250,000), nearly £100,000,000 ($322,500,000) more than the level of exports before World War II.

This was foreshadowed in a press statement by Dr. Roland Wilson, statisticians showing exports for eleven months ended May 31 totaled £224,000,000, compared with £138,000,000 in the corresponding period last year.

Imports have risen from £144,000,000 in eleven months last year to £167,000,000 for eleven months this year.

Britain was shown to be still the dominion's best customer, contributing £77,140,000 to the trade check in this period. The United States is next, with purchases worth £46,204,000 ($149,007,900), compared with £17,925,000 ($57,808,125) last year.

Jap, 64, Starts Out On 3000-Mile Hike

Shirakawa, Japan, July 3.—(AP.)—It was raining but 64-years-old Hikosaku Sakamoto waved and grinned cheerfully as he set out on a 3000-mile hike around Honshu Island today.

To get into condition, Sakamoto recently hiked from his home here to Tokyo, about 150 miles. But he's been putting on strength and endurance exhibitions since his youth.

Sakamotot's earlier exploits include lifting 825 pounds on his back and climbing 12,395-foot Mt. Fuji under a 305-pound load.

'Yankee Clipper' Denies Guilt

Yokohama, July 3 (A. P.).—The "Yankee Clipper," an ironic nickname applied by American war prisoners to Nobuhiro Miyakawa, pleaded not guilty today when arraigned on war crimes charges. He was accused of beating and mistreating prisoners.

Another military commission today convicted Wataru Hasegawa of mistreating American captives at Fukuoka prison camp and sentenced him to fourteen years at hard labor. Hasegawa was accused of beating into unconsciousness Sgt. Edward D. Smith of Trenton, N. J., and maltreating various others.

2 Former Officers Cleared In Fees Case

Tokyo, July 3 (AP)—A court-martial today acquitted two civilian lawyers, both former American army officers, on charges that they unlawfully received fees from soldiers they had agreed to defend in an earlier case.

The verdict was announced by Judge Advocate Col. F. P. Shaw.

The defendants, Ben F. Unkeless and Paul Roberts, both of New York city, were charged with receiving approximately $1,500 and with agreeing to receive approximately $2,000 more for legal services for soldiers convicted in a black market case.

GI Sentenced To Death

Yokohama, July 3 (AP)—Private Willie James, 19, of Chadbourn, N.C., was sentenced to death today by a general court-martial which found him guilty of raping a Japanese woman.

Jap Witnesses Searched; Eleven Razors Seized

Guam, July 3 (AP) — Eleven straight-edge razors were seized in a search of witnesses at the Japanese war crimes trial today after two witnesses had committed suicide with razors.

The witnesses, who live in the United States Marine stockade, had not previously been searched because they are not charged.

After testifying for two and one half days to the deaths of ten unidentified American war prisoners in a series of "medical experiments" on Truk in 1944, Surgeon Lieutenant Shigioshi Nakamura ended his life Saturday.

Chief Attempted Suicide

Petty Officer Hiyoichi Ikeya killed himself yesterday before he was called to the stand.

Lieut. Reijiro Nabetani poisoned himself in Tokyo several months ago when called for questioning in the case.

Capt. Hiroshi Iwanami, chief of the nineteen men on trial before a United States commission, once attempted suicide and has been under special guard ever since.

In today's court session, Petty Officer Goro Kikuchi identified eight of the defendants as having participated in the stabbing of two Americans with spears and bayonets.

Reciprocity From China Is A Natural

Shanghai, July 3 (AP) — The American-owned Shanghai *Evening Post* and *Mercury* didn't expect to be taken seriously when it editorialized yesterday:

"The Mississippi is at its highest point in 100 years and a China campaign for 'Mississippi River flood relief' may be expected to start any minute now."

The editorial, entitled "Reciprocity, Naturally," brought one anonymous contribution of $100,000 in banknotes—Chinese national currency, that is worth $8.33 (United States) at the official exchange rate or around $2.25 on the black market.

Editor Randall Gould turned the money over to the Shanghai branch of the American Red Cross.

Chiang Sends Message to Truman.

Nanking, July 3.—(AP.)—Chaing Kai-Shek sent China's "heartiest congratulations" and best wishes in an Independence Day message to President Truman today.

Foreign Minister Wang Shieh-Chieh sent a similar message to Secretary of State George Marshall.

Chinese Pupils Hurl Principal To Death

Shanghai, July 3 (AP)—The Chinese Central News Agency said today that a group of students of Lignan Middle School at Canton had thrown the principal down a flight of stairs, causing fatal injuries.

The students, the agency said, had demanded that Principal Tsai Hu-fu surrender their final examination papers, but he refused. The agency didn't say why the students wanted the papers.

Widow on Mindoro Is Heroine

Colonel Tells How She Persuaded Convicts to Surrender After Seizing Town.

Manila, July 3 (A. P.).—An intrepid little Mexican widow, who fought with a guerrilla band during the war, and a husky Filipino Bataan veteran, were the heroes today of the fifteen-hour reign of terror by thirty-two escaped convicts who seized Calapan, capital of Mindoro Island.

Lieut.-Col. Florencio Selga, a military police zone commander, returned to Manila today to report to President Roxas that law and order were restored primarily by these two and that twenty-six of the convicts already had been recaptured. Two others are dead. Forty military police reinforcements from Batangas are pursuing the four fugitives.

Colonel Makes Report.

Col. Selga gave this report:

Lieut. Antonio Banta of the military police escaped from the convicts as they seized Calapan on Tuesday night, and early yesterday Banta found three enlisted men and a few civilians, including Mrs. Mary Ageveda, a Mexican widow, long a resident of Mindoro.

Mrs. Aceveda boldly approached the convict sentries guarding the entrances of the town to cut it off from outside help. They heard her appeal and one by one they surrendered on her promise of safe treatment.

The convict leader, former Military Police Lieut. Nestor Romero, meanwhile had established headquarters in the military police barracks near the Calapan airfield, three miles from the center of town. He refused to surrender and the posse opened fire.

Promotion and Medal.

Romero, another convict, and a military police sergeant held as a hostage were killed. Four other military police held as hostages were wounded. No civilians were hit. The gun fight ended with Banta's posse in complete control.

Romero's first act was to destroy radio and communications facilities, but he forgot that Calapan's post office also had a transmitter. It was this station which sent the first call for help.

"But Banta's fast thinking and the heroism of Mrs. Aceveda undoubtedly saved Calapan from a bloody battle," a spokesman at military police headquarters in Manila declared. "If reinforcements had arrived when Romero was in control, we would still be fighting."

Banta is being recommended for promotion and a medal.

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ROXAS'S LIFE GUARDED

Manila, July 3 (A. P.).—The Manila police are rounding up or shadowing all known Communists and Hukbalahaps (armed, anti-administration peasants) to prevent any possible attempt to assassinate President Roxas at Independence Day ceremonies.

The President will speak tomorrow morning, after a military parade honoring the first birthday of the new republic.

The Evening Herald said that a letter indicating an assassination plot had been found on one of the persons arrested.

Weather Station Opened

Ottawa, July 3 (AP)—Reconstruction Minister Howe said today the first of a series of Arctic weather stations to be established jointly by the United States and Canada now is in operation at Ellesmere Island, 300 miles south of the North Pole.

JUL 1947

4 Nations Seen 'In Middle' Of Aid Conflict

Washington, July 3 (AP)—Four nations—Poland, France, Italy and Czechoslovakia — appear destined today to get caught in the middle of the expected conflict between Russia and the Western powers over the economic organization of Europe under the Marshall plan.

The breakdown of the Paris conference yesterday and Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov's assertion that the Marshall proposal means the division of Europe left little doubt among diplomatic authorities here that such a conflict would develop.

In Soviet Sphere

They said it would have repercussions in every part of the Continent, but that the squeeze almost certainly would be most intense in four countries for these reasons:

POLAND—The Polish Government has already notified the State Department of its adherence to the Marshall plan. Yet Poland is in the Soviet sphere of influence, and Russian troops operate there in support of their occupation forces in Germany.

Poland greatly needs American help and especially wants direct relief at once. She faces a grain deficit of 200,000 tons by October. But now the Soviet Government is expected to turn thumbs down on Polish economic co-operation with the West.

Strong Red Minorities

FRANCE—A cosponsor with Britain of the European effort to develop a joint economic program, France is a key point in the organization of western Europe. It is also the home of a powerful Communist party. Thus if the party, as expected, opposes the Marshall plan, the French Government will probably find its internal political situation very difficult.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA — The Czechs have not gone so far as the Poles in announcing co-operation with the Marshall plan. But they have expressed deep interest and would probably prefer to co-operate.

Like Poland, Czechoslovakia is in the Soviet sphere, but without Soviet troops. Russian opposition to a line of action that the Czechs believe to be in their own economic interests could cause great unrest.

Sad, Not Surprised

ITALY—The Italian Government, like the French, was reorganized last spring without Communist participation. But the Communist party is strong and in a position to bring powerful opposition against any Government policy it disapproves. If Moscow so orders, it might try to make Italian aid participation relatively ineffective.

American officials expressed themselves as more disappointed than surprised at Molotov's refusal to co-operate on a program of reconstruction with American assistance.

Some had hoped for at least limited Soviet participation or, failing that, willingness to let other nations take part. The basic theory of officials was that the more comprehensive the recovery program there the greater the resources upon which it could draw and the more likely its success.

Not A Blank Check

There is no doubt here, however, that the United States Government is prepared to make good—to the best of its ability—on Marshall's promise at Harvard University on June 5 that if the European nations will produce a joint program, the United States will support it so far as possible.

Marshall denied yesterday that this or anything else he said meant that he was offering Europe a blank check. The fact remains that only Congress can make the final determination of whether and to what extent the United States will put additional billions of dollars into European recovery.

In this connection, there was speculation that Molotov's latest maneuver would ease Marshall's task of winning congressional support for whatever recommendations he finally sends to Capitol Hill. Molotov seems now to have injected an element of political conflict, a challenge to American prestige and leadership in Europe and the world over.

'VOICE OF AMERICA' FINALLY APPROVED

Funds for Program Provided After Eisenhower Says Understanding Averts War

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—Senate and House passage sent to the White House today a bill providing $551,275,932 for the State, Commerce and Justice Departments and the Federal judiciary for this fiscal year.

Included in the measure, the third major appropriation bill on which Congress has completed action, is $12,400,000 for the State Department's foreign information program and "Voice of America" broadcasts.

The bill is about $147,000,000 below the President's budget estimates. Of the total, about $234,000,000 goes to the State Department, $108,000,000 to the Justice Department, $192,000,000 to the Commerce Department and $17,000,000 to the judiciary.

Before the bill was approved Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower had advocated continuation and expansion of the State Department's foreign information program, declaring that "people who understand each other do not fight."

The Army Chief of Staff's recommendation was filed with a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee.

"In a world where we are greatly misunderstood, where our motives are suspected and where fear and distrust of the United States arises in large part out of false propaganda and ignorance, the purpose of this bill, if carried into effect, will play no small part in holding and establishing new friendships among the nations," General Eisenhower's statement said. He added:

"Thus it will go a long way toward establishing a firm base for preserving permanent peace."

General Eisenhower said he thought the United States ought to go into the program on a long-term basis. He said the program should be more than sending out facts over the radio; it should include the interchange of students, scientists, doctors and theologians —"anything you can think of that will carry back into those countries an idea of what we are doing, just how we live."

"We need to tell the people of the world the advantages of our system; that our system is not one of aggression, but one of cooperation; that, if followed, it will lead to peace and security," he said.

GROUP IN HOUSE MAY HALVE SUM FOR FOREIGN AID

JUL 1947

Appropriations Committee Threatens to Reduce $1,500,000,000 Asked.

TRUMAN POLICY INVOLVED

Chairman Taber Opposes Loan of $400,000,000 for Greece and Turkey.

Washington, July 3 (A. P.).—The House Appropriations Committee turned a critical eye today toward President Truman's foreign-aid money requests, including funds for the $400,000,000 stem-Communism program, already under way in Greece and Turkey.

Members indicated that the committee might slice in half the $1,500,000,000 total now being considered. The tip-off to committee sentiment came from Chairman Taber (Rep.-N. Y.) himself, who told reporters, "There has been no justification at all for an appropriation to finance the $400,000,000 loan to Greece and Turkey."

At most, Taber declared, only $100,000 of this proposed total has been justified by State Department witnesses. Nor is the committee satisfied, Taber said, with testimony in support of the $350,000,000 program for relief in liberated nations.

Funds May Not Be Voted.

Other members said that present indications are that there may be no money in a pending deficiency bill for the Greek-Turkish program and little or none for the six-nation relief undertaking.

Congress gave its approval to both of those ventures in May after weeks of debate, although the authorizing legislation carried no actual money beyond a stipulation that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation could advance up to $100,000,000 to get the Greek-Turkish program into operation.

The failure of Taber's committee to recommend the full appropriations would not necessarily imperil either project. This is because the authorizing bills were passed by wide margins, and supporters say they are confident that the full membership will vote the required funds, regardless of committee action. It might require a second appropriation measure, however, they add.

I. R. O. Fund Faces Cut.

Besides the Greek-Turkish and foreign money requests, Taber's group also is considering a White House request for $725,000,000 to cover Army relief and occupation costs and $73,500,000 for United States participation in the International Refugee Organization. Present prospects are that the Army may get its full amount, while the I. R. O. fund is likely to be trimmed.

Representative Keefe (R.-Wis.), a member of the Appropriations Committee, made public State Department figures which he said contemplated spending an estimated $4,091,200,000 on foreign aid, including relief and loans, during the fiscal year which began Tuesday.

Without going into additional details, Keefe said that the sum breaks down this way: for Europe, $2,410,100,000; for the Near East and Africa, $557,800,000; for the Far East, $672,700,000; for the Western Hemisphere, $133,300,000; unallocated but programmed, $317,300,000.

So far as he personally is concerned, Keefe said, "most of these figures were pulled out of the thin air and they haven't been justified."

Displeasure Expressed.

"And I for one am not going to vote for another nickel for foreign expenditure unless it's justified," he told reporters.

Other committee members expressed particular dissatisfaction with the Greek phase of the Greek-Turkish program.

One of them said it contemplates spending $135,000,000 of United States money to equip and feed the Greek Army of 192,000 men.

The ammunition and clothing, he said, are to be provided by the British, with the money being paid from the American grant to Greece "and much of the ammunition and clothing coming from lend-lease stocks we furnished to Great Britain."

Part of the justifications submitted, he said, call for an ambitious road construction program, "although no one could tell us where they are going to build the roads or where they will get the men, machinery and supplies to build them with."

TRUMAN SUBMITS TRUSTEESHIP PACT

JUL 1947

Both Houses of Congress Are Asked to Pass Laws to Implement U.N. Accord

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, July 3—President Truman today urged Congress to give early consideration to enabling legislation through which the United States would approve the trusteeship agreement for Pacific islands formerly mandated to Japan.

The agreement provides that the Marianas, Caroline and Marshall Islands shall be placed under the trusteeship system of the United Nations and be administered by the United States. It was approved by the Security Council on April 2, 1947.

In a statement released simultaneously with the text of his message to Congress, the President declared, "I should like to reaffirm what I have said on other occasions, that the policy of the United States is to support the United Nations with all its resources as a permanent partnership; this policy has the support of the overwhelming majority of the American people."

He continued: "I should also like to say again that America has long been a symbol of freedom and democratic progress to peoples less favored than we have been and that we must continue to justify their confidence in us by our policies and our acts."

PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—President Truman's statement follows:

I have today requested the Congress to enact legislation authorizing me to approve on behalf of the United States, the trusteeship agreement between the Security Council of the United Nations and the United States of America. The agreement provides that the Marianas, Caroline, and Marshall Islands, formerly mandated to Japan, shall be placed under the international trusteeship system of the United Nations and administered by the United States. It was approved by the Security Council on April 2, 1947.

On this occasion I should like to reaffirm what I have said on other occasions, that the policy of the United States is to support the United Nations with all its resources as a permanent partnership; this policy has the support of the overwhelming majority of the American people. I should like also to say again that America has long been a symbol of freedom and democratic progress to peoples less favored than we have been and that we must continue to justify their confidence in us by our policies and our acts.

This occasion serves to emphasize the steadfast adherence of the United States to these principles. On presenting formally to the United States representative Security Council on Feb. 26, 1947, the terms upon which we would be prepared to place the former Japanese mandated islands under international trusteeship, the stated:

"It is the profound belief of the Government of the United States and of the American people that the administration of these islands by the United States in accordance with the terms of this * * * agreement would contribute both to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the well-being and advancement of the inhabitants of the islands."

At the same time, the favorable action which the Security Council has accorded the United States proposals serves to demonstrate the faith of the United Nations in our pledge to administer

the territory in accordance with the terms of the agreement and the provisions of the charter.

I firmly believe that the United States, by carrying out fully the terms of the agreement, will fulfill the obligations entrusted to it by the United Nations.

MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

The President's message to Congress:

To the Congress of the United States:

I wish to recommend to the Congress action enabling this Government to approve the trusteeship agreement for the territory of the Pacific islands which was approved unanimously by the Security Council of the United Nations on April 2, 1947. There is attached a letter from the Secretary of State enclosing a copy of the trusteeship agreement and a memorandum with reference to its negotiation in the Security Council.

The trusteeship agreement was proposed by the United States to the Security Council and approved by the Council with certain changes which were acceptable to the United States Government. Its terms are in conformity with the policy of this Government and with its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations. The terms of the agreement make ample provision for the political, economic, social and educational development of the inhabitants of the trust territory, and at the same time fully protect the security interests of the United States.

The United States has taken an active role from the beginning in the establishment of the trusteeship system of the United Nations. I believe, therefore, that it would be only fitting, as well as in the interest of the inhabitants of the islands, that the trusteeship agreement should be brought into force as soon as possible.

I have given special consideration to whether the attached trusteeship agreement should be submitted to the Congress for action by a joint resolution or by the treaty process. I am satisfied that either method is constitutionally permissible and that the agreement resulting will be of the same effect internationally and under the supremacy clause of the Constitution whether advised and consented to by the Senate or whether approval is authorized by a joint resolution. The interest of both Houses of Congress in the execution of this agreement is such, however, that I think it would be appropriate for the Congress, in this instance, to take action by a joint resolution in authorizing this Government to bring the agreement into effect.

I hope that the Congress may give early consideration to this matter. HARRY S. TRUMAN.

House Question: End Reich, Jap Reparations?

JUL 1947

Washington, July 3 (AP)—A House Foreign Affairs subcommittee, frankly pessimistic over future Russian co-operation, raised today the possibility of United States insistence upon ending current reparations from Germany and Japan.

In a formal report, the subcommittee estimated that Europe's dollar deficit for its requirements for the three-year period, 1947 through 1949, would reach approximately $10,000,000,000. The figure did not include the needs of Russia or those of the East.

Two-Point Program

Urging the formulation of a broad program for Europe's "healthy economic recovery," the committee declared that Germany and Japan cannot be made self-supporting without "tremendous American help." It added:

"If we are to make this help productive, we should have to insist on putting an end to current reparations and on cutting down the earlier punitive programs of reparations aimed at weakening or destroying Germany and Japan, and

"Set new levels of industry that would enable Germany and Japan to balance their own needs for imports and create export surplus which we could direct into the rebuilding of the rest of Europe and the necesary reconstruction of the Far East."

British, Russ Questions

One question, it said, must be answered in formulating an overall aid program:

"Are we prepared to insist that Britain come to terms on the pooling of the Ruhr with our own occupation zone on our terms as a condition to the continuance of further extension of credits to Britain?"

Another question raised by the committee was:

"Do we write off Russian cooperation, as every previous Russian action has indicated we must and proceed with the building up of western Europe and the rehabilitation of the Far East?"

Supplementary Statement

The committee report called for congressional consideration of a broad policy program on how this country can help Europe get on its feet. It said:

"World recovery not only can be but must be sound business for the United States."

Chairman Vorys (R., Ohio), in a supplementary statement, declared that the subcommittee did not believe the collapse of the Paris conference on the Marshall plan "is the end of our efforts to aid Europe." But, he added:

"We do not believe that we should rely entirely upon the estimates of European nations, separately or collectively, as to their own need."

Australia Renews Her Jap Whaling Protest

Washington, July 3 (AP)—Norman J. O. Makin, Australian Ambassador, today renewed his country's protest to the United States over a proposed Japanese whaling expedition into Antarctic waters.

Makin said that he "expressed the great concern of the Australian people" during a call on Secretary of State Marshall. The expedition has been authorized by Gen. Douglas MacArthur despite protest from Australia, New Zealand and Norway.

MacArthur has taken the stand that the whales would provide needed food and oil for the Japanese economy which would, in turn, reduce the burden to the American taxpayers.

Protestant Churchmen Invited to Yugoslavia

Washington, July 3.—(AP.)—Ten leading Protestant churchmen have been invited by the Yugoslav government to visit that country this summer, its embassy announced today.

Ambassador Sava N. Kosanovic told the churchmen they will be give opporunity to consult with "Yougoslav religious leaders of all faiths."

Those invited: Dr. Emory Stevens Bucke, Boston; Dr. George Walker Buckner, Jr., Indianapolis; Dr. Philipps B. Elliot, Brooklyn; Dr. Paul Hutchinson, Chicago; Dr. Louise D. Newton, Atlanta; Bishop G. Bromley Oxman, New York; Dr. Guy Emery Shipler, New York; Dr. Alva N. Taylor, Nashville; Dr. Samuel Trexler, New York, and Dr. Claude Williams, Birmingham.

Nagy Plans U.N. Plea Against 'Subjugation'

Washington, July 3 (AP)—Ferenc Nagy, former premier of Hungary and an exiled leader of the Bulgarian Peasant party, said today they plan an appeal to the United Nations against the "subjugation" of eastern Europe by Russian-supported Communist minorities.

Nagy, who was ousted in a Communist coup in May, and Georgi M. Dimitrov, former member of the Bulgarian Parliament, announced the plan in publishing a joint declaration denouncing Soviet "interference" in their countries.

Exiled political leaders from Yugoslavia, Serbia, Romania and Poland—all in the so-called Russian "sphere of influence"—joined in the declaration, Nagy said.

With a suggestion that full backing of the United States is hoped for, Nagy told a news conference that the appeal may be filed at the September session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Dimitrov said the State Department has been informed of their plans, but declined to say whether they had received any encouragement. Gen. George C. Marshall, Secretary of State, said yesterday this country's next protest against the Hungarian coup is still under consideration.

The point declaration appealed to Europe's peasant union and the eventual realization of a United States of Europe with the ultimate aim of establishing world-wide democratic unity."

Cochran Chosen To Aid Griswold

Washington, July 3 (AP)—R. L. Cochran, former Nebraska governor, will be appointed deputy to Dwight Griswold, American administrator of the $300,000,000 relief program to Greece, diplomatic officials reported today.

Griswold is also a former Nebraska governor. He is a Republican and Cochran is a Democrat.

The officials said Cochran would serve as Griswold's chief assistant and would help formulate American policy in connection with the mission.

Cochran is scheduled to leave with Griswold July 12 when he departs for Athens to begin his task of supervising expenditure of American funds.

MERGER BILL GIVEN SENATE RIGHT OF WAY

JUL 1947

House Will Take Up G Terminal Bonds Payment Next Week

Washington, July 3 (AP)—The House will give the right of way Monday to legislation permitting immediate cash payment of terminal-leave bonds while the Senate will tackle a bill for unification of the armed services.

Both branches of the Congress are striving for possible adjournment by July 26.

After disposing of unification, the Senate will deal with tax reduction.

Policy Committee Decides

The decision to concentrate on those subjects in the Senate next week was reached at a closed meeting of the Senate Republican policy committee today.

"That should keep us busy all week," said Senator Taft (R., Ohio), chairman of the policy committee.

Taft said the unification plan would occupy the Senate Monday. It has been waiting a clearance from Senate leaders for many weeks after approval by the Senate Armed Services Committee.

Merger Faces Opposition

It would place the War and Navy departments under a single Cabinet Secretary for National Defense and create a new Air Forces department to give the Army Air Forces coequal status with the older land and sea arms.

The bill is a compromise version of earlier attempts to merge the three services into a single department. It still faces considerable opposition both in Congress and from some Navy and Marine officers.

House Republican Leader Halleck announced that the House will consider the bond legislation Monday.

Bond Payment Held Assured

Halleck, of Indiana, told a news conference he felt certain the terminal-pay bill would be passed. It would allow former enlisted service men to cash at any time after September 1 the five-year bonds issued them at the time of their discharge in payment for furlough and leave time they did not receive.

There are about 9,000,000 bonds outstanding, with a value of approximately $1,800,000,000. Halleck estimated that half of the holders would take advantage of the immediate-cash legislation, with the others holding their bonds and drawing two and one-half per cent interest.

He said present plans also call for consideration at this session of Congress of minimum wage, anti-poll tax, tax reduction, armed services unification and perhaps anti-lynching legislation.

W.Va. Election Case Up

Taft said most of the Senate policy session was occupied with discussion of a senatorial election contest in West Virginia in which Tom Sweeney, Republican, is challenging the election of Senator Kilgore, Democrat.

No final decision was reached, Taft said, but Republicans agreed to seek additional evidence after an appeal by Senator Revercomb (R., W.Va.).

Taft said there was no discussion or decision upon a long-range housing bill which he is sponsoring with Senators Ellender (D., La.) and Wagner (D., N.Y.).

SENATE BODY ASKS RISE IN ARMY FUNDS

Votes $599,126,376 Increase Over Sum House Allowed— 3-Department Bill Passed

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—A Senate appropriations subcommittee today voted to give the Army almost $600,000,000 more than the House allowed, mostly for new planes and Air Force equipment.

Senator Chan Gurney, Republican, of South Dakota, told reporters that the Senate group "unanimously approved" an increase of $599,126,376 over the $5,560,000,000 previously voted by the House for the War Department's operating fund in fiscal 1948.

The total outlay of slightly more than $6,000,000,000, including cash and contract authorizations, compared with President Truman's budget recommendation of slightly less than that figure, Mr. Gurney said.

Meanwhile, both houses rushed through another bill in their drive to catch up on overdue appropriations to keep the Government running. It was the third of twelve major money bills on which Congress had completed action.

The measure, sent to the White House for Mr. Truman's signature, provided $551,275,932 for the Departments of State, Commerce and Justice and for the Federal judiciary. The amount was approximately $147,000,000 below Mr. Truman's budget estimate.

The measure included $12,400,000 for the Department of State's information program and "Voice of America" broadcasts to Russia and other countries.

The Department of State received $234,000,000; Justice, $108,000,000; Commerce, $192,000,000, and Judiciary, $17,000,000.

Commenting on the Senate subcommittee's action, Senator Gurney said "most" of the nearly $600,000,000 increase approved for the Army would go to the Air Forces for new planes and equipment.

The increases included $335,636,376 more cash than voted by the House and $263,490,000 additional contractual authority for the fiscal year which began Tuesday, July 1.

Mr. Gurney said, however, that part of the increases would be offset by a cut in unspent appropriations for 1946 and prior years. He said the House had slashed these by $1,100,000,000 while the Senate group voted to cut off an additional $439,139,201.

Vicksburg Greets Gen. Eisenhower

Vicksburg, Miss., July 3 (AP)—Vicksburg, citadel of the Confederacy, surrendered happily today to General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, and prepared to celebrate tomorrow a Fourth of July that for many years was a day of bitter memory.

The General, at the head of a motor convoy, arrived to receive a welcome in direct contrast to that of the last leader of the Army of the United States who visited this ancient hill city—Gen. Ulysses S. Grant.

Grant marched into a silent, gaunt Vicksburg at the head of 75,000 "Yankee" troops after a 47-day siege on July 4, 1863.

Holiday festivities began last night with the selection of Miss Marporie Evans, of Vicksburg, as queen of the three-day celebration.

As a quest of Gen. Robert W. Crawford, General Eisenhower went immediately after welcoming ceremonies to the United States engineer river boat, the General John Newton, where he will be quartered during his stay.

Third Armored Is Reactivated

FORT KNOX, Ky., July 3 (AP)—The famed third armored division, deactivated after World War II, will be placed back in service July 15, military officials announced here today. The "third armored," spearhead of many successful American offensives in Europe during World War II, will be the new name of the Fort Knox replacement Training Center. The training center turned out thousands of draftees for service in armored divisions during the war.

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Navy Joneses: 13 John Pauls

Washington, July 3 (AP)—The Navy counted up its John Paul Joneses today and announced it has thirteen times as many as in the days when the original was the naval hero of the Revolutionary War.

The occasion is the two hundredth anniversary of his birth on July 6, 1747. The event will be observed with traditional dress-ship and open-house ceremonies aboard ships and at shore stations Sunday.

Dozen Enlisted Men

Of the thirteen John Paul Joneses now on active duty, only one is an officer — Lieut. Com. John Paul Jones, of the Atlantic Reserve Fleet staff, New London, Conn. He was born in Athens, Ohio.

The ratings, home addresses and duty stations of the twelve enlisted John Paul Joneses:

Seaman, second class; Franklinton, La.; Naval Training Center, San Diego.

Seaman, second class; New Cumberland, W.Va.; U.S.S. Gainard, destroyer.

Seaman, second class; Owensboro, Ky.; U.S.S. Frontier, destroyer tender.

Steward's mate, second class; 413 North Ann street, Baltimore; United States Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.

Several In Air Units

Water tender, third class; Sioux City, Iowa; U.S.S. Henrico, attack transport.

Seaman, first class; Glendale, Cal.; U.S.S. Boxer, aircraft carrier.

Steward's mate, first class; Cherry Hill, Va.; U.S.S. Wright, aircraft carrier.

Fireman, first class; Lorain, Ohio; U.S.S. Salinan, fleet tug.

Seaman, first class; Woodbury, N.J.; naval air station, Pearl Harbor.

Fireman, second class; Philadelphia; LCT Squadron 2, Atlantic Fleet.

Photographer's mate, third class; Hendersonville, N.C.; U.S.S. Quirinus, landing craft repair ship.

Aviation radioman, third class; South Gate, Cal.; United States Naval Hospital, Long Beach, Cal.

NAVAL OFFICERS SHIFTED

Murray Leaves Midwest Area to Head First Task Fleet

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—A series of changes in assignments for Navy flag officers, including shifts in three district commands, was announced today by the Navy.

The shifts, to be made during the current month, include these:

Vice Admiral George D. Murray, commandant of the 9th District and of the Midwest naval area, to relieve Vice Admiral Alfred E. Montgomery as commander of the First Task Fleet. The latter will relieve Rear Admiral Freeland A. Daubin as commandant of the 17th District, with additional duties as commander of the Alaskan sea frontier and northern Pacific area.

Rear Admiral J. Carey Jones to relieve Admiral Murray as commandant of the 9th District and Midwest area. He has been serving on various hemisphere defense boards.

Rear Admiral Charles W. Styer to relieve Admiral Jones as a member of the permanent joint board on defense, a Canadian-United States organization; Rear Admiral Marshall R. Greer to succeed Admiral Jones as a member of the United States-Mexican Defense Commission and as senior delegate to the Inter-American Defense Board.

New orders for Admiral Daubin have not been issued.

Kilian Promotion Suit Dismissed by Court

Washington July 3.—(AP.)—The suit filed by Colonel James A. Kilian to require President Truman to put his name back on Army promotion lists was dismissed by Justice David A. Pine today on grounds the District Federal Court has no jurisdiction over the president.

Colonel Kilian was convicted by an Army courtmartial of permitting cruelty to American prisoners at Lichfield, Eigland. He later was removed from a promotion list by President Truman.

On Tuesday Colonel Kilian filed suit to have his name placed on the list again, contending the President had no legal authority to remove his name.

Colonel Kilian's present permanent rank in the Regular Army is lieutenant Colonel. He was on the list for promotion to permanent colonel.

Flying Discs Continue In 'Maybe' Stage

Air Forces Spokesman Says Not Enough Fact To Warrant Inquiry

Washington, July 3.—(AP.)—A preliminary inquiry into reports that strange "flying discs" have been whizzing at 1200 miles an hour over the western United States "has not produced enough fact to warrant further investigation," an Army Air Forces spokesman said today.

The official said, "We don't have a thing that would give any realism" to a report made last week by a flying Boise, Idaho, businessman. He said he saw nine mysterious objects, big as airplanes, racing over Washington state's Cascade range with a peculiar weaving motion "like the tail of a kite." Several other persons in widely scattered localities later said they had glimpsed similar objects.

The Air Forces spokesman said the Army has no new experimental planes or guided missiles which would fit such a description. He said Air Forces people are inclined to believe either that the observers just imagined they saw something, or that there is some meteorological explanation for the phenomenon.

However, Wright Field (Dayton, Ohio) public relations officials said the Air Materiel Command is making an investigation of "saucer shaped" missiles seen recently in the Pacific, northwest and Texas.

Maybe Discussed.

Describing conversations with "a meteorologist from Langley Field" and with "various scientific brains around the Pentagon," all anonymous, the Washington Air Forces spokesman said these meteorological maybes have been discussed:

1. That solar reflections on low-hanging clouds produced spectral "flashes" which might have appeared like moving objects.

(A Washington, D. C., scientist who declined to be identified, told a reporter, however, that he does not think it possible for solar radiation to produce such a phenomenon. "Otherwise," he said, "we'd be hearing of such cloud reflections all the time. The state of Washington has no monopoly on clouds.")

2. That a small meteor might have broken up, producing crystals of silica that "caught" the rays of the sun. (But the Air Forces man said that if this happened, meteoric fragments undoubtedly would have been found.

3. That icing conditions in high clouds produced "large hailstones which might have flattened out and glided a bit, giving the impression of horizontal movement even though they were falling vertically."

Theory Demolished.

The Washington, D. C. scientist interviewed by a reporter, suggested that "someone may have been shooting off some rockets, or demolishing some dud bombs at some installation; fragments from a demolished bomb would rise to a height of about 3000 feet."

But the Army said it has no rocket-firing or bomb demolition projects on in that part of the country. Furthermore, the Idaho businessman reported seeing the objects at an altitude of 10,000 feet.

Navy officials also reported negative results on an investigation they launched.

They said the only craft in their organization which would fit the description given by the Idaho man is the "V 1-73," a wingless plane known as the "Flying Pancake."

But they said that the Navy's lone craft of that type "had never left Bridgeport, Conn."

Even if it had, they said, it's range of operation is not sufficient to carry it out to the state of Washington.

U.S. TO EXPAND PLUTONIUM PLANT IN WEST

Metal Is Principal Substance In Present Atomic Bombs

New York, July 3 (AP)—A program for improvements in making plutonium, the main bomb metal, in the atomic plant near Richland, Wash., was announced today by the Atomic Energy Commission in a release issued by the General Electric Company, which is to do the main work.

Plutonium, the hard, heavy metal made by transmuting uranium, is the principal announced substance in present atomic bombs.

Plutonium is the main future reliance for atomic power. Scientists have reported that the transmutation will yield much more atomic fuel or explosive than use of uranium alone.

Plutonium Was Sufficient

Plutonium is, also, at present, the world's most significant atomic material for military purposes. Scientific publications have stated that other nations can produce this metal probably more cheaply and readily than any other bomb stuff.

Although the United States spent over $2,000,000,000 to produce atomic bombs, the plutonium cost alone was only about $700,000,000 and plutonium would have been sufficient.

The announcement said a major part of the Washington State program would be installation of chemical processing plants. Chemistry is one of the most important phases of plutonium-making.

What the improvements are will remain complete secrets, the commission stated. But one fact was disclosed. These modifications were worked out to a large extent at Argonne National Laboratory, Chicago, after construction of the Hanford Works, as the plutonium plant is officially named.

Was Source During The War

This means that advances in the art of plutonium making are assured. During the war, the Argonne Laboratory was one of the principal sources of plutonium science and engineering.

The commission says that some other new work on plutonium in this program comes from studies begun by the du Pont Company, which built the Hanford Works and operated them until General Electric took over last September.

The commission also announced improvements for the town of Richland, which after Oak Ridge, Tenn., is the world's second atomic city. The third is at Los Almos, N.M., where bombs were made during the war.

Richland's residential area is 630 square miles, bordering the Columbia River, on ground that, before atomic bombs, was an undulating table land, mostly uninhabited, a region of gray sand, gray-green sagebrush and dried water courses.

Patton Monument Sought

Washington, July 3 (AP)—Legislation for a national monument in memory of the late Gen. George S. Patton, famed military leader of World War II, was introduced today by Representative Sheppard (D., Cal.). The monument would be located in San Bernardino, Cal., on part of the lands used by Patton when he commanded the southern California desert training area.

ZERO P. C. VETS' RULING

Albany, July 3 (A. P.).—Veterans with "zero per cent" disability ratings must stand with non-disabled veterans in competition for civil service jobs, the Court of Appeals decided last night.

The State's highest tribunal unanimously upheld lower courts, but gave no opinion in the case which an attorney said would affect hundreds of thousands of veterans.

"Zero per cent" disability was described as anything less than the 10 per cent minimum disability for which the Government pays compensation.

1. Affirmed the first-degree murder conviction of Ward Daniel for shooting a New York city policeman.

2. Denied a motion to reargue the appeal of William J. Thomas, 21 years old, sentenced to death for slaying a New York city policeman.

Marshall Asked if U. S. Favors Wool-Tariff Cut

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP).—Representatives Charles A. Halleck, of Indiana, House Republican leader, asked George C. Marshall Secretary of State, today for a yes-or-no answer on whether the United States "intends to propose or agree" to a reduction in the American tariff on wool at the Geneva international trade conference.

He made public a letter to Mr. Marshall in which he said that "it is vital to the security of the United States that the fast-vanishing domestic wool industry be protected and encouraged" and that tariff reduction would "increase the drain upon the Federal treasury."

His letter followed President Truman's recent veto of a measure for resumption of government wool-support prices which would have given the President authority to increase tariffs or fix import quotas if foreign wool was depressing domestic prices. The Senate subsequently passed a simple wool-support extension measure without the controversial tariff-quota clause. A imilar measure has been approved by the House Agriculture Committee.

U.S. Quota Allows 102 Traders To Enter Japan

Washington, July 3 (AP) — The Inter-Allied Trade Board for Japan announced a unanimous decision today that 102 of the first 400 post-war private traders to enter Japan should be Americans.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur has ruled that 400 traders will be admitted to Japan after August 15.

The trade board, a sub-group of the eleven-nation Far Eastern Commission, allotted 64 places each to China and Britain.

Russia was given no allocation but provision for representatives of Soviet trade organizations is still under consideration.

Other quotas include: India, 39; Netherlands and Netherlands East Indies, 27; Australia, 23; France and French Indo-China, 16; Canada, 8; New Zealand, 6; Philippines, 6; others 45.

Senate Passes Bills on Basques

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—The Senate passed today and sent to the House bills to permit six Basques who were in this country illegally to remain. Another bill would extend the same privilege to Ioannis Stephanes, a Greek who came to this country because of severe economic conditions in his home country. The Basques came to this country as seamen and deserted to become shepherds on western ranges. They were Antonio Arguinzonis of Soshone, Idaho; Simon Fermin Ibarra and Pedro Ugalde of Twin Falls, Idaho; Santiago Naveran of Owyhee County, Idaho; Pedro Bastida and Fidel Acordarrementeria of Battle Mountain, Nev.

Martin Urged to Speed Bill for Entry of D. P.s

PHILADELPHIA, July 3 (AP).—The Citizens' Committee for Displaced Persons tonight called upon Speaker Joseph W. Martin jr., Republican, of Massachusetts, for action on legislation to permit 400,000 displaced persons to enter this country during the next four years. A subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee has been holding hearings on the Stratton immigration bill since early June.

In an open letter sent to the Speaker, the committee said:

"We must prove to the liberty-loving world in these fateful years that we have clung to the ideals and principles which made America great. Can we claim our lofty declarations are more than lip-service if we keep from our shores this little group of homeless humans whose only sin is that they refused to bow to tyranny?"

The committee asked Representative Martin to help get the bill to the House floor for a vote before adjournment July 26.

The letter was signed by Dr. Earl G. Harrison, dean of the University of Pennsylvania Law School, and Owen J. Roberts, former Supreme Court Justice.

TO SEEK AID FOR GERMANS

Dr. E. C. Acheson Named by U. S. to Hunt Surpluses in Europe

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—The State Department took steps today to carry through a recommendation by former President Herbert Hoover on means of meeting the food deficit in the British-American zones of Germany.

Dr. Edward Campion Acheson was named as President Truman's special representative, with the rank of Minister, to visit northern European countries to determine whether their surplus foods could be used to help feed the Germans. Dr. Acheson, a brother of former Under Secretary of State Dean Acheson, has received leave of absence from George Washington University, where he is a professor of finance.

Meanwhile Senator Kenneth Wherry, Republican, of Nebraska, introduced legislation authorizing the Secretary of War to distribute food so as to provide a "minimum basic rationing" of not less than 2,000 calories daily for the German and Austrian people. Residents of other occupied countries would receive up to 2,000 calories.

Truman in Virginia For Monticello Talk

Charlottesville, Va., July 3—(AP.)—President Truman drove here today to spend the holiday week end and address an Independence Day celebration at "Monticello" tomorrow.

The President and his official party went directly to the seven bedroom, white frame, modern Georgian country home of Stanley Woodward, the State Department's chief of protocol, who will be his host until Sunday.

Little crowds turned out to greet the President at various points along the highway as the automobile procession moved through the historic, rolling Virginia countryside. School children waved tiny American flags, but several waved Confederate flags as the President moved by.

Mr. Truman planned to rest tonight at the Woodward residence, making his official appearance tomorrow at "Monticello," home of Thomas Jefferson. The President will speak at July 4 ceremonies at 1:30 p. m.

GOP Schedules Senate Action On Tax Slash

JUL 1947

Washington, July 3 (AP)—Senate Republican leaders gave clearance to the $4,000,000,000 income tax reduction bill today as the House Ways and Means Committee deferred until afternoon its certain approval of the revived measure.

Chairman Taft (Ohio) of the Senate Republican Policy Committee said the Senate would take up the tax legislation immediately after a pending measure for unification of the armed forces.

This is contingent, of course, upon House passage, since all tax measures must originate in that chamber. The House has scheduled a vote for next Tuesday.

Taft said he expects Senate action also next week.

Democrats Ask Delay

The Republican majority on the House Ways and Means Committee consented to the few hours of delay in voting at the request of Democrats who asked a little time to study the legislation.

The bill differs from the measure vetoed by President Truman on June 16 only in a change of the effective date from July 1 to January 1.

Chairman Knutson (R., Minn.) said later: "We will approve the measure this afternoon."

Representative Doughton (D., N.C.), ranking Democrat on the committee, requested the delay after the committee had considered the new measure for an hour behind closed doors.

Another Veto Seen

Knutson commented that the decision by Republican leaders to go ahead with the new tax bill "apparently took many members by surprise."

Some Democrats predicted that Mr. Truman again would veto the tax legislation and doubts arose that the Senate would override a second presidential objection.

Knutson said Doughton told the committee that he would like to write into the bill a provision applying the community property principle of tax computation to all states.

Knutson commented that "time" would not permit us to study the proposition with the care it should have."

Savings For Couples

Under the community property principle, now in effect in ten states by state statutes, husbands and wives may divide their income to take advantage of lower tax rates. Its general application would reduce taxes by another estimated $750,000,000.

Some senators have indicated they would not vote to override a veto, if the bill is passed and again meets White House rejection, unless the community property provision is included in the measure.

Senator Hatch (D., N.M.) said he did not see how Mr. Truman could accept a measure identical—save for the effective date—to a bill he said last month provided the "wrong kind of tax reduction at the wrong time."

No Change In Terms

The Republican leadership of both houses is in agreement on changing the bill to make it effective January 1, instead of putting the tax cuts into operation last Tuesday as under the original measure.

But these leaders stood pat against any change in its terms, which include reductions ranging from 30 per cent in the lowest income brackets to 10½ per cent in the highest.

The Republican decision to "take another shot at the tax bill," as House Majority Leader Halleck (R., Ind.) put it, was made in the face of doubt as to the Senate's action on a possible veto.

Doubt About Overriding

Taft said Chairman Millikin (R., Col.) of the Senate Finance Committee told a conference of Senate and House leaders yesterday that he is practically certain the Senate will approve the bill with the support of more than two thirds of those voting, but he is not certain this lineup can be maintained on a veto.

A Democratic strategist said a preliminary check indicated the veto might be sustained.

House Minority Leader Rayburn (D., Texas) said he believes that if the President vetoes the bill his action will be sustained. Rayburn obviously alluded to Senate action, since both sides now concede that there are enough votes in the House to override.

SENATE O.K.'S CONTROLL BILL ON EXPORTS

JUL 1947

Measure Would Extend Regulations Over Scarce Items

Washington, July 3 (AP) — The Senate passed today by a voice vote legislation extending export and import controls over scarce commodities through June 30, 1948.

The bill is intended to replace a stopgap resolution, adopted previously which continued the control program from June 30 through July 15.

The measure now goes to conference with the House, which had passed a similar controls extension bill.

Quinine Controls Continue

Before acting finally, the Senate:

1. Adopted by voice vote an amendment by Senator Reed (R., Kan.) to extend authority for Office of Defense Transportation allocations of freight cars until January 1.

2. Wrote in an amendment by Senator Hawkes (R., N.J.) to continue controls over quinine and related products. It was approved by a standing vote.

3. Adopted a compromise on fiber and cordage worked out by Senators Cooper (R., Ky.) and Saltonstall (R., Mass.). Under which fiber stocks on hand July 16 would be earmarked for binder twine needed in harvesting crops.

4. Rejected an amendment by Senator Elmer Thomas (D., Okla.) to require that export licenses be granted to anyone, whether they are traditional exporters or not. At present, the Commerce Department gives preference to established exporters.

Grain Proposal Rejected

5. Turned down a proposal by Senator Butler (R., Neb.) to require that export sales of grain and its products be handled by private firms, not the Government. It lost on a standing vote.

The measure maintains emergency wartime controls on tin and tin products; fiber and cordage; antimony; materials required for export to aid foreign production of products urgently needed in the United States; fats and oils and rice and rice products so far as imports are concerned, and materials needed for export to help carry out this country's foreign policy.

Allocation controls also would be maintained on nitrogenous fertilizer.

The bill also would authorize the Government to prohibit or curtail exports of any materials or commodities.

Senate Resolution Adopted.

Washington, July 3.—(AP.)—A resolution calling on the President and his aides to give small businessmen a greater voice in policy-making was adopted without dissent by the Senate today.

The resolution, by Senator Brooks, Republican, Illinois, urges the President and the cabinet "to accord the small businessmen of America representation on government agencies," especially policy-making bodies.

It now goes to the House.

Senators Hear Red's Plea For Health-Insurance Bill

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP).—Ernest Rymer, an official of the International Workers Order and self-described member of the Communist party, urged Congress today to set up a system of prepaid health insurance.

He also told a subcommittee of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee that the I. W. O. is opposed to alternative legislation sponsored by Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican, of Ohio. He said the Taft measure "would push the nation back on the road to constructive social legislation."

Mr. Rymer's testimony in support of a health bill by Senator James E. Murray, Democrat, of Montana, and others touched off a round of questions by Senators Forrest C. Donnell, Republican, of Missouri, and Joseph H. Ball, Republican, of Minnesota, as to whether the I. W. O. and the Communist party are linked.

After Senator Donnell had pressed Mr. Rymer on this point a score of times and Mr. Rymer had said repeatedly that he did not know, Senator Murray asked the witness, "Are you a member of the Communist party?"

Mr. Rymer replied, "Yes, I am, sir." He said he joined about 1932.

Senate Passes Bill On Italian Assets

Washington, July 3 (AP)—Legislation authorizing the return to Italian nationals of property seized by the United States at the outbreak of war was unanimously passed by the Senate today.

The measure, which now goes to the House, also authorizes the giving to Italy of 28 Liberty ships in return for Italian vessels seized by Brazil and Venezuela and sold to this country for war use.

Senate Passes Airport Bill

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP).—The Senate approved unanimously and sent to the House today legislation designed to speed up disposal of surplus government airports. The bill would permit the War Assets Administration to transfer Federally-owned airports to local or state public agencies without cost.

Export Bans Removed From 4 Building Items

Washington, July 3 (AP)—Export controls will be removed from four buildings materials effective July 11 as a result of an improvement in the domestic supply, the Commerce Department Office of International Trade announced today.

The materials are fiber insulation board, wall board made of paper or pulp, lavatories and bath tubs.

Plaster board and wall board made of gypsum will remain under export control.

Plant-Purchase Talks

Washington, July 3 (AP)—Sylvania Electric Products Company, Inc., is continuing negotiations with the Navy Department for the purchase of a plant it operated for the Navy in Huntington, W.Va., during World War II.

Post-War Car Output Reaches 4-Million Mark

JUL 1947

2,200,000 Trucks Made in 2-Year Period; Total Far Short of First Hopes

DETROIT, July 3 (AP).—Two years ago today the first post-war automobile was rolled off the assembly lines of Ford Motor Co. at near-by River Rouge; next Monday the 4,000,000th passenger car to be produced since the war's end will be made in one of the nation's car factories.

In announcing the results of an industry-wide survey, George Romney, managing director of the Automobile Manufacturers' Association, said today that in addition to the passenger vehicle output the automotive plants also will have made 2,200,000 motor trucks and coaches since July 3, 1945.

The total of 6,200,000 vehicles is only a little more than the motor-car producers had hoped to assemble in the first full year of peace-time operation.

In 1946 the nation's automobile plants produced 3,090,000 cars and trucks. They were handicapped by labor disputes and materials shortage. The materials scarcities, chiefly sheet steel, and some labor differences continued to harass the industry through the first six months of this year and held production far below capacity.

Industry officials, however, have pointed out that the rate of production maintained through the first half of 1947 reflected an annual rate of 3,600,000 cars and trucks.

In round figures the car and truck factories of the United States turned out 2,400,000 vehicles from Jan. 1 to June 30 this year; it started the second half of 1947 with prospects for an adequate supply of materials little better than they were six months ago.

Most of the car manufacturers have given up hope that the year will see 5,000,000 units assembled; they now believe the total will come closer to 4,700,000 and include 1,100,000 trucks.

The 3,600,000 thus left as the aggregate of passenger-car output will not catch up with the accumulation of orders on the retailers' books, which apparently is just as great today as it was a year ago.

Barring some disturbance to the national economy, the backlog of unfilled orders apparently is destined to hold up indefinitely; many of the fortunate ones who obtained delivery of 1946 or 1947 models will be back in the market for 1948 cars.

It long has been industry tradition that the introduction of new models gives a tremendous impetus to car demand. The industry probably will not need such stimulus but it will get it, nevertheless, some time after next Jan. 1, when most new models are expected to come out.

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MAY AND GARSSONS ARE FOUND GUILTY

JUL 1947

Sentencing Of Three In Fraud Case Is Deferred

Washington, July 3 (AP)—A Federal jury today convicted former Representative Andrew J. May (D., Ky.) and his two codefendants, Henry and Murray Garsson, on bribe conspiracy charges involving May's role as wartime chairman of the House Military Committee.

The jury deliberated one hour and 50 minutes in reaching its verdict of guilty on all three counts against each of the trio.

Maximum penalty would be six years in prison and $30,000 fine for each defendant.

May, in tears as the jury foreman intoned the word "guilty," subsequently said:

"I'm still not daunted—we'll appeal it."

Defense To File Motions

Defense Attorney Charles J. Margiotti told the court he would move within the next five days for a judgment of acquittal, an arrest of judgment and a new trial. Justice Henry A. Schweinhaut deferred sentence pending the filing of motions.

Henry Garsson, 50, so-called "brains" of the $70,000,000 Garsson wartime munitions combine, calmly read a novel while the jury deliberated. His brother, Murray, 54, wept as he left the courtroom. All three were continued on $2,000 bonds.

May, now 72, was convicted of taking $53,634.07 in bribes from the Garsson brothers as payment for using his powerful congressional influence to get favors for the Garsson shell-making enterprises.

Jury Acts Quickly

The brothers were found guilty of conspiring to defraud the United States of May's services through bribery. The Government contended that the Garssons set May up in the lumber business, as head of the Cumberland Lumber Company in Kentucky, as a "blind" to conceal bribery payments.

The jury of seven men and five women returned their verdict with surprising rapidity in view of the length of the trial, which ran over a period of eleven weeks.

Prosecutor William A. Paisley, who won a mail-fraud conviction against Mayor James M. Curley, of Boston, also a former congressman, conducted the Government's case. He is special assistant to United States Attorney General Tom Clark.

May Sought Wartime Favors

Witnesses at the trial included Secretary of State Marshall, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Secretary of War Patterson.

Patterson and Eisenhower testified that May came to them seeking wartime favors for the Garssons or their friends. Eisenhower said May twice sent him letters in Europe asking him to intervene in the court martial of Murray Garsson's son, an army captain.

Altogether, the testimony of more than 100 witnesses running to 6,000 pages went into the trial record.

At the core of the case was the disputed ownership of the Cumberland company, in the mountains near May's Kentucky home. The Garssons poured almost $50,000 into the firm.

Admits Money From Garssons

The Government claimed the Garssons bought the firm for May. May claimed he merely acted as manager of the company. He asknowledged he took in all the money the Garssons sent him for the firm, but maintained that he "paid it all back—every cent of it" or spent it on the firm.

May conceded that he represented himself as the company's owner. But he said this was only to conceal the real ownership from his fellow Kentuckians. He said they would not have worked for the company if they had known that the owners were "out-of-state Jews."

Several times, the defense injected the "religious discrimination" angle into the trial. One assertion was that Federal ordnance officials in Chicago turned thumbs down on giving contracts to the Garssons because they were Jews. Prosecution witnesses denied it.

No Lumber Shipped, Is Claim

May and the Garssons said they went into the timber business to supply badly needed lumber to Garsson war firms for crating Garsson-made shells for shipment overseas. But the Government said the Cumberland firm never shipped "a single stick" of lumber to the Garssons.

The defense pictured Dr. Henry M. Garsson as a "munitions genius" who invented a number of methods for speeding shell output.

On the other hand, the Government spent days parading wartime army leaders to the witness stand to tell of May's requests to them for wartime favors.

One witness said May insisted on getting "a nice big contract" for the Garssons. Another, Lieut. Gen. Levin Campbell, wartime ordnance chief, said May exerted "pressure" on him to help the brothers.

Ex-Congressman May, Garssons Found Guilty

JUL 1947

Washington, July 3 (AP)—Ex-Congressman Andrew J. May and the ex-munition-making Garsson brothers, Murray and Henry, were convicted today on charges of using for their own profit May's wartime influence as chairman of the House Military Committee.

Defense counsel promptly served notice of appeal and sentence was deferred pending the outcome of that action. May, who received the verdict calmly, commented that it was "only Round 1."

The 72-year-old former Democratic congressman from Kentucky was accused of accepting more than $50,000 in bribes for getting War Department favors for the Garsson brothers' $70,000,000 munitions empire during the war years.

Out 1 Hour, 50 Minutes

A Federal jury that heard eleven weeks' of testimony deliberated only 1 hour and 50 minutes before returning its verdict. The maximum penalty for each defendant would be six years' imprisonment and $30,000 fine.

Jury Foreman George E. Wells solemnly intoned "guilty" to each of the three counts of the indictment charging that May and the Garssons conspired to defraud the Government.

Then, in response to a defense request, all seven men and five women jurors were polled. Each answered "guilty" to all charges against the defendants.

Charles J. Margiotti, head of the defense counsel, said he would appeal within five days.

To File Three Motions

At that time, he told the court, he would file a motion for a judgment of acquittal, irrespective of the jury's decision, a motion for arrested judgment, and a motion for a new trial.

Margiotti's request was granted and Trial Justice Henry A. Schweinhaut said that bail for the defendants would be continued "until this matter is settled."

May licked his lips several times as the jury was being polled and at the conclusion remarked to reporters:

"Well, this is the end of Round 1."

Murray Garsson said vehemently, "I'm still not guilty!" His brother Henry declined to make any comment.

Fourth Defendant Freed

A fourth defendant, Joseph F. Freeman, Washington agent for the $70,000,000 Garsson munitions combine, won a bench-directed acquittal midway in the trial.

May and the Garssons denied Government contentions that they conspired to defraud the public of May's services in Congress by using his prestige in behalf of the Garssons.

The defense conceded that May got the money from the Garssons but claimed he repaid it by spending it all on a Kentucky firm, the Cumberland Lumber Company, owned by the munitions men.

The prosecution asserted that the real purpose behind Cumberland was to conceal the alleged bribes and set May up in a lucrative lumber business.

The present case grew out of a Senate War Investigating Committee probe last summer, presided over by then Senator James M. Mead (D., N.Y.).

It was brought out in the Senate hearings that the Garssons got their first war contract on a borrowed letterhead and ran it into a giant arms combine.

Yemen Prince to Visit U. S.

Will Fly to Capital Tuesday; Plans Talks With Marshall

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP).—Prince Sais Al-Islam Addullah of the Kingdom of Yemen will visit the United States Tuesday as official guest of the American government, the State Department announced today.

The prince, who has been his country's chief economic negotiator, will pass three days in the Capital after arriving from Cairo with three aids by plane.

During his stay, the State Department said, he probably will talk with Secretary of State George C. Marshall and other American officials on "questions of mutual interest." Afterward he will tour the United States, visiting sites like the Tennessee Valley Authority and factories in the Detroit area.

JUL 1947

...FACT THAT RUSSIA'S DECISION
...TO CONCEAL THE MARSHALL PROPOSAL FOR EUROPEAN RECONSTRUCTION HAD BEEN
...A FORECOME CONCLUSION TO THE LABOR GOVERNMENT. LDN-ECONOMIC XXX EUROPE
...OTHER AUTHORITATIVE BRITISH SOURCES GLOOMILY CONCEDED THAT THE CREACH
...PARIS CONFERENCE, AS RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER V.M.MOLOTOV POINTED OUT,
...HAD FORMALIZED THE POLITICAL DIVISION OF EUROPE.
...A BOARD OF TRADE SPOKESMAN SAID A YUGOSLAV MISSION WOULD BE
...INVITED HERE FOR TALKS THAT MIGHT RESULT IN A FULL SCALE AGREEMENT.
...BRITISH MISSIONS WERE IN HUNGARY AND RUSSIA.
...PROBING FOR EXPANDED TRADE WERE BEING MADE WITH ROMANIA, BULGARIA,
...FINLAND AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA.
..."IT IS FAIR TO ASSUME THAT BRITAIN WILL CONTINUE ITS OVERSEAS
...TRADING POLICY ON AS MULTILATERAL AND AS RECIPROCAL A BASIS AS POSSIBLE,
...AND THAT MEANS NOBODY IS EXCLUDED," THE SPOKESMAN SAID.
...INFORMANTS IN THE TREASURY SAID THE LEAN BRITISH ECONOMIC POSITION
...MADE THE COUNTRY'S APPROACH TO THE MARSHALL PLAN DIFFERENT FROM THAT
...OF RUSSIA.
...ONE EXPLAINED:
..."FRANKLY WE CANNOT GET ALONG WITHOUT DOLLAR CREDITS, WHEREAS
...RUSSIA CAN; RUSSIA APPARENTLY IS CONFIDENT OF HER OWN POWERS OF
...RECOVERY AND OF BEING ABLE TO AID THE COUNTRIES WHICH DEPEND ON HER.
...WE DO NOT, ON THE OTHER HAND, POSSESS THE RESOURCES OF RAW MATERIALS
...OR FOOD THAT THEY HAVE."
...RUSSIAN SOURCES, WHO WOULD NOT BE IDENTIFIED, SAID THE PARIS
...FAILURE COULD BE TRACED DIRECTLY TO AMERICAN LOANS TO GREECE AND TURKEY
...ASSERTING THAT THESE OPENED WHAT THEY DEEMED A DIPLOMATIC OFFENSIVE
...AGAINST THEIR COUNTRY.
...RQ1020AED

...IO SAID TONIGHT THAT SOVIET
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...WITH PARIS
...LONDON, JULY 3-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO S
...FOREIGN MINISTER V.M.MOLOTOV AND HIS PAR
...THERE BY PLANE FROM THE PARIS THREE-POWE
...LS750PED

FOLO LAKE SUCCESS U.N.

LONDON, JULY 3-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO, QUOTING DISPATCHES FROM THE ALBANIAN CAPITAL OF TIRANA, ASSERTED TODAY THAT "A GROUP OF GREEKS" HAD VIOLATED THE ALBANIAN FRONTIER ON JUNE 23 AND A GREEK PLANE HAD CROSSED THE BORDER THE NEXT DAY.

(THE RUSSIAN BROADCAST CAME AS THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL IN NEW YORK GATHERED TO DEBATE THE REPORT OF A SPECIAL U.N. COMMISSION WHICH HELD YUGOSLAVIA, ALBANIA AND BULGARIA RESPONSIBLE FOR CURRENT BALKAN TROUBLES.)

JT755AED JUL 1947

NIGHT LEAD BRITISH (WITH PARIS ECONOMIC)

BY ARTHUR GAVSHON

LONDON, JULY 3-(AP)-BRITAIN WAS EXPECTED TONIGHT TO CONTINUE PUSHING HER PLANS TO EXPAND TRADE WITH EASTERN EUROPE DESPITE HER SPLIT WITH RUSSIA OVER A EUROPEAN RECOVERY PROGRAM.

A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID THE CABINET HAD CONSIDERED THIS QUESTION THIS MORNING AND PRIME MINISTER CLEMENT R.ATTLEE HAD TELEPHONE CONVERSATIONS WITH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN BEFORE BEVIN LEFT PARIS.

BEVIN RETURNED TO LONDON TONIGHT AND PLANNED TO CONFER IMMEDIATELY WITH ATTLEE. A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN AT THE AIRPORT SAID A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CABINET MIGHT BE CALLED.

BRITISH OFFICIALS SAID THEY EXPECTED SEVERAL EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES TO BOYCOTT THE JULY 12 ECONOMIC CONFERENCE IN PARIS, BUT THAT BRITISH TRADE MISSIONS NOW IN RUSSIA, HUNGARY AND YUGOSLAVIA WOULD CONTINUE THEIR EFFORTS FOR TRADE AGREEMENTS.

(IN MOSCOW, BRITISH SOURCES SAID THE BREAKDOWN OF THE THREE POWER TALKS MIGHT HAVE A SERIOUS EFFECT ON THE ANGLO-SOVIET TRADE NEGOTIATIONS. JAMES WILSON, SECRETARY FOR BRITISH OVERSEAS TRADE AND HEAD OF THE BRITISH MISSION, SAID, HOWEVER, THE PARIS CONFERENCE HAD NOT YET BEEN MENTIONED IN THE CONVERSATIONS.)

"IT IS FAIR TO ASSUME," A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID, "THAT BRITAIN WILL CONTINUE ITS OVERSEAS TRADING POLICY ON AS MULTILATERAL AND AS RECIPROCAL BASIS AS POSSIBLE--AND THAT MEANS NOBODY IS EXCLUDED."

TREASURY INFORMANTS SAID BRITAIN'S ECONOMIC POSITION NECESSARILY MADE HER APPROACH TO THE MARSHALL PLAN DIFFERENT FROM THAT OF RUSSIA.

"FRANKLY, WE CANNOT GET ALONG WITHOUT DOLLAR CREDITS WHEREAS RUSSIA CAN," A SPOKESMAN SAID. "RUSSIA APPARENTLY IS CONFIDENT OF HER OWN POWERS OF RECOVERY AND OF BEING ABLE TO AID COUNTRIES WHICH DEPEND ON HER. WE DO NOT, ON THE OTHER HAND, POSSESS THE RESOURCES OF RAW MATERIAL OR FOOD THAT THEY HAVE."

IN COMMONS, CONSERVATIVE SIR DAVID MAXWELL FYFE PREDICTED THAT THE $3,750,000,000 AMERICAN LOAN TO BRITAIN WOULD BE EXHAUSTED BEFORE CHRISTMAS.

"THE MARSHALL PLAN," HE SAID, "WAS NOT DESIGNED TO ENABLE BRITAIN TO PRODUCE TOO LITTLE AND TO LIVE BEYOND ITS MEANS."

MINISTER OF STATE HECTOR MCNEIL READ THE TEXT OF THE BRITISH-FRENCH COMMUNIQUE INVITING 22 OTHER EUROPEAN NATIONS TO MEET IN PARIS TO FIND MEANS OF IMPLEMENTING THE MARSHALL PLAN. ASKED WHETHER THE PROPOSED ORGANIZATION WOULD KEEP IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE, HE REPLIED THAT BRITAIN WOULD STAND BY THE U.N. WITH "UNSWERVING LOYALTY."

JS532PED

(170)

LONDON, JULY 3-(AP)-SYMPATHY FROM MANY QUARTERS CAME TODAY TO 21-YEAR-OLD OLIVE REYNOLDS, WHO WROTE TO QUEEN ELIZABETH SEEKING SUPPORT FOR HER PLEA TO BE ALLOWED TO MARRY A GERMAN PRISONER OF WAR WHO SHE SAYS IS THE FATHER OF HER 11-WEEKS-OLD DAUGHTER.

THE PRISONER, WERNER VETTER, 22, WAS SENTENCED TO A ONE-YEAR PRISON TERM BY A COURT MARTIAL ON A CHARGE OF "IMPROPERLY ASSOCIATING" WITH THE GIRL.

MISS REYNOLDS SAID IN HER LETTER TO THE QUEEN:

"IF HE SHOULD GET A SENTENCE, I SHOULD GET ONE AS WELL, AS I AM JUST AS MUCH TO BLAME AS HE IS."

THE PETITION ATTRACTED WIDESPREAD ATTENTION BECAUSE MANY BRITISH FEEL ALL GERMAN PRISONERS, MANY OF WHOM DO FARM WORK, SHOULD BE RELEASED PROMPTLY. THE LONDON STAR SAID TODAY:

"THE PUBLIC CONSCIENCE IS ALREADY DISTURBED OVER THE FACT THAT MORE THAN TWO YEARS AFTER THE END OF THE WAR WE STILL HOLD NEARLY 400,000 GERMAN PRISONERS. THHIS CASE UNDERLINES THE HARDSHIP INFLICTED UPON MEN DEPRIVED FOR YEARS OF ALL NATURAL HUMAN RELATIONSHIPS."

THERE WERE INDICATIONS THAT MISS REYNOLDS' CASE WOULD REACH PARLIAMENT. T.D.SKEFFINGTON, A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, SAID HE WOULD ASK THE SECRETARY FOR WAR TO REVIEW THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CASE.

MC606PED

PARIS, JULY 3-(AP)-THE ENGLISH-LANGUAGE TEXT OF THE BRITISH-FRENCH COMMUNIQUE ON THE EUROPEAN RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM: (170)

THE BRITISH AND FRENCH GOVERNMENTS REACHED THE FOLLOWING DECISION IN ORDER TO GIVE PROMPT EFFECT TO THE SUGGESTIONS MADE BY MR.MARSHALL IN HIS SPEECH AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY ON JUNE 5 THAT EUROPE SHOULD TAKE THE INITIATIVE IN THE WORK OF RECONSTRUCTION.

FOR THIS PURPOSE IT IS ESSENTIAL TO DRAW UP AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE A PROGRAM TO COVER EUROPE'S RESOURCES AND EUROPE'S NEEDS.

A TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION NEEDS TO BE SET UP TO BRING TOGETHER THE DATA ON WHICH SUCH A PROGRAM WILL BE BASED. THE BRITISH AND FRENCH GOVERNMENTS HAVE DECIDED THUS FAR TO INVITE ALL EUROPEAN STATES, WITH THE TEMPORARY EXCEPTION OF SPAIN, WHO DESIRE TO PARTICIPATE IN FRAMING A REPLY TO MR.MARSHALL, TO COLLABORATE WITH THEM IN SETTING UP THIS ORGANIZATION, WHOSE TASK WILL BE TO DRAW UP A PROGRAM OF EUROPEAN RECONSTRUCTION IN WHICH THE RESOURCES AND NEEDS OF EACH COUNTRY WILL BE COORDINATED IN SUCH A MANNER AS EACH FREELY DECIDES.

THIS OFFER TO PARTICIPATE IN THE WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION WILL BE OPEN TO ALL EUROPEAN STATES. (END TEXT)

--DASH--

(EDS: THE ABOVE MAY BE SUBSTITUTED FOR THE TRANSLATION OF THE FRENCH TEXT SEVENTH THROUGH TENTH GRAFS THIRD LEAD EUROPEAN ECONOMIC A99-102)

RB1113AED JUL 1947

30. 24 - 10723

PARIS, JULY 3-(AP)-A RETIRED FRENCH GENERAL, JEAN CASIMIR MERSON, FORMER MILITARY ATTACHE AT STOCKHOLM AND BELGRADE, WAS ARRESTED TODAY FOR ALLEGED COMPLICITY IN A RIGHTIST PLOT TO OVERTHROW THE REPUBLIC.

MERSON, RETIRED SINCE 1940, PROTESTED WHEN HE WAS HANDCUFFED: "BUT I'M A GENERAL."

"FOR THE MOMENT, YOU ARE ONLY A PRISONER," A POLICEMAN REPLIED.

ANOTHER ARREST TODAY WAS THAT OF ROGER LERAT, A PRINTER, IN WHOSE HOME POLICE FOUND STATIONERY READING "COMMISSARIAT GENERAL DE L'INTERIEUR," ONE OF THE BUREAUS THAT ALLEGEDLY WAS TO BE SET UP UNDER THE REVOLUTIONARY "DIRECTOIRE."

PREMIER PAUL RAMADIER TOLD REPORTERS, MEANWHILE, THAT GEN.EDGARD DE LARMINAT, ORDERED RELIEVED OF HIS POST OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF FRENCH COLONIAL FORCES, WAS NOT INVOLVED IN THE PLOT.

HE SAID DE LARMINAT MERELY HAD COMMITED AN "IMPRUDENCE" IN PROTESTING IN "INADMISSABLE TERMS" THE CIVIL TRIAL OF A MEMBER OF THE MAQUISARDS ASSOCIATION CHARGED WITH MURDER, CLAMING THE TRIAL SHOULD BE IN A MILITARY COURT, AND THAT HE HAD BEEN CALLED TO PARIS TO EXPLAIN.

JUL 1947

MC557PED

BERLIN, FIRST ADD HARRIMAN-ANDERSON (A21) X X X PURPOSES.

THEY IMMEDIATELY WENT INTO CONFERENCE WITH GEN. LUCIUS D. CLAY, U.S. MILITARY GOVERNOR.

ANDERSON TOLD CORRESPONDENTS WHO GREETED THE SECRETARIES AT TEMPELHOF AIRFIELD THAT THEIR MAIN INTEREST WOULD BE THE FOOD SITUATION AND MEASURES FOR INCREASING EUROPEAN PRODUCTION IN ORDER "TO REDUCE INCREASING DEMANDS FOR IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES."

ALTHOUGH THEY REFUSED TO COMMENT ON THE FAILURE OF THE PARIS CONFERENCE ON THE MARSHALL AID FOR EUROPE PROGRAM, IT WAS INDICATED THIS ALSO WOULD FIGURE SUBSTANTIALLY IN THEIR DISCUSSIONS WITH U.S. AND BRITISH OFFICIALS IN GERMANY.

"IT WILL BE OUR OBJECT TO SEE," ANDERSON SAID, "IF WE CANNOT HELP IMPROVE METHODS OF INDGENOUS PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION IN GERMANY AND THE OTHER WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES WE VISIT.

"THE UNITED STATES JUST CAN'T GO ON YEAR AFTER YEAR INCREASING ITS SHIPMENTS TO THE FOOD IMPORTING COUNTRIES."

ANDERSON NOTED THAT U.S.. SHIPMENTS TO THE COMBINED ANGLO-AMERICAN OCCUPATION ZONES OF GERMANY SET A NEW MONTHLY RECORD DURING JUNE OF 484,088 TONS OF FOODSTUFFS, COSTING U.S. AND BRITISH TAXPAYERS ABOUT $62,000,000. HE DECLINED TO ESTIMATE WHETHER JULY SHIPMENTS WOULD EXCEED THIS.

EDS--FOURTH GRAF ABOVE PLS READ X X X METHODS OF INDIGENOUS PRODUCTION X X ETC)

JR726AED

BERLIN, JULY 3-(AP)-THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SURGEON OF U.S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS REPORTED TODAY AN OUTBREAK OF PARATYPHOID IN A NUMBER OF GERMAN COMMUNITIES NORTH OF WEISBADEN.

MEDICAL OFFICIALS SAID THERE WERE BETWEEN 600 AND 1,000 CASES AND THAT THE OUTBREAK WAS BELIEVED SPREADING. NO DEATHS WERE REPORTED.

INVESTIGATION INDICATED THAT LOCALLY PRODUCED MILK WAS THE SOURCE OF INFECTION, THE STATEMENT SAID.

TO PREVENT SPREAD OF THE DISEASE TO AMERICAN MILITARY COMMUNITIES, THE CHIEF SURGEON'S OFFICE URGED AMERICAN PERSONNEL TO MAKE CERTAIN THAT PARATYPHOID "BOOSTER" SHOTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED WITHIN THE LAST YEAR AND TO USE WATER, MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS ONLY FROM APPROVED SOURCES.

SINCE MAY 1946, MORE THAN 5,000 CASES OF PARATYPHOID HAVE APPEARED AMONG GERMANS IN THE U.S. ZONE AND ONLY FIVE AMONG U.S. MILITARY PERSONNEL, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

JUL 1947

ML644AED

NUERNBERG, JULY 3-(AP)-AN INDICTMENT CHARGING 18 S.S. (ELITE GUARD) OFFICERS--INCLUDING SIX GENERALS--WITH DIRECTING THE SLAUGHTER OF MORE THAN 1,000,000 PERSONS DURING THE NAZI OCCUPATION OF EASTERN EUROPE WAS HANDED UP TO AN AMERICAN WAR CRIMES COURT HERE TODAY.

BRIG.GEN.TELFORD TAYLOR, CHIEF WAR CRIMES PROSECUTOR, WHO FILED THE INDICTMENT, ASSERTED THAT THE DEFENDANTS HAD PERPETRATED THE "MURDER OF ALL MURDERS."

THOSE ACCUSED INCLUDED GEN. OTTO OHLENDORF; BRIG.GENERALS HEINZ JOST, ERICH NEUMANN, OTTO RASCH, WIN SCHULTZ AND FRANZ SIX; COLONELS PAUL BLOBEL, WALTER BLUME, MARTIN SANDBERGER AND WILLY SEIBERT; LIEUT-COLONELS ERNEST BIBERSTEIN; GUSTAV NOSSKE AND ADOLF OTT; MAJORS EMIL HAUSMANN AND LOTHAR FENDLER; CAPT.FELIX RUEHL AND LIEUTENANTS HEINZ SCHUBERT AND MATHIAS GRAF.

ML527AED

AMERICAN PROSECUTORS SAID THE GROUP FURTHERED THE WHOLESALE EXTERMINATION OF JEWS, GYPSIES AND RUSSIANS, ALL RACES AND GROUPS WHICH THE NAZIS REGARDED AS "RACIALLY INFERIOR OR POLITICALLY UNDESIRABLE."

THE ACCUSED S.S. OFFICERS WERE SAID TO HAVE LED SPECIAL TASK FORCES SENT BY FORMER GESTAPO CHIEF HEINRICH HIMMLER INTO POLAND, RUSSIA AND THE BALTIC STATES TO KILL OFF LARGE GROUPS OF CIVILIANS.

A SINGLE TASK FORCE OF FEWER THAN 800 S.S. AND GESTAPO OPERATIVES WAS ACCUSED OF 270,000 KILLINGS.

THE TRIAL IS EXPECTED TO START IN THE EARLY FALL. CHIEF PROSECUTORS WILL BE JAMES MCHANEY OF LITTLE ROCK, ARK., AND BENJAMIN B.FERENCZ OF NEW YORK. THEIR ASSISTANTS WILL BE PETER W.WALTEN OF MONTICELLO, GA., AND JOHN E.CLANCY OF WASHINGTON.

BJ939AED

BUCHAREST, JULY 3-(AP)-THE ROMANIAN PARLIAMENT'S COORDINATING COMMITTEE DECIDED TODAY TO SUMMON DEPUTIES OF THE OPPOSITION NATIONAL PEASANT AND NATIONAL LIBERAL PARTIES TO TAKE THEIR SEATS WITHIN THE NEXT 10 DAYS OR FORFEIT THEM.

THE 34 OPPOSITION MEMBERS ELECTED IN NOVEMBER REPORTEDLY HAVE REFUSED TO TAKE THEIR SEATS IN PARLIAMENT IN PROTEST AGAINST THE CONDUCT OF THE ELECTIONS.

LS753PED

BRUSSELS, JULY 3-(AP)-INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT FROM 18 GERMAN FACTORIES VALUED AT $10,600,000 WAS ALLOCATED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE INTERALLIED REPARATION AGENCY AT ITS TENTH SESSION, A COMMUNIQUE STATED TODAY.

THE AGENCY, WITH HEADQUARTERS IN BRUSSELS, ALSO ALLOCATED 11 GERMAN SHIPS, WITH AN AGGREGATE GROSS TONNAGE OF 18,056.

THE UNITED STATES, FRANCE, GREAT BRITAIN, BELGIUM, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, THE NETHERLANDS, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, DENMARK, GREECE AND NEW ZEALAND WERE AMONG THE RECEIVERS.

ML635AED

ATHENS, JULY 3-(AP)-THE GREEK GOVERNMENT SAID TONIGHT AN ALBANIAN PATROL, CONSISTING OF 10 MEN, FIRED ON GREEKS AT A GREEK BORDER STATION ABOUT 40 MILES NORTHWEST OF YANNINA. NO CASUALTIES WERE REPORTED.

(THE MOSCOW RADIO, QUOTING DISPATCHES FROM TIRANA, THE ALBANIAN CAPITAL, SAID EARLIER TODAY A GROUP OF GREEKS HAD VIOLATED THE ALBANIAN FRONTIER JUNE 23 AND THAT A GREEK PLANE CROSSED THE FRONTIER THE NEXT DAY. THE BROADCAST WAS HEARD IN LONDON. IT COULD NOT BE DETERMINED WHETHER THE GREEK AND ALBANIAN STATEMENTS REFERRED TO THE SAME INCIDENT.

LS755PED

NIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN--ECONOMIC

BY THOMAS P.WHITNEY

MOSCOW, JULY 3-(AP)-THE MOSCOW PRESS, REFLECTING CURRENT INTEREST IN ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, HAS BEEN FILLED FOR THE LAST THREE DAYS WITH STORIES OF FRESH SOVIET ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS.

THE STORIES INCLUDE ASSERTIONS THAT PROGRAMS ARE BEING FULFILLED AND OUTPUT BOOSTED IN SUCH VITAL FIELDS OF ENDEAVOR AS COAL, ELECTRIC POWER, RAILWAYS AND OCEAN SHIPPING.

TODAY'S PAPERS ALSO DEVOTED CONSIDERABLE SPACE TO THE CLOSING OF THHE THREE-POWER CONFERENCE ON THE MARSHALL AID-EUROPE PROPOSAL, BUT AVOIDED EDITORIAL COMMENT. THEY NOTED, HOWEVER, THAT "THE FINAL CONTRADICTION IN THE VIEWS OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE ON THE ONE HAND AND THE SOVIET UNION ON THE OTHER WAS REVEALED."

CONCERNING ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE SOVIET UNION, THE PAPERS OUTLINED SOME OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS AS FOLLOWS:

COAL--IN THE EAST, PRODUCTION INCREASED NINE PERCENT; IN THE WEST, PRODUCTION INCREASED SUBSTANTIALLY.

ELECTRIC POWER--PRODUCTION UP 16 PERCENT FOR THE FIRST HALF OF THE YEAR OVER THE SAME PERIOD A YEAR AGO.

RAILWAYS--HAULED 10 PERCENT MORE IN JUNE THAN IN THE SAME MONTH A YEAR AGO.

OCEAN SHIPPING--MERCHANT FLEET HAULED 20 PERCENT MORE IN THE FIRST HALF OF 1947 THAN IN THE SAME PERIOD OF 1946.

(NO SPECIFIC COMPARATIVE FIGURES WERE GIVEN IN ANY CATEGORY.)

ON THE OTHER HAND, COMPLAINTS PERSIST IN THE PRESS THAT NOT ENOUGH TRACTORS, COMBINES OR OTHER FARM MACHINERY ARE BEING PRODUCED.

MC6PED

JUL 1947

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 4:30 A.M., EST, TODAY, THURSDAY, JULY 3).

(ADVANCE) STOCKHOLM, JULY 3-(AP)-WILLIAM L.BATT, PHILADELPHIA INDUSTRIALIST AND FORMER VICE CHAIRMAAN OF THE U.S.WAR PRODUCTION BOARD TOLD THE INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT CONGRESS TODAY THAT THE "GREATEST HOPE" FOR POLITICAL PEACE LAY IN ACHIEVING ECONOMIC PEACE THROUGH IMPROVED LIVING STANDARDS.

"THERE CAN BE NO POLITICAL PEACE WITHOUT ECONOMIC PEACE," BATT DECLARED IN AN ADDRESS OPENING THE CONGRESS, OVER WHICH HE PRESIDED AS PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT, SPONSOR OF THE GATHERING ATTENDED BY MORE THAN 1,000 REPRESENTATIVES FROM 13 NATIONS.

"IN THE PROBLEM OF RAISING STANDARDS OF LIVING EVERYWHERE," SAID THE PRESIDENT OF SK INDUSTRIES, INC., "

THE PRESIDENT OF SKF INDUSTRIES, INC., "LIES OUR GREATEST HOPE OF MAKING AND CONSOLIDATING THE ECONOMIC PEACE THAT WILL GIVE SUBSTANCE TO POLITICAL PEACE. BY SO DOING WE CAN IMMEASURABLY DIMINISH THE CAUSE AND WILL TO WAGE WAR."

"PEACE," HE ADDED, "CAN THRIVE ONLY IN A TEMPERATE CLIMATE OF CONSTANT IMPROVEMENT OF THE SECURITY AND STANDARD OF LIVING OF THE INDIVIDUAL. WE HAVE WITHIN OUR POWER NOW TO BEGIN TO CREATE THE KIND OF GLOBAL ATMOSPHERE IN WHICH PEACE CAN FLOURISH, NOT AS A FRAGILE FLOWER BUT AS A HARDY AND ENDURING EVERGREEN."

BATT EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT THERE WAS "A GROWING DETERMINATION ON THE PART OF RESPONSIBLE LEADERS IN ALL WALKS OF AMERICAN LIFE X X X THAT THE ECONOMIC RESOURCES OF THE UNITED STATES SHALL BE USED TO IMPLEMENT THE DEEP-SEATED WISH OF THE AMERICAN NATION FOR LASTING PEACE BASED ONAN INCREASINGLY BETTER STANDARD OF LIVING FOR THE INDIVIDUAL CITIZEN OF THE WORLD."

"IN THE WAR-TORN COUNTRIES," HE DECLARED, "THE NEED FOR EARLY AND SUBSTANTIAL LIFTING OF THE EXISTENCE OF THE INDIVIDUAL ABOVE THE BAREST MINIMUM IS SO DESPERATELY IMPELLING AS TO SPEAK FOR ITSELF; MEN WHOSE FOOD, CLOTHING AND HOUSING RESOURCES ARE BUT BARELY REMOVED FROM THE STARVATION AND FREEZING LIMITS OF EXISTENCE WILL BE GRATEFUL BEYOND WORDS TO THOSE SKILLS OF MANAGEMENT WHICH PROMISE TO LIFT THEIR CRUSHING LOAD AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT."

BATT ASSERTED THAT BECAUSE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC PEACE ARE CLOSELY INTERLOCKED "THERE NEVER HAS BEEN SO OVERWHELMING AND DEMANDING A NEED FOR SOUND AND PROGRESSIVE MANAGEMENT." NOT ONLY MUST INDUSTRY PRODUCE MORE BUT IT MUST USE THE BEST SKILLS TO MAKE SURE THAT "WHAT MAN HAS PRODUCED HE MAY BE ABLE TO PURCHASE AND USE," BATT SAID.

"IN THE WORLD OF TODAY AND TOMORROW," HE CONCLUDED, "GOOD MANAGEMENT IS WELL-NIGH SYNONYMOUS WITH EVER-HIGHER STANDARDS OF LIVING. FOR GOOD MANAGEMENT IS GUIDANCE AND GOOD GUIDANCE BRINGS ADVANCE."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 4:30 A.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, THURSDAY, JULY 3).

JP308AED

JUL 1947

30. 24- 10725

NANKING, JULY 3-(AP)-THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS LET FLY ANOTHER BLAST AT UNRRA RELIEF DISTRIBUTION TODAY, MAKING PUBLIC LETTERS THEY SENT LAST MONTH TO UNRRA OFFICIALS AND CONTENDING COMMUNIST-CONTROLLED AREAS ARE GETTING ONLY TWO PERCENT OF ALL UNRRA SUPPLIES REACHING CHINA.

LING CHUNG, DIRECTOR OF OPERATORS FOR THE CHINA LIBERATED AREAS RELIEF ASSOCIATION (CAPS L, A, R), ASSERTED IN THE LETTERS THAT "A VERY LARGE PART OF UNRRA SUPPLIES HAVE ALREADY BECOME A SOURCE OF HELP TO THE NATIONALIST GOVERNMENT FOR FURTHER PROSECUTION OF THE CIVIL WAR. ONLY A VERY SMALL PART OF SUPPLIES WHICH CAME TO CHINA HAVE ACTUALLY REACHED THE NEEDY PEOPLE IN BOTH (GOVERNMENT AND COMMUNIST) AREAS.

"ALL THIS PROVES CLEARLY THE INCAPABILITY OF THE UNRRA TO CARRY OUT THEIR CHINA PROGRAM. THIS FACT CANNOT BE EXPLAINED UNLESS ONE CONSIDERS AS THE MAIN REASON THE SERIOUS EXTENT TO WHICH THE TRUMAN DOCTRINE (OPPOSING COMMUNISM) HAS PENETRATED AND DICTATED UNRRA POLICY IN CHINA."

THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE RESPONSE OR COMMENT FROM UNRRA ADMINISTRATORS HERE.

JUL 1947

DS215APS

SHANGHAI, JULY 3-(AP)-IT APPEARS THAT THERE WILL BE ONLY LIMITED RESPONSE TO MOSCOW'S OFFER OF REPATRIATION FOR SOVIET NATIONALS IN CHINA.

SOVIET CITIZENS, HOWEVER, ARE NOT ANXIOUS TO DISCUSS THE SUBJECT WITH OUTSIDERS.

ONE SOVIET GIRL TOLD A REPORTER:

"DON'T QUOTE ME BUT I DON'T REALLY KNOW WHAT TO DO. MOST OF US ARE AFRAID THAT ONCE WE GO TO RUSSIA WE WILL NEVER BE ABLE TO RETURN. THINGS COST LOTS OF MONEY IN SHANGHAI BUT AT LEAST IF YOU HAVE THE MONEY YOU CAN BUY ANYTHING AND EVERYTHING. THERE'S ALL THE FOOD IN THE WORLD HERE; CLOTHES, SHOES, NYLONS, COSMETICS--EVERYTHING."

ANOTHER RUSSIAN NATIONAL, A MERCHANT, SAID, "ME GO TO RUSSIA? NO! I'M GOING TO AMERICA!"

DS717APS

TOKYO, JULY 3-(AP)-A RESOLUTION URGING UNITED NATIONS TRUSTEESHIP OVER MUCH OF JAPAN'S WARTIME POSSESSIONS AND EQUALITY FOR JAPAN AT THE PEACE TABLE WAS DISTRIBUTED AMONG MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TODAY BY YUKIO OZAKI, 89-YEAR-OLD DEAN OF THE DIET.

OZAKI, AN INDEPENDENT WITH SOMETIMES UNPREDICTABLE IDEAS, APPARENTLY STARTLED HOUSE MEMBERS WITH HIS PROPOSAL. PREVIOUSLY HE HAD BEEN OUTSPOKEN IN INSISTING THAT JAPANESE COOPERATE WITH THE OCCUPATION AND THAT AMERICAN TROOPS SHOULD REMAIN HERE INDEFINITELY TO PREVENT "ANARCHY."

THE AGED REPRESENTATIVE CONTENDED JAPAN SHOULD REFUSE TO PAY ALL PACIFIC WAR REPARATIONS. INSTEAD, THE NATIONS MOST HEAVILY DAMAGED SHOULD BE REIMBURSED BY THOSE LESS INVOLVED IN THE CONFLICT.

"FORMOSA, THE RYUKYUS, KOREA AND MANCHURIA SHOULD BE PLACED TEMPORARILY UNDER UNITED NATIONS SUPERVISION," HIS PROPOSED RESOLUTION READS.

DS720APS NM

BY TOM LAMBERT

TOKYO, FRIDAY, JULY 4-(AP)-GENERAL MACARTHUR REVIEWED 15,000 TROOPS OF HIS COMMAND TODAY--THE FIRST PARADE HE HAS OBSERVED OFFICIALLY SINCE PRE-WAR DAYS--UNDER A HUMID, LEAD-GREY SKY WHOSE LOW CLOUDS BROUGHT CANCELLATION OF A SCHEDULED MASS FLIGHT OF 350 AMERICAN AND BRITISH WARPLANES.

A COLORFUL, PERSPIRING CROWD OF SOLDIERS AND CIVILIANS LINED THE PARADE ROUTE. SHOW-HUNGRY JAPANESE WATCHED SILENTLY AS THE TROOPS AND MOTORIZED EQUIPMENT STREAMED ACROSS THE IMPERIAL PALACE PLAZA WHERE JAPANESE MILITARY FORCES ONCE STAGED THEIR DISPLAYS OF MIGHT.

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THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, WEARING HIS FAMED GOLD-ENCRUSTED CAP, PLEATED KHAKI TROUSERS AND UNADORNED KHAKI SHIRT, STOOD ON A SMALL PLATFORM BUILT IN FRONT OF THE REVIEWING STAND. FLAGS OF THE ELEVEN ALLIED NATIONS WHICK TOOK PART IN THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN FLUTTERED OVER THE STAND. AT LEAST 100 HIGH RANKING OFFICERS AND DIPLOMATS OF THE ALLIED NATIONS REPRESENTED HERE STOOD BEHIND MACARTHUR AS AMERICAN AND BRITISH UNITS PARADED.

LT. GEN. ROBERT L. EICHELBERGER, TROOP COMMANDER FOR THE PARADE, STARTED THE LONG PROCESSION, THE JOINED MACARTHUR ON THE STAND. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF SHOOK EICHELBERGER'S HAND AS THE LATTER MOUNTED THE STEPS; AND AGAIN AS THE PARADE ENDED.

THE FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION BAND GREETED MACARTHUR WITH THE TRADITIONAL "FOUR RUFFLES AND FLOURISHES" AS HE MOUNTED THE STAND. AND FAR ACROSS THE IMPERIAL PALACE PLAZA, A 19-GUN SALUTE BOOMED.

THE CELEBRATION HERE WAS BEING DUPLICATED WHEREVER AMERICAN UNITS ARE STATIONED IN JAPAN. AT VARIOUS PLACES, THE 48-GUN SALUTE TO THE UNION WAS FIRED. BRITISH FORCES ALSO WERE STAGING SPECIAL PARADES IN THEIR AREAS.

CY918PPS NM

TOKYO, JULY 3-(AP)-GENERAL MACARTHUR NAMED A BOARD OF ARMY AND NAVY AIRFORCE OFFICERS TODAY TO "STUDY WAYS AND MEANS TO MAKE JOINT USE OF THEIR FACILITIES" IN JAPAN, KOREA, THE PHILIPPINES AND RYUKYUS.

THE BOARD, HEADED BY BRIG.GEN.H.B.LOPER OF GENERAL HEADQUARTERS' ENGINEERS OFFICE, WILL MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ECONOMIC CONSOLIDATION OF SUCH ACTIVITIES AS COMMUNICATIONS, TRANSPORTATION, SUPPLY DEPOTS AND MEDICAL FACILITIES.

ALL FAR EAST COMMAND UNITS WILL BE CONSIDERED IN PLANNING CONSOLIDATION AS AN ECONOMY MEASURE. OTHER BOARD MEMBERS ARE NAVY CAPTAIN W.B. MCHUGH AND AIRFORCE COLONEL C.J.BODLY.

DS224APS NM

YOKOHAMA, JULY 3-(AP)-ARMY PORT OFFICERS ARE PLANNING TO TRY TO BLAST THE GROUNDED ARMY TRANSPORT W.S.SIMS LOOSE.

EFFORTS TO TUG THE 16,000-TON VESSEL OFF HARBOR ISLAND HAVE FAILED THUS FAR. THE SHIP WENT AGROUND TUESDAY. ALL PASSENGERS HAVE BEEN REMOVED. NONE WERE INJURED.

OFFICERS SAID THEY WOULD SET OFF EXPLOSIVE CHARGES IN AN ATTEMPT TO SHAKE LOOSE SAND AND CONCRETE BLOCKS FROM THE SHIP'S BOW WHICH NOSED INTO THE ISLAND, FORMERLY A JAPANESE HARBOR DEFENSE POST.

VR552ACS

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, SATURDAY, JULY 5) (270)

(ADVANCE) SHIMODA, JAPAN, SUNDAY, JULY 6-(AP)-U.S. AMBASSADOR GEORGE ATCHESON,JR., INFORMED THE PEOPLE OF THIS QUIET FISHING TOWN TODAY THAT THE UNITED STATES COULD NOT "MEET ALL DEMANDS AND ALL NEEDS" FOR AID AND THAT "WHOLEHEARTED COOPERATION" BY THE JAPANESE WAS NECESSARY FOR RECONSTRUCTION OF THEIR COUNTRY.

HIS MESSAGE WAS READ BY GLEN BRUNER, SECOND SECRETARY OF THE U.S. EMBASSY, AT CEREMONIES COMMEMORATING THE ARRIVAL IN 1853 OF COMMODORE MATTHEW C. PERRY'S FLEET OFF THIS COMMUNITY.

"THE JAPANESE PEOPLE ARE FACED WITH GREAT DIFFICULTIES," DECLARED ATCHESON, WHO IS POLITICAL ADVISER TO GENERAL MACARTHUR. "THE FULLEST EFFORT BY FARMERS, MINERS, FISHERMEN, SELLERS AND CONSUMERS WILL BE REQUIRED TO MEET THE SITUATION."

HE SAID AMERICANS WANTED TO SEE JAPAN BECOME SELF-SUPPORTING AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, "THUS WE HAVE NEITHER THE INTENTION NOR DESIRE TO TAKE FROM JAPAN WHAT SHE REQUIRES FOR PEACETIME ECONOMY WHICH WILL ENABLE HER TO DEVELOP DEMOCRATICALLY AND ASSUME HER FUTURE RESPONSIBILITIES IN A WORLD ORDER UNDER LAW.

"I HAVE NO DOUBT THAT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WILL WISH TO CONTINUE TO ASSIST IN THE REHABILITATION OF JAPAN'S PEACEFUL ECONOMY."

HE SAID HE BELIEVED THE PUNITIVE PHASES OF THE OCCUPATION WOULD BE ENDED WITH PUNISHMENT OF WAR CRIMINALS AND CONCLUSION OF A REPARATIONS PROGRAM, BUT ADDED, "WE SHALL NOT, OF COURSE, FORGET THE PAST. WE CANNOT."

PERRY AND HIS "BLACK SHIPS" ARRIVED OFF JAPAN 94 YEARS AGO TO URGE JAPAN TO ENTER INTO COMMERCE WITH FOREIGN NATIONS. EARLY IN THE 1930'S JAPAN BEGAN COMMEMORATING HIS ARRIVAL, BUT THE ANNUAL FESTIVALS WERE DISCONTINUED DURING THE WAR.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, SATURDAY, JULY 5, MOVED JULY 3).

FJ803PCS NM

JUL 1947

SEOUL,JULY 3-(AP)-A RUSSIAN SINGLE-SEATER PLANE CRASHED TUESDAY ON ONGJIN PENINSULA ABOUT FIVE MILES WITHIN THE AMERICAN ZONE, U. S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE PILOT, A LIEUT. MUCHON, PARACHUTED TO SAFETY. HIS PLANE -- NOT FURTHER IDENTIFIED AS TO TYPE -- WAS DEMOLISHED.

THE 24TH CORPS ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE PLANE APPARENTLY WAS ON A ROUTINE FLIGHT FROM PYONGYANG, RUSSIAN OCCUPATION ZONE HEADQUARTERS.

VR558ACS

JOGJAKARTA, JAVA, JULY 3-(AP)-AMIR SJARI-FOEDDIN, 40-YEAR-OLD SOCIALIST AND FORMER DEFENSE MINISTER, WAS APPOINTED PRIME MINISTER OF THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC TODAY AND UNDERTOOK THE TASK OF TRYING TO KEEP PEACE WITH THE DUTCH.

S SWINTON

"IF I FELT IT NOT POSSIBLE TO MAINTAIN PEACE BETWEEN INDONESIA AND THE NETHERLANDS, I WOULD NOT HAVE ACCEPTED THE PRIME MINISTERSHIP," SJARI-FOEDDIN SAID IN AN INTERVIEW. "I HOPE MY NAME ALONE WILL CONVINCE THE PEOPLE OF HOLLAND THAT THE INDONESIANS WANT PEACE."

THE CABINET WILL MEET TONIGHT TO FRAME A REPLY TO THE NETHERLANDS' DEMAND FOR CLARIFICATION OF PRESIDENT SOEKARNO'S LETTER OF JUNE 27 TO THE DUTCH. (more)

THE SOCIALIST, LABOR AND NATIONALIST PARTIES FINALLY AGREED AFTER A FULL WEEK OF POLITICAL BICKERING THAT SJARIFOEDDIN SHOULD HEAD A NATIONAL COALITION CABINET. PRESIDENT SOEKARNO IMMEDIATELY NAMED THE BESPECTACLED STATESMAN TO SUCCEED SUTAN SJAHRIR, WHO RESIGNED LAST FRIDAY.

SJARIFOEDDIN'S APPOINTMENT CAME A YEAR TO THE DAY AFTER EXTREMISTS MADE AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP HIM.

TWO PARTY CHAIRMEN -- CR. GANI OF THE INDONESIAN NATIONALISTS AND SETIADJIT OF THE LABOR PARTY (CORRECT)--WERE MADE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTERS.

SJARIFOEDDIN KEPT THE DEFENSE PORTFOLIO AND DR. GANI THE ECONOMICS PORTFOLIO. HADJI AGOES SALIM, PROGRESSIVE ISLAMITE NOW IN ARAB LEAGUE COUNTRIES ARRANGING FOR RECOGNITION OF THE REPUBLIC, WAS NAMED FOREIGN MINISTER.

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OTHER MINISTERS INCLUDED:

FINANCE, A.AA. MARAMIS, NATIONALIST; EDUCATION, ALI AASTROAMIDJOJO, NATIONALIST; SOCIAL AFFAIRS, SOEPRODJO, LABOR; RELIGION, ACHMED ASHARI, ISLAMIC; HEALTH, DR.LEIMENA, CHRISTIAN; JUSSTICE, SOESANTO TIRTO-PRODJO, NATIONALIST; INFORMATION, SETIADI, NON-PARTISAN; PUBLIC WORKS, DR.ENOCH, NON-PARTISAN, AND LABOR, S.K.TRIMOERTY, LABOR.

LABOR SOEKARNO ADMINISTERED OATH OF OFFICE TO THE NEW CABINET IN A CEREMONY TONIGHT PRECEDED BY A TORCHLIGHT PARADE BY 300 SOLDIERS AND MEMBERS OF POLITICAL PARTIES THROUGH THE CITY STREETS. SOEKARNO ASKED FOR UNDIVIDED SUPPORT TO THE NEW GOVERNMENT IN THE CURRENT CRISIS.

MEANWHILE, THE REPUBLICAN MINISTRY OF INFORMATION REPORTED SHARP NEW CLASHES BETWEEN DUTCH AND INDONESIAN FORCES NEAR MODJOKERTO IN RESTIVE EAST JAVA. GUN DUELS BETWEEN DUTCH CORVETTES AND INDONESIAN SHORE BATTERIES HAVE BEEN FREQUENT IN THE BALI STRAIT AREA RECENTLY.

MORE

NON-INDONESIAN TRAVELERS FROM SOUTHEAST JAVA REPORTED YESTERDAY THAT IN THE LAST TWO MONTHS DUTCH WARSHIPS HAD SHELLED SOME 12 MILES OF COAST AROUND BANJOEWANGI, EVIDENTLY AIMING AT REPUBLICAN GUN POSITIONS, AND HAD KILLED AT LEAST 10 PERSONS.

THEY SAID THAT MANY INHABITANTS OF NEARBY VILLAGES AND MOST OF THE WOMEN IN BANJOEWANGI HAD FLED BUT THAT THE REPUBLICAN ARMY HAD FORBIDDEN BANJOEWANGI MEN TO LEAVE UNLESS BY SPECIAL PASS. TWO DUTCH WARSHIPS STILL PATROLLED THE VICINITY, INCLUDING THE BALI STRAITS, THREE DAYS AGO, THEY DECLARED.

THE NEW PRIME MINISTER IS OF THE SAME PARTY AS SJAHRIR, THOUGH NOT OF THE SAME MODERATE WING. INDONESIANS SAID IT WAS SJARIFOEDDIN'S PERSONAL REFUSAL TO SUPPORT SJAHRIR IN THE LAST CABINET CRISIS WHICH BROUGHT SJAHRIR'S DOWNFALL.

SJARIFOEDDIN IS RECOGNIZED AS THE INDONESIAN POLITICIAN WITH THE STRONGEST HOLD OVER THE ARMY. HE WAS BEEN A NATIONALIST LEADER SINCE EARLY YOUTH. HE IS A CHRISTIAN, CONVERTED FROM MOHAMMEDANISM IN HIS STUDENT DAYS.

BORN IN THE BATAK REGION OF SUMATRA, HE ONCE ATTENDED LATIN GRAMMAR SCHOOL IN THE NETHERLANDS, LATER TOOK A LAW DEGREE IN INDONESIA AND BEFORE THE WAR PRACTICED LAW.

FOR TRYING IN VAIN TO ORGANIZED RESISTANCE TO THE JAPANESE INVASION

30. 24-10727

OF JAVA, THE INVADERS SENTENCED HIM TO DEATH, BUT SOEKARNO GOT HIM A COMMUTATION TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT. HE ONCE WAS JAILED FOR A YEAR BY THE DUTCH FOR NATIONALIST ACTIVITIES.

SJARIFOEDDIN HAS BEEN A MEMBER OF EVERY CABINET SINCE THE REPUBLICA WAS PROCLAIMED AND WAS DEFENSE MINISTER IN SJAHRIR'S LAST ONE.

ML626AED

NIGHT LEAD PHILIPPINES

MANILA, FRIDAY, JULY 4-(AP)-THE PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC, IN ITS FIRST YEAR OF FREEDOM FROM THE UNITED STATES, "MADE GREAT PROGRESS IN THE FACE OF TREMENDOUS ODDS," WITH THE RESULT THAT "COLONIALISM IS CRUMBLING RAPIDLY EVERYWHERE," PRESIDENT MANUEL A. ROXAS REPORTED TO HIS COUNTRYMEN TODAY.

JUL 1947

BEFORE THOUSANDS OF FILIPINOS GATHERED IN HISTORIC LUNETA PARK WHERE THE AMERICAN FLAG WAS LOWERED LAST JULY 4, THE PRESIDENT IN A PREPARED INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY ADDRESS PAID TRIBUTE TO THE UNITED STATES FOR INAUGURATING A NEW MORALITY IN INTERNATIONAL DEALINGS -- PARTICULARLY BETWEEN DOMINANT AND SUBJECT PEOPLES.

"WE KNOW NOW THAT THE WORLD CANNOT LONG LIVE AT PEACE HALF SLAVE AND HALF FREE," HE CONTINUED.

"WE ARE GRATEFUL TO AMERICA FOR HAVING KEPT FAITH WITH US AND FOR POINTING THE WAY FOR OTHER NATIONS TO FOLLOW IN THE TRUSTEESHIP OF PEOPLES UNDER THEIR FLAGS."

TURNING TO ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, THE REPUBLIC'S FIRST PRESIDENT SAID THAT WHEN IT WAS INAUGURATED ONE YEAR AGO REVENUES WERE BARELY 10 PER CENT OF EXPENDITURES; NOW THEY WILL COVER 70 PER CENT OF EXPENDITURES.

THE COST OF LIVING, HE ASSERTED, HAS BEEN REDUCED 30 PER CENT; 1,000,000 MORE CHILDREN ARE IN SCHOOL THAN BEFORE THE WAR; AND A LAND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AIMED AT ABOLITION OF THE ARCHAIC TENANCY SYSTEM IS UNDER WAY.

"I HAVE GREAT FAITH," HE CONCLUDED, "THAT THROUGH INTELLIGENT, UNREMITTING TOIL, FREE ENTERPRISE, AND STRONG ADHERENCE TO THE DEMOCRATIC WAY OF LIFE, WE SHALL SUCCEED IN MAKING THIS REPUBLIC ONE OF THE FEW GARDEN SPOTS ON EARTH."

(EDITORS: THE ABOVE ABSTRACT WAS PREPARED IN MANILA IN ADVANCE AND CONFIRMATION OF DELIVERY---SCHEDULED AT 10 P.M., E.S.T.----WILL BE EXPEDITED).

FJ1106PCS

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 3-(AP)-FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS IN BRAZIL APPEALED TO PRESIDENT EURICO GASPAR DUTRA TODAY AGAINST HOLDING THE FORTHCOMING HEMISPHERE DEFENSE CONFERENCE AT THE ISOLATED QUITANDINHA RESORT HOTEL.

THEIR PETITION SAID THAT QUITANDINHA, LOCATED IN THE MOUNTAINS NEAR PETROPOLIS AND 50 MILES FROM RIO DE JANEIRO, WAS CONNECTED WITH THE CAPITAL ONLY BY TELEPHONE AND A MOUNTAIN HIGHWAY WHICH OCCASIONALLY IS BLOCKED BY LANDSLIDES AFTER RAINS.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS SAID THE UNITED STATES SIGNAL CORPS WOULD BE ASKED TO SUPPLY APPARATUS AND PERSONNEL TO MAINTAIN HIGH FREQUENCY RADIO COMMUNICATIONS TO RIO DE JANEIRO, BUT THE CORRESPONDENTS MAINTAINED THE MOUNTAIN RESORT WOULD NOT BE AS CONVENIENT AS THE CAPITAL, WITH ITS INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES AND GREATER HOTEL ACCOMODATIONS. THE CORRESPONDENTS ALSO POINTED OUT THAT RADIO CORRESPONDENTS WOULD BE PREVENTED AT QUITANDINHA FROM GIVING FULL COVERAGE TO THE MEETING.

THE GOVERNMENT HAS SAID THAT QUITANDINHA, WITH HOTEL SPACE FOR 700 PERSONS, WAS THE ONLY PLACE IN BRAZIL EQUIPPED TO ACCOMMODATE MOST OF THE DELEGATES AND THE PLENARY SESSIONS ALL IN ONE BUILDING.

LS848PED NM

MEXICO CITY, JULY 3-(AP)-MEXICAN FOREIGN SECRETARY JAIME TORRES BODET SAYS LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES SHOULD SUPPLEMENT A HEMISPHERE DEFENSE AGREEMENT WITH ECONOMIC COOPERATION BECAUSE "ECONOMICALLY INSECURE COUNTRIES CAN NOT BE MILITARILY STRONG."

HE REASONED THUS LAST NIGHT IN A STATEMENT DEFINING MEXICO'S POSITION TOWARD THE AMERICAN FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE IN RIO DE JANEIRO AUG.15, CALLED TUESDAY FOR DISCUSSION OF A MILITARY PACT.

A UNITED STATES PLAN FOR STANDARDIZING ARMS AND ARMIES THROUGHOUT THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE ALREADY HAS WON MEXICO'S PUBLIC SUPPORT. GOING BEYOND THIS, TORRES BODET SAID:

"WITHOUT INTENSE ECONOMIC COOPERATION TENDING TO STRENGTHEN THE INTERNAL STRUCTURE OF ALL AND EACH OF OUR COUNTRIES, MILITARY OBLIGATIONS WOULD BE INCOMPATIBLE WITH THE MATERIAL WEAKNESS OF MANYY OF THIS HEMISPHERE'S NATIONS."

HE PROPOSED THAT DECISIONS AT RIO DE JANEIRO BE EMBODIED IN A PAN AMERICAN CONSTITUTION--"A PACT GIVING PROPER VALUES TO LEGAL, POLITICAL ECONOMIC, MILITARY, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL MEASURES." THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, AT MEXICO'S URGING, IS TO CONSIDER A HEMISPHERE PACT NEXT JANUARY IN BOGOTA, COLOMBIA.

THE FOREIGN MINISTER QUOTED U.S.SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE C. MARSHALL'S STATEMENT THAT WORLD POLITICAL STABILITY REQUIRED WORLD RECOVERY.

"THESE WORDS, THE BASIS OF THE MARSHALL PLAN FOR AID TO EUROPE," HE SAID, "HAVE AN EQUAL VALUE WITH RESPECT TO THE AMERICAN CONTINENT."

JP330AED

JUL 1947

PRESTONSBURG,KY., JULY 3-(AP)-PRESTONSBURG'S REACTION TO THE CONVICTION OF FORMER REP.ANDREW J.MAY TODAY OF SELLING HIS INFLUENCE AS WARTIME CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE MILITARY COMMITTEE WAS MIXED REGRET AND INDIGNATION.

POLICE CHIEF EPP (CORRECT) LAFFERTY, A REPUBLICAN BUT A FRIEND OF MANY YEARS STANDING OF THE FORMER DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMAN, SAID:

"I HARDLY BELIEVE IT (THE CONVICTION). "EVERYBODY HERE FEELS HURT ABOUT IT."

LAFFERTY EXPRESSED HOPE AN APPEAL WOULD BE SUCCESSFUL AND SAID OF MAY:

"HE'LL STAY WITH 'EM. HE'S GOT GUTS."

MAYOR E.P.ARNOLD, DEMOCRAT, A PATIENT IN A HUNTINGTON, W.VA., HOSPITAL, SAID: "IT'S A MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE. HE IS NOT GUILTY."

NORMAN ALLEN, WEEKLY NEWSPAPER EDITOR: "I REGRET IT VERY MUCH."

R.G.FRANCIS, DEMOCRAT AND A DEPARTMENT STORE OPERATOR: "PEOPLE E KIND OF STUNNED. THEY HOPED FOR A DIFFERENT DECISION."

ZZ1235PCS

WASHINGTON, JULY 3-(AP)-CONGRESSIONAL AND CIVIL SERVICE EXPERTS EXPRESSED OPINION TODAY THAT FORMER REP.ANDREW J.MAY OF KENTUCKY CONTINUES ELIGIBLE TO DRAW A CONGRESSIONAL PENSION EVEN IF HE GOES TO PRISON FOR HIS WAR FRAUD CONVICTION.

MAY APPLIED FOR THE PENSION EARLY THIS YEAR AFTER SERVING 16 YEARS IN THE HOUSE, DURING WHICH HE WAS WARTIME CHAIRMAN OF THE MILITARY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE.

UNDER THE 1946 CONGRESSIONAL REORGANIZATION ACT, MAY BECAME ELIGIBLE TO DRAW APPROXIMATELY $3,376 ANNUALLY FOR THE REST OF HIS LIFE, CONTINGENT ON PAYMENT BY HIM OF $2,716 TO THE PENSION FUND. NO ONE WAS AVAILABLE TO FURNISH EXACT FIGURES.

A CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION EXPERT SAID PRIVATELY THAT SUCH A CONVICTION HAS "NO EFFECT AT ALL ON THE MONEY RECEIVED. WE MERELY CHANGE THE ADDRESS" WHERE THE MONTHLY PENSION CHECK IS SENT.

RZ824PED

FRAUDS PROSECUTOR -

BY ARTHUR EDSON

WASHINGTON, JULY 3-(AP)-A SELF-STYLED COUNTRY LAWYER WITH AN EASY SOUTHERN DRAWL TODAY WON HIS SECOND MAJOR CONVICTION AS THE GOVERNMENT'S ACE CRIMINAL PROSECUTOR.

JUL 1947

WILLIAM A.PAISLEY, CHIEF OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE'S GENERAL CRIMES SECTION, HANDLED THE CASES THAT MEANT CONVICTIONS FOR:

JAMES M.CURLEY, MAYOR OF BOSTON.

ANDREW JACKSON MAY, WARTIME HEAD OF THE HOUSE MILITARY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE.

THE TALL SLIGHTLY STOOPED, BALD PAISLEY LOOKS LIKE ANYTHING BUT A DEMON PROSECUTOR.

A REPORTER WHO SPENT TEN WEEKS ON THE TRIAL WHICH ENDED TODAY IN THE CONVICTION OF MAY AND THE GARSSON BROTHERS SUMMED UP PAISLEY'S ACTIONS AROUND A JURY WITH:

"YOU DRIVE UP TO A GAS PUMP OUT IN THE COUNTRY AND THE GUY WHO COMES OUT TO SERVE YOU SORTA GRINS AND SAYS, 'HOWDY.' IT COULD BE WILLIAM PAISLEY."

PAISLEY HIMSELF HAS THIS VERSION: "I JUST TRY TO BE NATURAL," HE SAYS.

BEING NATURAL IN THE PAISLEY MANNER INCLUDES ARMS FOLDED, HEAD OUTTHRUST AND AN APPROACH TO A JURY THAT VARIES FROM GENTLE, PREACHERLY ADVICE TO WITHERING SCORN FOR THE CITY SLICKERS WORKING FOR THE DEFENSE.

A REPORTER WONDERED IF PAISLEY HAD DONE ANYTHING UNUSUAL IN GETTING READY FOR THE MAY TRIAL.

"I'LL TELL YOU, FELLOW," HE SAID, "THESE TRIALS GOT A LOT OF PUBLICITY BECAUSE THE DEFENDANTS WERE BIG MEN. BUT, SHUCKS, I DIDN'T HANDLE THEM ANY DIFFERENT THAN I HAVE DOZENS OF OTHERS.

"THERE WAS THE SAME LONG PREPARATION, THE SAME LOOKING UP THE LAW UNTIL WE WERE SURE OF EVERY ANGLE, AND THERE WAS THE SAME ATTEMPT TO FORESEE OBJECTIONS AND BE PREPARED TO MEET 'EM."

SPEAKING OF BEING PREPARED, THE 51-YEAR-OLD TENNESSEE-BORN, MISSISSIPPI-REARED PAISLEY HAS SPENT CONSIDERABLE TIME GETTING READY FOR THIS DAY.

HE BECAME AN ASSISTANT U.S. ATTORNEY IN JACKSONVILLE, FLA., IN 1929 HE SERVED ON THAT JOB FOR 12 YEARS, AND THEN CAME HERE SHORTLY AFTER PEARL HARBOR, TO SPECIALIZE IN WAR FRAUD CASES.

ANY PARTICULAR PLANS FOR THE FUTURE?

"LISTEN, I'VE BEEN DOING PRACTICALLY NOTHING BUT THIS MAY CASE FOR MIGHT NEAR A YEAR NOW," SAID PAISLEY.

"DO YOU KNOW ANY NICE, QUIET FISHIN' HOLES, FELLOW?"

J214PED

WASHINGTON, JULY 3-(AP)-GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER TODAY ADVOCATED CONTINUATION AND EXPANSION OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S FOREIGN INFORMATION PROGRAM, DECLARING THAT "PEOPLE WHO UNDERSTAND EACH OTHER DO NOT FIGHT."

THE ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF'S RECOMMENDATION WAS FILED WITH A SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE WHICH IS STUDYING A BILL TO GIVE FULL LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION FOR THE PROGRAM. THE HOUSE ALREADY HAS APPROVED THE MEASURE.

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"IN A WORLD WHERE WE ARE GREATLY MISUNDERSTOOD, WHERE OUR MOTIVES ARE SUSPECTED AND WHERE FEAR AND DISTRUST OF THE UNITED STATES ARISES IN LARGE PART OUT OF FALSE PROPAGANDA AND IGNORANCE, THE PURPOSE OF THIS BILL, IF CARRIED INTO EFFECT, WILL PLAY NO SMALL PART IN HOLDING AND ESTABLISHING NEW FRIENDSHIPS AMONG THE NATIONS," EISENHOWER'S STATEMENT SAID. HE ADDED:

"THUS IT WILL GO A LONG WAY TOWARD ESTABLISHING A FIRM BASE FOR PRESERVING PERMANENT PEACE."

EISENHOWER SAID HE THINKS THE UNITED STATES OUGHT TO GO INTO THE PROGRAM ON A LONG-TERM BASIS. HE SAID THE PROGRAM SHOULD BE MORE THAN SENDING OUT FACTS OVER THE RADIO; IT SHOULD INCLUDE THE INTERCHANGE OF STUDENTS, SCIENTISTS, DOCTORS, AND THEOLOGIANS--"ANYTHING YOU CAN THINK OF THAT WILL CARRY BACK INTO THOSE COUNTRIES AN IDEA OF WHAT WE ARE DOING, JUST HOW WE LIVE."

"WE NEED TO TELL THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD THE ADVANTAGES OF OUR SYSTEM; THAT OUR SYSTEM IS NOT ONE OF AGGRESSION, BUT ONE OF COOPERATION; THAT, IF FOLLOWED, IT WILL LEAD TO PEACE AND SECURITY," HE SAID.

SENATOR SMITH (R-NJ) A MEMBER OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE, SAID STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS WILL ADVISE HIS GROUP SATURDAY WHAT THE DEPARTMENT WILL BE ABLE TO DO WITH THE $12,400,000 INFORMATION FUND APPROVED BY A SENATE-HOUSE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE YESTERDAY AND BY THE HOUSE TODAY.

THE DEPARTMENT IS ASKING FOR AT LEAST $16,000,000. SMITH SAID HIS SUBCOMMITTEE WOULD DECIDE FROM THE OFFICIALS' FIGURES WHETHER A REQUEST FOR A SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION WOULD BE JUSTIFIED.

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WASHINGTON, JULY 3-(AP)-THE ARMY AIR FORCES SAID TODAY "IT IS CONTEMPLATED UNDER PRESENT PLANS" THAT THE KEARNEY, NEB., AIR BASE WILL BE REACTIVATED AUG. 1.

MAJOR GENERAL C.C.CHAUNCEY, DEPUTY CHIEF OF AIR STAFF, SAID A FIGHTER GROUP WILL BE ASSIGNED TO THE BASE. ONLY A SKELETON FORCE IS STATIONED THERE NOW.

THE AAF SAID THE NUMBER OF MEN TO BE ASSIGNED TO KEARNEY HAS NOT BEEN DETERMINED AND MAY NOT BE UNTIL CONGRESS FINALLY FIXES 1947-48 ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

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(210) BY VERN HAUGLAND
AP SPECIAL WASHINGTON SERVICE
WASHINGTON, JULY 3-(AP)-THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT IS PREPARING TO OPEN LAND ALONG THE ALASKA HIGHWAY TO SETTLEMENT, A BIT TOO LATE FOR DEVELOPMENT THIS SUMMER.

AN OFFICIAL OF THE DEPARTMENT'S BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, WHO WITHHELD HIS NAME, SAID THE WAR DEPARTMENT HAS RELINQUISHED THE STRIP OF LAND THROUGH ALASKA UPON WHICH IT BUILT THE ROAD, THUS RETURNING THE LAND TO INTERIOR DEPARTMENT JURISDICTION.

EARLIER THIS WEEK, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR WILLIAM E. WARNE TOLD REPORTERS THE DEPARTMENT IS WORKING ON PLANS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMUNITIES ALONG THE ROAD, WHICH NOW IS SO THINLY SETTLED AS TO BE UNSUITABLE FOR TOURIST USE.

THE ARMY WITHDREW FROM PUBLIC USE A LAND ROUTE 20 MILES WIDE UPON WHICH TO BUILD THE FIRST LAND ROUTE LINKING THE TERRITORY TO THE UNITED STATES.

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LATER THE WIDTH OF THE ARMY-HELD STRIP WAS REDUCED TO FIVE MILES. THE MOST RECENT ACTION, RETURNING ALL OF THE LAND TO THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT, IS EXPECTED TO BE ANNOUNCED WITHIN A FEW DAYS.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT IS EXPECTED TO MAKE ATTRACTIVE SITES ALONG THE ROAD, IN ITS ALASKA PORTIONS, AVAILABLE TO BUILDERS OF HOTELS, STORES, GARAGES AND OTHER PROPERTIES WHICH WILL PROVIDE FACILITIES FOR TRAVELERS AND HELP DEVELOP THE TERRITORY.

THE ROAD EXTENDS FOR 1,520 MILES FROM DAWSON CREEK, B.C., TO FAIRBANKS, ALASKA. WARNE SAID CANADA HAS MADE CONSIDERABLE PROGRESS WITH ITS ROADSIDE DEVELOPMENT. AMONG ITS NEW FACILITIES ARE HOTELS AT WATSON LAKE AND TESLIN LAKE.

THE EARLY GOAL, IN THE ALASKAN SECTOR, IS FOR SETTLEMENTS NO MORE THAN 100 MILES APART.

THE ROAD IS GRAVEL SURFACED AND OPEN THE YEAR AROUND. A CANADIAN-AMERICAN BOARD SCREENS WOULD-BE TRAVELERS TO MAKE SURE THAT THEY AND THEIR VEHICLES ARE CAPABLE OF MAKING THE LONG TRIP.

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(160) AP SPECIAL WASHINGTON SERVICE
WASHINGTON, JULY 3-(AP)-REP. MANSFIELD (D-MONT) TOLD HOUSE LEADERS TODAY THIS IS A "SINGULARLY APPROPRIATE" TIME TO ACT ON HIS RESOLUTION FOR AN INVESTIGATION OF THE ARMY COURT MARTIAL SYSTEM.

THE RESOLUTION, INTRODUCED JAN. 3, WOULD HAVE THE INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED WITH ESPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE LITCHFIELD BRUTALITY TRIALS.

"I THINK THE TIME IS SINGULARLY APPROPRIATE BECAUSE OF THE FACT THAT COLONEL JAMEU A. KILIAN, WHO WAS COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE LITCHFIELD REINFORCEMENT DEPOT, AND WHO WAS REFUSED PROMOTION IN THE REGULAR MANNER BECAUSE OF THE BRUTALITIES UNCOVERED IN HIS COMMEND, HAS NOW SUED THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR KEEPING HIM OFF THE REGULAR ARMY PROMOTION LIST," MANSFIELD WROTE CHAIRMAN LEO E. ALLEN (R-ILL) OF THE HOUSE RULES COMMITTEE.

"IT IS MY HOPE THAT IN INVESTIGATING THE LITCHFIELD TRIALS THAT THE WHOLE ARMY COURT MARTIAL SYSTEM WILL BE LOOKED INTO SO THAT IN THE FUTURE JUSTICE CAN BE DISPENSED WITH A MORE EVEN HAND AND THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT OF ALL AMERICANS, REGARDLESS OF RANK, WILL BE PROTECTED," HE ADDED.

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WASHINGTON, JULY 3-(AP)-NAMES OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S 500 TOP RANKING OFFICIALS AND STAFF EMPLOYES HAVE BEEN SUBMITTED TO THE FBI FOR THE START OF A LOYALTY CHECK WHICH WILL INCLUDE ALL OF THE DEPARTMENT'S STAFF IN THE UNITED STATES AND ABROAD. SECRETARY MARSHALL'S NAME HEADS THE LIST.

OFFICIALS SAID TODAY THE FIRST LIST SUBMITTED ALSO INCLUDES THE NAMES OF MARSHALL'S IMMEDIATE AIDES--UNDERSECRETARIES ROBERT A. LOVETT AND WILLIAM L. CLAYTON AND SIX ASSISTANT SECRETARIES.

MARSHALL ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY HE HAD ASKED THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOR QUICK ACTION IN CHECKING THE DEPARTMENT'S ENTIRE LIST OF OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYES, NUMBERING SOME 21,000, TO DETERMINE WHETHER THERE IS ANY EVIDENCE TO SUSPECT THEIR LOYALTY.

HE TOOK THE STEP AFTER DISMISSING 10 PERSONS LAST WEEK. SOME OF THOSE DISMISSED, HE TOLD REPORTERS, APPEARED TO HAVE HAD UNDUE ALTHOUGH INDIRECT ASSOCIATION WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF FOREIGN POWERS.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S STAFF INCLUDES 13,567 IN VARIOUS FOREIGN SERVICE POSTS, 6,360 IN WASHINGTON, 1,648 ELSEWHERE IN THE UNITED STATES AND 104 IN TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS.

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NIGHT LEAD RUSSIA
BY JOHN M. HIGHTOWER
WASHINGTON, JULY 3-(AP)-IN THE OPINION OF DIPLOMATIC AUTHORITIES HERE FOREIGN MINISTER MOLOTOV OF RUSSIA SUFFERED A SEVERE DIPLOMATIC DEFEAT--PERHAPS THE WORST OF HIS CAREER--IN THE FAILURE OF THE BIG THREE CONFERENCE AT PARIS.

IT WAS NOT SO MUCH THE FACT THAT MOLOTOV FAILED TO WIN BRITAIN AND FRANCE TO HIS VIEWPOINT, BUT THAT IN THE FAILURE THE SOVIET UNION IS BELIEVED TO HAVE LOST GROUND IN ACHIEVING ITS OBJECTIVES IN EUROPE.

ONE AUTHORITATIVE INFORMANT, EVIDENTLY REFLECTING STATE DEPARTMENT REACTION, SAID THAT RUSSIA HAS NOW DEMONSTRATED TO THE WORLD THAT IT IS NOT INTERESTED IN EUROPEAN RECONSTRUCTION.

RUSSIA, THIS INFORMANT SAID, HAS BEEN SHOWN TO BE MORE CONCERNED WITH PREVENTING THOSE EUROPEAN NATIONS NOT UNDER ITS CONTROL FROM WORKING TOGETHER THAN WITH THE RELIEF OF MISERY AND THE RETURN OF HEALTHY ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

ACCORDING TO RESPONSIBLE AMERICAN ESTIMATES OF SOVIET POLICY, THE KREMLIN HAS TWO PRIMARY OBJECTIVES IN EUROPE: (1) TO PREVENT THE FORMATION OF A WESTERN BLOC OR ANY ORGANIZATION OF STATES WHICH MIGHT BE THE BASIS FOR A BLOC. (2) TO KEEP THE CONTINENT DISORGANIZED BECAUSE COMMUNIST POLITICAL ACTIVITIES CAN BE CARRIED ON BETTER IN SUCH A CONDITION.

AS AMERICAN OFFICIALS SEE IT, MOLOTOV HAD TWO WAYS OF PROMOTING THESE OBJECTIVES AT PARIS. HE COULD FLATLY TURN DOWN COOPERATION WITH BRITAIN AND FRANCE IN CARRYING OUT THE MARSHALL PLAN FOR ECONOMIC RECOVERY, WHICH IS WHAT HE DID. OR HE COULD HAVE AGREED TO SOME KIND OF COOPERATION, THEN SOUGHT TO MODIFY, STALL OR HAMSTRING THE PLAN.

IT WAS THE LATTER ALTERNATIVE WHICH AUTHORITIES HERE EXPECTED HIM TO TAKE AFTER HE ONCE AGREED TO MEET WITH FOREIGN MINISTERS BEVIN OF BRITAIN AND BIDAULT OF FRANCE TO DISCUSS SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL'S

PROPOSALS.

AS IT TURNED OUT HE NOT ONLY REFUSED COOPERATION BUT THREATENED BRITAIN AND FRANCE BY SAYING, IN EFFECT, THAT THEY SHOULD BEWARD OF THE "CONSEQUENCES OF THEIR COOPERATION."

THIS MEANS, IN THE AMERICAN VIEW, THAT MOSCOW WILL NOW USE EVERY METHOD IT CONSIDERS FEASIBLE TO BLOCK THE MARSHALL PLAN AND PARTICULARLY WILL FIGHT IT THROUGH COMMUNIST PARTIES IN FRANCE AND ITALY. ON THE OTHER HAND, THERE SEEMS TO BE NO DOUBT THAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE ARE DETERMINED TO GO THROUGH WITH THEIR PROGRAM OF ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION WITH AS MANY COUNTRIES AS WILL PARTICIPATE AND THAT THE UNITED STATES WILL COOPERATE TO THE FULLEST EXTENT POSSIBLE.

BECAUSE OF THIS SOME AUTHORITIES SAY THAT MOLOTOV HAS ACTUALLY BROUGHT ABOUT THE VERY CONDITION WHICH HE MOST FEARED AND HAD AN OPPORTUNITY TO AVOID AT PARIS, THAT IS, THE BASIS FOR FORMATION OF A WESTERN BLOC.

AMONG AMERICAN EXPERTS WHO KNOW THE SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER THERE IS CONSIDERABLE QUESTION AS TO WHETHER MOLOTOV PERSONALLY FAVORED THE SOVIET POLICIES HE EXPRESSED AT PARIS.

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THE WASHINGTON BELIEF IS THAT HE PERSONNELY WOULD HAVE HESITATED LONG BEFORE DOING ANYTHING TO DAMAGE RUSSIAN PRESTIGE IN EUROPE BY OPPOSING AN ECONOMIC PROGRAM IN THE INTEREST OF EUROPEAN PEOPLES.

THUS IT IS SAID THAT THE RUSSIAN POLICIES PROBABLY WERE DICTATED BY THE SOVIET UNION'S POLITBUREAU WHOSE MEMBERS ARE UNFAMILIAR WITH THE WORLD BEYOND RUSSIA'S BORDERS AND CONSEQUENTLY ARE UNABLE TO CALCULATE ACCURATELY THE EFFECTS OF SUCH A COURSE AS MOLOTOV PURSUED AT PARIS.

THIS DOES NOT MEAN THERE IS ANY DEEP DIFFERENCE IN OPINION BETWEEN MOLOTOV AND THE POLITBUREAU ON BASIC RUSSIAN POLICIES, BUT THAT THERE MAY BE SOME DIFFERENCE AS TO THE BEST TACTICS TO USE IN CARRYING THEM OUT.

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(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME, SATURDAY, JULY 5)

BY FRANK CAREY

(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON, JULY 5-(AP)-THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION WAS TOLD TODAY BY A BOARD OF EMINENT AMERICAN SCIENTISTS THAT THERE IS AN "URGENT AND EXTENSIVE" NEED FOR FURTHER RESEARCH ON THE EFFECTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY RADIATIONS ON HUMAN LIFE IN PEACETIME AND WAR.

THE BOARD OF SEVEN RESEARCHERS--ESPECIALLY APPOINTED BY THE COMMISSION--DECLARED IN A REPORT MADE PUBLIC BY AMERICA'S ATOMIC ENERGY CHIEF, DAVID E.LILIENTHAL:

"BECAUSE THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION IS CHARGED BY LAW WITH THE EXCLUSIVE CONTROL OF MATERIALS, EQUIPMENT, PROCESSES AND INFORMATION WHICH ARE UNIQUE, CONSTANTLY DANGEROUS AND CERTAINLY NOT YET SUFFICIENTLY UNDERSTOOD, THE COMMISSION HAS EVERY REASON TO ASSUME EXTENSIVE RESPONSIBILITIES FOR FURTHER DEVELOPMENT AND STUDY OF THE EFFECTS OF PRODUCTS OF ATOMIC FISSION ON HUMAN LIFE."

THE NEED IS "URGENT," THE BOARD SAID, "BECAUSE OF THE EXTRAORDINARY DANGER OF EXPOSING LIVING CREATURES TO RADIOACTIVITY (AND) BECAUSE EFFECTIVE DEFENSIVE MEASURES (IN THE MILITARY SENSE) AGAINST RADIANT ENERGY ARE NOT YET KNOWN."

"FROM NOW ON," SAID THE REPORT, "WE SHALL MINE, TRANSPORT, PROCESS AND USE RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES AS SOURCES OF POWER, TOOLS FOR INVESTIGATION OF BIOLOGICAL PROCESSES, AND FOR THE TREATMENT OF DISEASE. THERE WILL THEREFORE BE INCESSANT DANGER IN HANDLING SUCH SUBSTANCES AND USING THEIR RADIOACTIVE PROPERTIES."

AND THE NEED IS "EXTENSIVE," THEIR REPORT SAID, BECAUSE--

"THE NUMBER OF RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES IS LARGE; MANY HAVE NEVER BEEN IDENTIFIED AS EXISTING IN NATURE. SUCH SUBSTANCES CALL FOR SUSPICIOUS STUDY. X X X IN ALL PROBABILITY THE DISCOVERY OF NEW SUBSTANCES AND NEW PRODUCTION METHODS WILL RAISE NEW RESEARCH PROBLEMS, THE SOLUTIONS OF WHICH ARE THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THEIR WORKERS IN THE FACTORIES AND THE PUBLIC IN THEIR ENVIRONS."

SPECIFICALLY, THE BOARD URGED THE COMMISSION TO: JUL 1947

1. EXPAND RESEARCH ON MEDICAL AND BIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY IN ITS OWN FACILITIES.

2. JOIN WITH THE ARMED FORCES, THE U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE AND OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES IN COOPERATIVE STUDIES.

3. GIVE SUPPORT, FINANCIAL OR OTHERWISE, TO UNIVERSITY RESEARCHES ON KINDRED PROBLEMS; AND CONTINUE TO PROVIDE RADIOACTIVE ISOTOPES FOR THE STUDY OF FUNDAMENTAL MEDICAL AND BIOLOGICAL PROBLEMS. (RADIOACTIVE ISOTOPES ARE MATERIALS WHICH EMIT "RAYS" AND THEREFORE CAN BE FOLLOWED BY THE "SIGNALS" THEY GIVE WHEN THEY ARE PLACED IN A HUMAN OR ANIMAL BODY OR A TEST TUBE.)

4. ESTABLISH FELLOWSHIPS FOR INDIVIDUALS IN THE FIELD OF ATOMIC RADIATION EFFECTS SO AS TO PROVIDE AN ADEQUATE CORPS OF "X X X YOUNG, AVAILABLE AND ACTIVE SCIENTISTS WITH CONTINUING EXPERIENCE IN ATOMIC FISSION, ITS DANGERS, AND ITS POTENTIALITIES X X X."

5. AVOID SECRECY IN THE FIELD OF BIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL RESEARCH, IN SO FAR AS IT IS COMPATIBLE WITH NATIONAL SECURITY.

6. ENCOURAGE PUBLICATION OF SCIENTIFIC PAPERS DEALING WITH THE SUBJECT, CONSISTENT WITH NATIONAL SECURITY.

THE BOARD SUGGESTED THAT IN THE INTERESTS OF PROGRESS IN MEDICINE AND BIOLOGY, STEPS BE TAKEN TO MAKE RADIOACTIVE ISOTOPES "AVAILABLE TO FOREIGN INVESTIGATORS."

"THE TIME IS APPROACHING," THE REPORT SAID, "WHEN THE SUPPLY OF ISOTOPES FOR THE STUDY OF FUNDAMENTAL BIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL PROBLEMS WILL MORE THAN MEET THE NEEDS OF AMERICAN INVESTIGATORS."

THE BOARD, KNOWN AS THE "MEDICAL BOARD OF REVIEW" OF THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION, CONSISTS OF: DR. ROBERT F.LOEB OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, CHAIRMAN; DR. DETLEV W. BRONK OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL; DR. WALLACE O.FENN, UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER PHYSIOLOGIST; DR. HERBERT S.GASSER, DIRECTOR OF THE ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH; DR. ERNEST W. GOODPASTURE, DEAN OF VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY'S SCHOOL OF MEDICINE; DR. ALAN GREGG, DIRECTOR FOR MEDICAL SCIENCES, ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION; AND DR. A.BAIRD HASTINGS, HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL PROFESSOR OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY.

"WITH AN ABSOLUTE MONOPOLY OF NEW AND POWERFUL TOOLS FOR RESEARCH AND IMPORTANT KNOWLEDGE, THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION HAS OBLIGATIONS TO SHARE ITS ACQUISITIONS WITH THE SCIENTIFIC WORLD WHEREVER SECURITY

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CONSIDERATIONS PERMIT," X X X THE REPORT SAID.

"THE POSSIBLE HAZARDS TO THE HEALTH OF HUMAN BEINGS, ANIMALS AND PLANTS, INCIDENT TO RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTION OF MATERIALS CONCERNED WITH ATOMIC POWER, MAKE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING THE NATURE OF SUCH HAZARDS, THEIR RECOGNITION AND CONTROL A SUBJECT FOR WHICH THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION MUST ASSUME PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY AT THIS TIME."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME, SATURDAY, JULY 5)

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JUL 1947

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 5 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, SATURDAY, JULY 5--EDITORS NOTE DATE)

BY OVID A. MARTIN

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, JULY 5-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN REPORTED TODAY THAT U.S. EXPORTS OF FOOD TO THE WORLD'S HUNGRY SET AN ALL-TIME RECORD IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, AND HE PROMISED CONTINUED AMERICAN AID.

HE INDICATED IN A STATEMENT, HOWEVER, THAT FUTURE ASSISTANCE WILL HAVE TO BE REDUCED IF CORN AND OTHER SUMMER-GROWN GRAIN CROPS ARE SHORT. THE CORN CROP HAS BEEN PLAGUED BY A WET, COOL SPRING AND BY DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS.

THE PRESIDENT SAID THE UNITED STATES EXPORTED 18,433,000 LONG TONS OR ABOUT 41,275,000,000 POUNDS DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.

"THIS," HE SAID, "IS THE LARGEST TOTAL OF FOOD EVER SHIPPED FROM ONE COUNTRY IN A SINGLE YEAR.

THE OLD RECORD OF 17,122,000 TONS WAS SET BY THE UNITED STATES A YEAR AGO.

WHILE CALLING ATTENTION TO THE UNITED STATES CONTRIBUTION TO "HUMAN NEEDS ABROAD," MR. TRUMAN SAID "WE MUST NOT LOSE SIGHT OF THE FACT THAT EVEN THE GREAT EFFORTS OF THIS AND OTHER EXPORTING COUNTRIES FELL SHORT OF MEETING URGENT POST-WAR NEEDS FOR FOOD."

"MILLIONS OF PEOPLE ARE STILL DESPERATELY HUNGRY," HE SAID. "WITHIN OUR ABILITY TO SHARE OUR RESOURCES, WE WILL CONTINUE TO DO OUR PART TO RELIEVE HUMAN SUFFERING AND TO HELP OTHER COUNTRIES TO HELP THEMSELVES.

THE PRESIDENT MADE HIS STATEMENT IN RELEASING A DETAILED REPORT ON FOOD EXPORTS BY THE CABINET COMMITTEE ON WORLD FOOD PROGRAMS. ITS MEMBERS ARE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE ANDERSON, SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL AND SECRETARY OF COMMERCE HARRIMAN.

BOTH MR. TRUMAN AND THE COMMITTEE CAREFULLY REFRAINED FROM MAKING DEFINITE EXPORT COMMITMENTS BEYOND AUGUST. THE GOVERNMENT ALREADY HAS MADE GRAIN EXPORT ALLOCATIONS FOR JULY AND AUGUST CALLING FOR SHIPMENTS AT RECENT HIGH LEVELS.

THE COMMITTEE REPORT SAID IT IS POSSIBLE TO CONTINUE LARGE GRAIN EXPORTS DURING THESE MONTHS BECAUSE OF PROSPECTS OF A RECORD-BREAKING WHEAT CROP.

BUT THIS COUNTRY, IT SAID, CANNOT EXPECT TO KEEP UP A HIGH LEVEL OF SHIPMENTS THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE YEAR IF THE TOTAL OF ALL AVAILABLE GRAIN IS SUBSTANTIALLY LOWERED BY REDUCTIONS IN OTHER GRAIN CROPS.

"THE SIZE OF THE FINAL EXPORTS WHICH WE CAN SAFELY SPARE FROM OUR GRAIN SUPPLIES FOR THE YEAR WILL, THEREFORE, DEPEND TO A CONSIDERABLE EXTENT UPON THE PRODUCTION OF CORN AND OTHER GRAINS, IN ADDITION TO WHEAT."

THE COMMITTEE ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT "IT IS HOPED THAT WE WILL BE ABLE TO APPROXIMATE THIS YEAR'S SHIPMENTS." IT SAID FINAL EXPORTS WILL BE GOVERNED ALSO BY TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR FINANCING EXPORTS.

MR. TRUMAN SAID THE RECORD SHIPMENTS COULD NOT HAVE BEEN MADE HAD THIS COUNTRY NOT BEEN "BLESSED LAST YEAR WITH THE MOST BOUNTIFUL HARVEST IN OUR HISTORY.

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"OUR FARMERS WORKED HARD TO PRODUCE RECORD CROPS. THE FOOD INDUSTRIES, THE RAILROADS, THE SHIPPING COMPANIES, AND THE GOVERNMENT AGENCIES COOPERATED TO MAKE POSSIBLE THIS MOVEMENT OF FOOD ON SCHEDULE FROM AMERICAN FARMS TO FOREIGN PORTS."

THE CABINET COMMITTEE SAID THE UNITED STATES HAD BEEN ABLE TO SET THE NEW ASSISTANCE RECORD WITHOUT "DEPRIVING OUR OWN PEOPLE OF ANY NEEDED FOOD SUPPLIES, AND WITHOUT ANY UNNECESSARY OR SERIOUS IMPACT ON THE DOMESTIC ECONOMY."

"OUR PEOPLE," THE REPORT SAID, "HAVE CONTINUED TO EAT AT RECORD OR NEAR-RECORD LEVELS--WELL ABOVE PRE-WAR AVERAGE."

THE GREAT BULK OF EXPORTS WAS GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS, PRINCIPALLY WHEAT AND FLOUR. GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS MADE UP ABOUT 81 PERCENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS BY VOLUME. ABOUT ONE-THIRD OF LAST YEAR'S WHEAT CROP WAS SENT ABROAD.

MEAT SHIPMENTS, TOTALING 224,000 TONS, MADE UP ABOUT 1.2 PERCENT OF EXPORTS AND WERE ABOUT 2.3 PERCENT OF THE COUNTRY'S TOTAL PRODUCTION FOR THE YEAR. SHIPMENTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS TOTALED 493,000 TONS AND REPRESENTED ABOUT 2.7 PERCENT
OF THE EXPORTS. FATS AND OILS, AT 233,000 TONS, MADE UP ABOUT 1.3 PERCENT OF SHIPMENTS.

THE REMAINDER, TOTALING 2,425,000 TONS OR 13 PERCENT, INCLUDED DRIED BEANS AND PEAS, FISH, EGGS, SUGAR, POULTRY, POTATOES, VEGETABLES, FRUITS AND NUTS.

LOOKING AHEAD TO FUTURE FOREIGN NEEDS, THE CABINET COMMITTEE SAID CROP PROSPECTS ABROAD HAVE BEEN REDUCED BY A SEVERE WINTER IN NORTHERN EUROPE. IT STATED, TOO, THAT WAR DEVASTATED AREAS HAVE BEEN SLOWER TO RECOVER THAN HAD BEEN EXPECTED.

"TODAY, ALMOST TWO YEARS AFTER THE FIGHTING STOPPED, WE KNOW THAT THE FOOD RELIEF JOB IS STILL UNFINISHED," IT SAID.

THE COMMITTEE SAID THE AMERICAN FOOD WAS SENT TO AREAS IN GREATEST NEED. IT GAVE THIS GENERAL BREAKDOWN OF EXPORTS:

ZONES OCCUPIED BY AMERICAN AND BRITISH MILITARY FORCES IN EUROPE, 3,481,000 LONG TONS OR ABOUT 18.9 PERCENT OF TOTAL SHIPMENTS; THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1,652,000 TONS OR ABOUT 9 PERCENT; ITALY, 1,349,000 TONS OR ABOUT 7.3 PERCENT; FRANCE AND FRENCH NORTH AFRICA 771,000 TONS OR ABOUT 4.2 PERCENT; BELGIUM 614,000 TONS OR ABOUT 3.3 PERCENT; NETHERLANDS 600,000 OR ABOUT 3.3 PERCENT; AND ALL OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES COMBINED 2,678,000 OR ABOUT 14.5 PERCENT.

IN THE FAR EAST, JAPAN AND KOREA RECEIVED 1,642,000 LONG TONS OR ABOUT 8.9 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL. INDIA RECEIVED 1,003,000 OR ABOUT 5.4 PERCENT; THE PHILIPPINES, 523,000 OR 2.8 PERCENT; CHINA 238,000 OR 1.3 PERCENT; THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, 102,000 OR ABOUT .5 PERCENT. THE LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS RECEIVED 2,322,000 OR ABOUT 12.6 PERCENT, AND ALL OTHER COUNTRIES, 1,454,000 OR ABOUT 8 PERCENT.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 5 P.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME, SATURDAY, JULY 5)

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(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 12:30 P.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME FRIDAY JULY 4)
TRUMAN TEXT
(ADVANCE) (WX) CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., JULY 4-(AP)-FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF AN INDEPENDENCE DAY ADDRESS TODAY BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN (ABOUT 1,600):

IT IS FITTING THAT WE SHOULD COME TO MONTICELLO TO CELEBRATE THE ANNIVERSARY OF OUR INDEPENDENCE. HERE LIVED THOMAS JEFFERSON, AUTHOR OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. HERE THOMAS JEFFERSON DIED ON JULY 4, 1826, FIFTY YEARS FROM THE DAY THE DECLARATION WAS ADOPTED BY THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS AND PROCLAIMED TO THE WORLD.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE WAS AN EXPRESSION OF DEMOCRATIC PHILOSOPHY THAT SUSTAINED AMERICAN PATRIOTS DURING THE REVOLUTION AND HAS EVER SINCE INSPIRED MEN TO FIGHT TO THE DEATH FOR THEIR "UNALIENABLE RIGHTS."

THE STANDARD PHRASE USED BY WRITERS OF JEFFERSON'S DAY TO DESCRIBE MAN'S ESSENTIAL RIGHTS WAS "LIFE, LIBERTY AND PROPERTY." BUT TO JEFFERSON, HUMAN RIGHTS WERE MORE IMPORTANT THAN PROPERTY RIGHTS, AND THE PHRASE, AS HE WROTE IT IN THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, BECAME "LIFE, LIBERTY AND THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS."

THE LAWS AND THE TRADITIONS OF THE COLONIES IN 1776 WERE DESIGNED TO SUPPORT A MONARCHIAL SYSTEM RATHER THAN A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY. TO THOMAS JEFFERSON THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION WAS FAR MORE THAN A STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE. IT WAS A STRUGGLE FOR DEMOCRACY.

WITHIN A FEW WEEKS AFTER INDEPENDENCE HAD BEEN PROCLAIMED AT PHILADELPHIA, JEFFERSON RESIGNED HIS SEAT IN THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS AND RETURNED TO HIS PLACE IN THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE. THERE HE BEGAN HIS MONUMENTAL WORK OF LAYING THE FOUNDATION OF AN INDEPENDENT DEMOCRACY.

WITHIN A FEW YEARS THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE, UNDER JEFFERSON'S LEADERSHIP, INSTITUTED FULL RELIGIOUS FREEDOM, ABOLISHED THE LAWS WHICH HAD PERMITTED GREAT ESTATES TO PASS UNDIVIDED FROM GENERATION TO GENERATION, PROHIBITED THE IMPORTATION OF SLAVES, REVISED THE CIVIL AND CRIMINAL CODE OF LAWS, AND ESTABLISHED A GENERAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC EDUCATION. THESE ACTS, ACCORDING TO JEFFERSON, ERADICATED EVERY FIBER OF ANCIENT AND FUTURE ARISTOCRACY. THESE ACTS FORMED THE BASIS FOR A TRULY DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT.

JEFFERSON KNEW THAT IT WAS NECESSARY TO PROVIDE IN LAW THE REQUISITES FOR THE SURVIVAL OF AN INDEPENDENT DEMOCRACY. HE KNEW THAT IT WAS NOT ENOUGH MERELY TO SET FORTH A DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

TWO YEARS AGO THE UNITED STATES AND FIFTY OTHER NATIONS JOINED IN SIGNING THAT GREAT DECLARATION OF INTER-DEPENDENCE KNOWN AS THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS. WE DID SO BECAUSE WE HAD LEARNED, AT STAGGERING COST, THAT THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD CANNOT LIVE IN PEACE AND PROSPERITY IF, AT THE SAME TIME, THEY TRY TO LIVE IN ISOLATION. WE HAVE LEARNED THAT NATIONS ARE INTER-DEPENDENT, AND THAT RECOGNITION OF OUR DEPENDENCE UPON ONE ANOTHER IS ESSENTIAL TO LIFE, LIBERTY AND THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS OF ALL MANKIND.

IT IS NOW THE DUTY OF ALL NATIONS TO CONVERGE THEIR POLICIES TOWARD COMMON GOALS OF PEACE. OF COURSE, WE CANNOT EXPECT ALL NATIONS, WITH DIFFERENT HISTORIES, INSTITUTIONS, AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS, TO AGREE AT ONCE UPON COMMON IDEALS AND POLICIES. BUT IT IS NOT TOO MUCH TO EXPECT THAT ALL NATIONS SHOULD CREATE, EACH WITHIN ITS OWN BORDERS, THE REQUISITIES FOR THE GROWTH OF WORLD-WIDE HARMONY.

THE FIRST REQUISITE OF PEACE AMONG NATIONS IS COMMON ADHERENCE TO THE PRINCIPLE THAT GOVERNMENTS DERIVE THEIR JUST POWERS FROM THE CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED. THERE MUST BE GENUINE EFFORT TO TRANSLATE THAT PRINCIPLE INTO REALITY.

THE RESPECTIVE CONSTITUTIONS OF VIRTUALLY ALL MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SUBSCRIBE TO THE PROPOSITION THAT GOVERNMENTS DERIVE THEIR JUST POWERS FROM THE CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED. IN MANY COUNTRIES HOWEVER, PROGRESS TOWARD THAT GOAL IS EXTREMELY SLOW. IN OTHER COUNTRIES, PROGRESS IN THAT DIRECTION IS NON-EXISTENT. AND IN STILL OTHERS, THE COURSE OF GOVERNMENT IS IN THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION.

IT IS NECESSARY, IF WE ARE TO HAVE PEACE, THAT THE PEOPLES OF THE EARTH KNOW EACH OTHER, THAT THEY TRADE WITH EACH OTHER AND TRUST EACH OTHER, AND THAT THEY MOVE TOWARD COMMON IDEALS. AND YET, WHEN GOVERNMENTS DO NOT DERIVE THEIR POWERS FROM THE CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED, THESE REQUIREMENTS ARE USUALLY DENIED, AND PEOPLES ARE KEPT IN ISOLATION.

THE STRONGER THE VOICE OF A PEOPLE IN THE FORMULATION OF NATIONAL POLICIES, THE LESS THE DANGER OF AGGRESSION. WHEN ALL GOVERNMENTS DERIVE THEIR JUST POWERS FROM THE CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED, THERE WILL BE ENDURING PEACE.

A SECOND REQUISITE OF PEACE AMONG NATIONS IS COMMON RESPECT FOR BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS. JEFFERSON KNEW THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RESPECT FOR THESE RIGHTS AND PEACEFUL DEMOCRACY. WE SEE TODAY WITH EQUAL CLARITY THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE MAINTENANCE OF WORLD PEACE. SO LONG AS THE BASIC RIGHTS OF MEN ARE DENIED IN ANY SUBSTANTIAL PORTION OF THE EARTH, MEN EVERYWHERE MUST LIVE IN FEAR OF THEIR OWN RIGHTS AND THEIR OWN SECURITY.

WE HAVE LEARNED MUCH IN THE LAST FIFTEEN YEARS FROM GERMANY, ITALY AND JAPAN ABOUT THE INTIMATE RELATIONSHIP OF DICTATORSHIP, AGGRESSION, AND THE LOSS OF HUMAN RIGHTS. THE PROBLEM OF PROTECTING HUMAN RIGHTS HAS BEEN RECOGNIZED IN THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS, AND A COMMISSION IS STUDYING THE SUBJECT AT THIS TIME.

NO COUNTRY HAS YET REACHED THE ABSOLUTE IN PROTECTING HUMAN RIGHTS. IN ALL COUNTRIES, CERTAINLY INCLUDING OUR OWN, THERE IS MUCH TO BE ACCOMPLISHED. THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE WILL DEPEND TO AN IMPORTANT DEGREE UPON THE PROGRESS THAT IS MADE WITHIN NATIONS AND BY THE UNITED NATIONS IN PROTECTING HUMAN RIGHTS.

THE THIRD REQUISITE OF PEACE IS THE FREE AND FULL EXCHANGE OF KNOWLEDGE, IDEAS AND INFORMATION AMONG THE PEOPLES OF THE EARTH, AND MAXIMUM FREEDOM IN INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL AND COMMUNICATION.

JEFFERSON WELL UNDERSTOOD THIS PRINCIPLE. ON ONE OCCASION HE SAID, "IF A NATION EXPECTS TO BE IGNORANT AND FREE IN A STATE OF PEACE, IT EXPECTS WHAT NEVER WAS AND NEVER WILL BE." TODAY, WE CAN PARAPHRASE THESE WORDS IN INTERNATIONAL TERMS AS FOLLOWS: "IF THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD EXPECT TO LIVE IN IGNORANCE AND SUSPICION OF EACH OTHER IN A STATE OF PEACE, THEY EXPECT WHAT NEVER WAS AND NEVER WILL BE."

MANY MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS HAVE JOINTLY CREATED AND NOW SUPPORT THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROMITING THE FREE EXCHANGE OF IDEAS AND INFORMATION AMONG THE PEOPLES OF THE EARTH. IN THE PREAMBLE TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THIS ORGANIZATION THE MEMBER NATIONS HAVE DECLARED THAT "THE WIDE DIFFUSION OF CULTURE AND THE EDUCATION OF HUMANITY FOR JUSTICE AND LIBERTY AND PEACE X X X CONSTITUTE A SACRED DUTY WHICH ALL THE NATIONS MUST FULFILL." (MOH2)

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THE UNITED STATES HAS TAKEN A LEADING ROLE IN FURTHERING THIS IDEAL. WE BELIEVE THAT IT IS ESSENTIAL TO A PEACEFUL AND PROSPEROUS WORLD. WE BELIEVE THAT COMMON KNOWLEDGE AND UNDERSTANDING AMONG MEN CAN BE GREATLY EXPANDED IN THE YEARS TO COME. WE HAVE THE MECHANICAL FACILITIES--THE RADIO, TELEVISION, AIRPLANES--FOR THE CREATION OF A WORLD-WIDE CULTURE. WE HAVE ONLY TO SET THEM TO WORK FOR INTERNATIONAL GOOD.

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UNFORTUNATELY, A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES MAINTAIN BARRIERS AGAINST THE FLOW OF INFORMATION AND IDEAS INTO, OR OUT OF, THEIR TERRITORIES. MANY OF THEM RESTRICT INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL. SOME OF HEM, BEHIND BARRIERS OF THEIR OWN CREATION, PRESENT TO THEIR CITIZENS CAREFULLY SELECTED OR DISTORTED VERSIONS OF THE FACTS ABOUT OTHER COUNTRIES. THEY TEACH AND BROADCAST DISTRUST AND SCORN OF THEIR NEIGHBORS.

THESE ACTIVITIES OF ORGANIZED MISTRUST LEAD THE PEOPLE AWAY FROM PEACE AND UNITY. THEY ARE A FAR CRY FROM CONTRIBUTING TO THE FULL AND FREE EXCHANGE OF KNOWLEDGE AND IDEAS WHICH WE NEED IF WE ARE TO HAVE A PEACEFUL WORLD.

THE FIRST STEP TO END IGNORANCE AND SUSPICION WOULD BE TO STOP PROPAGANDA ATTACKS UPON OTHER NATIONS. THE SECOND STEP WOULD BE TO LET DOWN THE BARRIERS TO INFORMATION, IDEAS, AND TRAVEL. THE FINAL STEP WOULD BE TO COOPERATE WITH OTHER NATIONS WHO ARE SO EARNESTLY ENDEAVORING TO INCREASE FRIENDLY UNDERSTANDING AMONG MEN.

HERE AT THE HOME OF THOMAS JEFFERSON, WHO DEDICATED HIS LIFE TO LIBERTY, EDUCATION, AND INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM, I APPEAL TO ALL NATIONS AND TO ALL PEOPLES TO BREAK DOWN THE ARTIFICIAL BARRIERS THAT SEPARATE THEM. I APPEAL FOR TOLERANCE AND RESTRAINT IN THE MUTUAL RELATIONS OF NATIONS AND PEOPLES. AND I APPEAL FOR A FREE FLOW OF KNOWLEDGE AND IDEASTHAT ALONE CAN LEAD TO A HARMONIOUS WORLD.

THE FOURTH REQUISITE OF PEACE IS THAT NATIONS SHALL DEVISE THEIR ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL POLICIES TO SUPPORT A WORLD ECONOMY RATHER THAN SEPARATE NATIONALISTIC ECONOMIES.

IT IS IMPORTANT TO RECOGNIZE THAT THE UNITED STATES HAS HEAVY RESPONSIBILITIES HERE. THE UNITED STATES IS THE GREATEST INDUSTRIAL NATION OF THE WORLD, THE LEADING EXPORTER OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, AND THE GREATEST CREDITOR NATION. EUROPE AND ASIA, ON THE OTHER HAND, HAVE BEEN DEVASTATED BY WAR, AND WITH INSUFFICIENT FUNDS AND MATERIALS ARE STRUGGLING DESPERATELY WITH MOUNTAINOUS PROBLEMS OF RECONSTRUCTION. IN THIS SITUATION THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL POLICIES MAINTAINED BY THE UNITED STATES ARE OF CRUCIAL IMPORTANCE.

WE HAVE CONTRIBUTED NEARLY TWENTY BILLION DOLLARS SINCE THE WAR TO WORLD RELIEF, RECONSTRUCTION, AND STABILIZATION. WE HAVE TAKEN THE LEAD IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE WORLD BANK AND THE WORLD STABILIZATION FUND. WE HAVE COOPERATED FULLY IN THE WORK OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS. WE HAVE AUTHORIZED AID TO GREECE AND TURKEY. WE HAVE MADE GENEROUS LOANS THROUGH OUR EXPORT-IMPORT BANK. AND WE HAVE SUGGESTED TO EUROPEAN NATIONS THAT FURTHER REQUESTS FOR AMERICAN AID SHOULD BE ON THE BASIS OF A SOUND PLAN FOR EUROPEAN RECONSTRUCTION.

OUR REPRESENTATIVES ARE IN GENEVA NEGOTIATING A SERIES OF TARIFF-REDUCING TRADE AGREEMENTS. THEY ARE SEEKING AGREEMENT WITH OTHER NATIONS ON THE CHARTER OF AN INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANIZATION DESIGNED TO BRING FAIRNESS AND A SPIRIT OF COOPERATION INTO THE TRADE RELATIONS OF NATIONS.

I BELIEVE THAT THE UNITED STATES IS LIVING UP TO ITS RESPONSIBILITIES FOR CREATING THE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF PEACE. WE MUST REALIZE THAT THESE RESPONSIBILITIES ARE CONTINUOUS. EVEN THE EMERGENCY ASPECTS OF THE JOB ARE NOT YET BEHIND US.

IT IS NOT ENOUGH, HOWEVER, FOR ONE NATION TO LIVE UP TO ITS RESPONSIBILITIES FOR AIDING RECONSTRUCTION AND FOR COOPERATING IN THE PRODUCTION AND THE EXCHANGE OF GOODS. THE COOPERATION OF ALL NATIONS IS NECESSARY IF THE JOB IS TO BE DONE. TO THE EXTENT THAT ANY NATION FALLS BEHIND, TO THAT EXTENT WILL URGENT NEEDS FOR FOOD, CLOTHING AND SHELTER REMAIN UNFILLED.

YET, CERTAIN NATIONS TODAY ARE WITHHOLDING THEIR SUPPORT OF RECONSTRUCTION PLANS ON THE GROUND THAT THIS WOULD MEAN INTERFERENCE BY SOME NATIONS IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF OTHERS. THIS IS AS FALLACIOUS AS THE REFUSAL OF A MAN TO ENTER A PROFITABLE BUSINESS PARTNERSHIP ON THE GROUND THAT IT WOULD INVOLVE INTERFERENCE IN HIS PRIVATE AFFAIRS.

SURELY AFTER TWO WORLD WARS, NATIONS SHOULD HAVE LEARNED THE FOLLY OF A NATIONALISM SO EXTREME AS TO BLOCK COOPERATIVE ECONOMIC PLANNING AMONG NATIONS FOR PEACEFUL RECONSTRUCTION.

THE LIFE OF THOMAS JEFFERSON DEMONSTRATES, TO A REMARKABLE DEGREE, THE STRENGTH AND POWER OF TRUTH.

HE BELIEVED, WITH DEEP CONVICTION, THAT IN THIS YOUNG NATION THE SURVIVAL OF FREEDOM DEPENDED UPON THE SURVIVAL OF TRUTH.

AND SO IT IS WITH THE WORLD.

AS THE SPIRIT OF FREEDOM AND THE SPIRIT OF TRUTH SPREAD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, SO SHALL THERE BE UNDERSTANDING AND JUSTICE AMONG MEN.

THIS IS THE FOUNDATION FOR PEACE--A PEACE WHICH IS NOT MERELY THE ABSENCE OF WAR, BUT A DEEP, LASTING PEACE BUILT UPON MUTUAL RESPECT AND TOLERANCE.

OUR GOAL MUST BE--NOT PEACE IN OUR TIME--BUT PEACE FOR ALL TIME.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 12:30 P.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME TODAY FRIDAY JULY 3)

SU1249AED

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RENT Q AND A (1500)

WASHINGTON, JULY 3-(AP)-THE OFFICE OF RENT CONTROL TODAY ISSUED THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON THE 1947 HOUSING AND RENT ACT WHICH WENT INTO EFFECT JULY 1:

LEASE TO INCREASE MAXIMUM RENTS

1. Q: MUST A TENANT SIGN A LEASE PROVIDING FOR A 15 PERCENT INCREASE IN RENT?

A: NO. THE HOUSING AND RENT ACT OF 1947 PROVIDES THAT SUCH AGREEMENT MUST BE VOLUNTARY. THE TENANT WHO DOES NOT SIGN SUCH LEASE IS STILL PROTECTED BY THE RENT REGULATIONS.

2. Q: MAY A TENANT BE EVICTED IF HE REFUSES TO SIGN A LEASE UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE NEW ACT?

A: NO. THE SIGNING OF SUCH LEASE MUST BE VOLUNTARY, AND A TENANT MAY BE EVICTED ONLY FOR ONE OF THE FIVE SPECIFIED CAUSES SET FORTH IN THE HOUSING AND RENT ACT OF 1947.

3. Q: IF A TENANT DOES NOT SIGN A LEASE PROVIDING FOR AN INCREASED

RENT UP TO 15 PERCENT, WHAT IS THE MAXIMUM RENT HE MUST PAY AFTER JULY 1, 1947 AND AS LONG AS THE PRESENT ACT CONTINUES IN EFFECT?

A: THE MAXIMUM RENT IN EFFECT ON JUNE 30, 1947, AS MODIFIED BY ANY SUBSEQUENT ORDER OF THE RENT DIRECTOR.

4. Q: IF A TENANT DOES NOT CHOOSE TO SIGN A LEASE PROVIDING FOR AN INCREASE RENT, AND HE IS THREATENED OR COERCED BY THE LANDLORD, WHAT ACTION SHOULD THE TENANT TAKE?

A: THE TENANT SHOULD IMMEDIATELY REPORT SUCH MATTER TO THE AREA RENT OFFICE.

5. Q: HOW MAY A LANDLORD INCREASE HIS RENT BY NOT MORE THAN 15 PERCENT AS PROVIDED IN THE ACT?

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A: A LANDLORD MAY INCREASE HIS RENT BY NO MORE THAN 15 PERCENT OVER THE MAXIMUM RENT IF HIS TENANT, ON OR BEFORE DECEMBER 31, 1947, VOLUNTARILY ENTERS INTO A WRITTEN LEASE EXPIRING ON OR AFTER DECEMBER 31, 1948, PROVIDED THAT HE COMPLIES WITH THE FILING REQUIREMENTS STATED IN THE ANSWER TO QUESTION 7.

6. Q: IF A LANDLORD AND TENANT MAKE AN ORAL AGREEMENT FOR A RENT INCREASE OF NOT MORE THAN 15 PERCENT WITHOUT SIGNING A WRITTEN LEASE, DOES THIS INCREASE THE MAXIMUM RENT?

A: NO. NO INCREASE IN THE MAXIMUM RENT OF THE UNIT IS PERMISSIBLE BASED ON AN ORAL AGREEMENT; THERE MUST BE THE VOLUNTARY SIGNING OF A WRITTEN LEASE.

7: Q: MUST A LANDLORD FILE A PETITION OR OBTAIN APPROVAL OF THE LEAS FROM THE AREA RENT OFFICE BEFORE HE MAY COLLECT THE RENT PROVIDED FOR IN THE NEW LEASE?

A: NO. HOWEVER, A COPY OF THE LEASE AND THREE COPIES OF THE REGISTRATION OF LEASE MUST BE FILED WITH THE AREA RENT OFFICE WITHIN FIFTEEN DAYS AFTER THE DATE OF EXECUTION OF THE LEASE. IF THIS IS NOT DONE, THE LEASE DOES NOT CHANGE THE MAXIMUM RENT. REGISTRATION OF LEASE FORMS ARE AVAILABLE AT AREA RENT OFFICES.

8. Q: DOES THE NEW RENT AUTOMATICALLY GO INTO EFFECT ON THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE LEASE?

A: YES, PROVIDED THE LANDLORD MEETS THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE ACT AND FILES WITH THE AREA RENT OFFICE ONE COPY OF THE LEASE AND THREE COPIES OF THE REGISTRATION OF LEASE WITHIN FIFTEEN DAYS AFTER ITS DATE OF EXECUTION.

9. Q: DOES THE AREA RENT OFFICE ISSUE AN ORDER INCREASING THE MAXIMUM RENT AS PROVIDED IN THE NEW LEASE?

A: NO.

10. Q: MUST THE INCREASE IN RENT PROVIDED FOR IN THE LEASE BE IN THE AMOUNT OF 15 PERCENT?

A: NO. IT MAY NOT BE MORE THAN 15 PERCENT BUT IT MAY BE IN ANY LESSER AMOUNT.

11. Q: WHAT IS THE BASE RENT TO WHICH THE RENT INCREASE PROVIDED FOR IN THE LEASE IS ADDED?

A: THE MAXIMUM RENT IN EFFECT IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE LEASE.

12. Q: IF A MAXIMUM RENT IS INCREASED BY ORDER OF THE RENT OFFICE AFTER JULY 1, 1947, MAY THE LANDLORD, ON OR BEFORE DECEMBER 31, 1947, ENTER INTO A LEASE INCREASING THE RENT BY AN ADDITIONAL 15 PERCENT?

A: YES, SINCE THE 15 PERCENT MAY BE ADDED TO THE MAXIMUM RENT WHICH WOULD OTHERWISE APPLY UNDER THE RENT REGULATIONS.

13. Q: IN A LEASE VALID WHICH PROVIDES FOR A 15 PERCENT RENT INCREASE BUT ALSO PROVIDES THAT THE TENANT MUST PAY FOR UTILITIES FORMERLY PAID FOR BY THE LANDLORD?

A: NO. THE LEASE MUST NOT CONTAIN A PROVISION DECREASING THE ESSENTIAL SERVICES, FURNITURE, FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT OTHERWISE REQUIRED BY THE REGULATION PRIOR TO THE EXECUTION OF THE LEASE OR DECREASING OTHER SERVICES, FURNITURE, FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT TO A DEGREE SUBSTANTIALLY LESS THAN THAT REQUIRED BY THE REGULATION PRIOR TO THE EXECUTION OF THE LEASE.

14. Q: MAY A LEASE CONTAIN AN OPTION ON THE PART OF THE TENANT TO TERMINATE THE LEASE PRIOR TO THE EXPIRATION DATE OF THE LEASE?

A: YES.

15. Q: MAY A LEASE CONTAIN AN ESCALATOR CLAUSE WHICH PROVIDES FOR A RENT TO TAKE EFFECT AFTER DECEMBER 31, 1948, WHICH IS MORE THAN THE RENT PROVIDED IN THE LEASE FOR THE PERIOD PRIOR TO JANUARY 1, 1949?

A: NO.

16. Q: MAY A LEASE CONTAIN AN OPTION ON THE PART OF THE LANDLORD TO TERMINATE THE LEASE AT WILL?

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A: NO.

17. Q: AFTER SIGNING A LEASE A TENANT WISHES SOME INCREASED SERVICE SUCH AS A GARAGE OR HOT WATER AND IS WILLING TO PAY FOR IT. MAY THE LANDLORD OBTAIN A RENT INCREASE FOR INCREASED SERVICES BY FILING A PETITION?

A: NO. THE MAXIMUM RENT ESTABLISHED BY A VALID LEASE CANNOT BE CHANGED BY ORDER OF THE RENT OFFICE. THIS INCLUDES HARDSHIP CASES.

18. Q: A LEASE PROVIDES THAT IT IS TERMINATED IF THE TENANT FAILS TO KEEP HIS GARBAGE PAIL TWO FEET AND TWO INCHES FROM THE FENCE. IS THIS A VALID LEASE?

A: NO. THIS IS A PROVISION WHICH CLEARLY HAS THE INTENT OF CIRCUMVENTING OR EVADING THE PURPOSES OF THE ACT.

RENT ADVISORY BOARDS

1. Q: HOW IS A RENT ADVISORY BOARD APPOINTED?

A: BY THE HOUSING EXPEDITER FROM RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE RESPECTI GOVERNORS.

2. Q: WILL THERE BE A RENT ADVISORY BOARD FOR EACH DEFENSE-RENTAL AREA?

A: YES. THERE WILL INITIALLY BE AT LEAST ONE BOARD OF NOT LESS THAN FIVE MEMBERS FOR EACH DEFENSE-RENTAL AREA.

3. Q: WHAT ARE THE FUNCTIONS OF A RENT ADVISORY BOARD?

A: THE BOARD WILL CONSIDER THOSE CASES PRESENTED BY EITHER LANDLORD OR TENANT WHICH IT DEEMS WORTHY OF CONSIDERATION AND WILL MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THEIR DISPOSAL TO THE AREA RENT DIRECTOR. THE BOARD WILL ALSO MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS DIRECTLY TO THE HOUSING EXPEDITER ON (A) DECONTROL OF THE DEFENSE-RENTAL AREA OR ANY PORTION THEREOF, (B) THE ADEQUACY OF THE GENERAL RENT LEVEL IN THE AREA, AND (C) OPERATIONS GENERALLY OF THE LOCAL RENT OFFICE, WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO HARDSHIP CASES.

4. Q: MUST THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BOARD BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ACT AND RENT REGULATIONS IN ORDER TO BE ACCEPTABLE?

A: IN ORDER TO BE ACCEPTABLE THE BOARD'S RECOMMENDATIONS MUST BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ACT AND RENT REGULATIONS AS CONSTRUED IN OFFICIAL INTERPRETATIONS AND IN APPLICABLE DECISIONS OF THE EMERGENCY COURT OF APPEALS. (more)

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EVICTIONS:

1. Q: IF A LANDLORD NOTIFIES A TENANT TO VACATE A DWELLING UNIT, MUST THE TENANT MOVE?

A: NO. THE LANDLORD MUST GO INTO A LOCAL COURT AND PROVE THAT HE HAS GROUND FOR SUCH ACTION UNDER SECTION 209 (A) OF THE HOUSING AND RENT ACT OF 1947.

2. Q: DOES A LANDLORD HAVE TO PETITION THE RENT OFFICE FOR A CERTIFICATE RELATING TO EVICTION AFTER JULY 1, 1947?

A: NO. EVICTION CERTIFICATES ARE NO LONGER NEEDED.

3. Q: WILL THERE BE WAITING PERIODS PROVIDED FOR IN EVICTION CASES?

A: THAT WILL BE DETERMINED BY THE LOCAL COURTS.

4. Q: MAY A TENANT NOW PROTEST HIS EVICTION TO THE HOUSING ADMINISTRATOR?

A: NO.

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5. Q: MAY A LANDLORD PROCEED IN COURT TO EVICT A TENANT FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONVERTING THE DWELLING UNIT FOR COMMERCIAL USE?

A: NO.

6. Q: IS THERE ANY DOWN-PAYMENT REQUIREMENT IN EFFECT AFTER JULY 1, 1947 IN CONNECTION WITH THE PURCHASE OF A TENANT-OCCUPIED DWELLING WHERE THE PURCHASER WISHES TO EVICT FOR HIS OWN OCCUPANCY?

A: NO. THE HOUSING AND RENT ACT OF 1947 DOES NOT REQUIRE THE PURCHASER TO MAKE A DOWN PAYMENT AND HE MAY PROCEED IN A LOCAL COURT TO EVICT HIS TENANT IF HE SEEKS IN GOOD FAITH POSSESSION OF SUCH HOUSING ACCOMMODATIONS FOR HIS IMMEDIATE AND PERSONAL USE AND OCCUPANCY AS HOUSING ACCOMMODATIONS.

COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT:

1. Q: IF A TENANT IS OVERCHARGED, DOES HE HAVE THE RIGHT TO SUE FOR TREBLE DAMAGES?

A: YES. THE TENANT MAY BRING AN INDEPENDENT CIVIL SUIT FOR RECOVERY OF TREBLE DAMAGES OR $50 WHICHEVER IS GREATER PLUS COSTS AND REASONABLE ATTORNEY'S FEES.

DECONTROL OF CERTAIN TYPES OF ACCOMMODATIONS:

1. Q: WHAT ACCOMMODATIONS ARE ELIGIBLE FOR DECONTROL ON AND AFTER JULY 1, 1947?

A: THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF ACCOMMODATIONS ARE ELIGIBLE FOR DECONTROL:

(A) ALL MOTOR COURTS

(B) TOURIST HOMES SERVING TRANSIENT GUESTS EXCLUSIVELY.

(C) NEW CONSTRUCTION AND CONVERSIONS COMPLETED AFTER FEBRUARY 1, 1947, EXCEPT FOR CERTAIN UNITS CONSTRUCTED UNDER THE VETERANS EMERGENCY HOUSING PROGRAM.

(D) UNITS NOT RENT BETWEEN FEBRUARY 1, 1945 AND JANUARY 31, 1947.

(E) ALL ACCOMMODATIONS IN HOTELS AND OTHER ESTABLISHMENTS EXCEPT:

(1) ACCOMMODATIONS WHICH WERE OCCUPIED ON JUNE 30, 1947 BY PERSONS WHO WERE NOT PROVIDED WITH CUSTOMARY HOTEL SERVICES SUCH AS MAID SERVICE, FURNISHING AND LAUNDERING OF LINEN, TELEPHONE AND SECRETARIAL OR DESK SERVICE, USE AND UPKEEP OF FURNITURE AND FIXTURES, AND BELL-BOY SERVICE, AND

(2) ALL SELF-CONTAINED DWELLING UNITS (INCLUDING KITCHEN AND BATHROOM) IN ANY ESTABLISHMENT IN WHICH THE TOTAL NUMBER OF SELF-CONTAINED DWELLING UNITS (INCLUDING KITCHEN AND BATHROOM RENTED ON JUNE 30, 1947

FOR OTHER THAN A DAILY TERM WAS 75 PERCENT OR MORE OF THE LOAL NUMBER OF UNITS IN THE ESTABLISHMENTTHE ACCOMMODATIONS IN THE TWO GROUPS OF EXCEPTIONS ABOVE REMAIN UNDER RENT CONTROL.

2. Q: WHAT IS THE DEFINITION OF "CONVERSION" FOR THE PURPOSES OF DECONTROL?

A: "CONVERSION" MEANS EITHER A CHANGE IN A STRUCTURE FROM A NON-HOUSING TO A HOUSING USE OR A STRUCTURAL CHANGE IN A RESIDENTIAL UNIT OR UNITS INVOLVING SUBSTANTIAL ALTERATIONS OR REMODELING AND RESULTING IN THE CREATION OF ADDITIONAL HOUSING ACCOMMODATIONS.

3. Q: WHAT IS THE PROPER PROCEDURE FOR SECURING DECONTROL OF ACCOMMODATIONS ELIGIBLE FOR DECONTROL?

A: THE LANDLORD SHOULD OBTAIN THE PROPER DECONTROL REPORT OR APPLICATION FORM FROM THE AREA RENT OFFICE AND FILE SUCH FORMS IN DUPLICATE WITH THAT OFFICE WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER JULY 1, 1947, OR THE DATE OF FIRST RENTING SUBSEQUENT TO JULY 1, 1947.

4. Q: IF A LANDLORD FILES THE CORRECT DECONTROL FORM WITHIN THE REQUIRED PERIOD FOR ACCOMMODATIONS ELIGIBLE FOR DECONTROL WHEN IS THE DECONTROL EFFECTIVE?

A: THE ACCOMMODATIONS ARE DECONTROLLED AS OF JULY 1, 1947, OR AS OF THE DATE OF FIRST RENTING AFTER JULY 1, 1947, WHICHEVER IS APPLICABLE.

5. Q: IF THE LANDLORD DOES NOT FILE THE DECONTROL FORM WITHIN THE REQUIRED PERIOD, ARE THE ACCOMMODATIONS DECONTROLLED?

A: NO. THEY REMAIN UNDER CONTROL UNTIL THE DATE ON WHICH THE PROPER DECONTROL FORM IS FILED.

F. GENERAL

1. Q: DOES THE HOUSING AND RENT ACT OF 1947 PROVIDE FOR A GENERAL INCREASE IN RENTS?

A: NO. THE MAXIMUM RENTS IN EFFECT ON JUNE 30, 1947 PREVAIL.

2. Q: FOR WHAT PERIOD OF TIME IS RENT CONTROL EXTENDED BY THE HOUSING AND RENT ACT OF 1947?

A: RENT CONTROL IS EXTENDED UNTIL FEBRUARY 29, 1948.

J/VH753PED

GREAT LAKES,ILL., JULY 3-(AP)-REAR ADM. J. CARY JONES,U.S.N., WILL RELIEVE VICE ADM. GEORGE D. MURRAY, U.S.N., AS COMMANDANT OF THE NINTH NAVAL DISTRICT ON JULY 17, THE NAVY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

MURRAY, WHO COMMANDED THE AIRCRAFT CARRIER ENTERPRISE DURING THE WAR, HAS BEEN COMMANDANT SINCE MARCH, 1946. JONES SERVED WITH BOTH THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC FLEETS DURING THE WAR AND HIS LAST ASSIGNMENT WAS IN THE OFFICE OF CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS, WASHINGTON.

THE NINTH NAVAL DISTRICT, LARGEST IN THE UNITED STATES, CONSISTS OF NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, NEBRASKA, KANSAS, MINNESOTA, IOWA, MISSOURI, WISCONSIN, ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, INDIANA, OHIO AND KENTUCKY.

EG223PCD

CHAPEL HILL, N.C., JULY 3-(AP)-MAINTENANCE OF WORLD PEACE IS GOING TO DEPEND IN A LARGE MEASURE UPON THE SUCCESS OF THE UNITED NATIONS' NEWEST INFANT, THE UN EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION, DR.GEORGE D.STODDARD, PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS SAID IN AN ADDRESS TODAY.

DR.STODDARD WAS CHAIRMAN OF THE UNITED STATES EDUCATION COMMISSION WHICH VISITED JAPAN LAST YEAR.

SPEAKING AT A GENERAL CONVOCATION AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, DR.STODDARD SAID THE COMMISSION WHICH HE HEADED HAD CONCLUDED THERE IS A GOOD CHANCE DEMOCRACY WILL SUCCEED IN JAPAN, PROVIDED THE EDUCATIONAL POLICIES FORMULATED AND PUT INTO PRACTICE SINCE THE WAR ARE CONTINUED AND PROVIDED THAT NATION'S ECONOMY IS REORGANIZED AND PLACED ON A SOUND BASIS.

MAKING A STRONG PLEA FOR WHOLEHEARTED SUPPORT OF THE RECENTLY INAUGURATED UNESCO PROGRAM, STODDARD ASSERTED THAT "AS EDUCATION GOES, SO GOES THE COUNTRY, OR MORE ACCURATELY, SO HAS GONE THE COUNTRY."

HE SAID THE TEACHING AND DISCIPLINE IN THE PRE-NAZI HOMES WILL MAKE THE APPLICATION OF THE UNESCO PROGRAM MORE DIFFICULT IN GERMANY THAN IN JAPAN.

POINTING OUT THAT IGNORANCE OF EACH OTHER'S WAYS AND LIVES HAS BEEN A COMMON CAUSE FOR WAR AMONG NATIONS THROUGHOUT THE HISTORY OF MANKIND, PRESIDENT STODDARD ASSERTED THAT UNESCO, TO SUCCEED, "MUST BE WILLING TO FIGHT HARD WITH ALL ITS WEAPONS--THE WEAPONS OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND CULTURE."

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YELLOW SPRINGS, O., JULY 3-(AP)-LOUIS DOLIVET, EDITOR OF THE UNITED NATIONS WORLD, A MAGAZINE PUBLISHED IN FOUR LANGUAGES, OPENS ANTIOCH COLLEGE'S INSTITUTE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS HERE TONIGHT.

DOLIVET, FORMER MEMBER OF THE FRENCH AIR CORPS, EDITS EDITIONS OF HIS MAGAZINE IN ENGLISH, FRENCH, SPANISH AND CHINESE.

OTHER SPEAKERS AT THE TEN-DAY INSTITUTE INCLUDE:

FRITZ STERNBERG, EXONOMIST WHO HAS PREDICTED "A DEPRESSION THAT WILL MAKE THE 1929 AFFAIR LOOK LIKE ONE OF THOSE FRIENDLY RECESSIONS;" F.WILHELM SOLLMAN, WHO EDITED AN ANTI-NAZI NEWSPAPER IN THE SAAR BASIN UNTIL HITLER'S TROOPS MOVED IN, AND DOROTHY KENYON, U.S.DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN.

PRESIDENT WILLIAM E.STEVENSON OF OBERLIN COLLEGE, A FORMER NEW YORK CORPORATION ATTORNEY, IS SCHEDULED FOR AN ADDRESS ON FREE ENTERPRISE AND LARRY BRANDON, A DAIRY FARMER AND OFFICIAL OF THE INDIANA FARM BUREAU, ALSO IS ON THE PROGRAM.

INSTITUTE FACULTY MEMBERS INCLUDE: RANJIT CHETSINGH, DIRECTOR OF THE QUAKER CENTER IN DELHI, INDIA; E.RAYMOND WILSON, LONG-TIME RESIDENT OF JAPAN; BERTRAM WOLFE, FORMER NEWS ANALYST FROM RUSSIA, SPAIN AND MEXICO; RAYFORD LOGAN, DEAN OF HOWARD UNIVERSITY'S GRADUATE SCHOOL, AND MILTON MAYER, CHICAGO UNIVERSITY LECTURER AND AUTHOR.

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NEW YORK, JULY 3-(AP)-WARREN R.AUSTIN, UNITED STATES DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS, TODAY DEPOSITED THE OFFICIAL U.S. RATIFICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION WITH TRYGVE LIE, U.N. SECRETARY GENERAL, IN A BRIEF CEREMONY.

THE ORGANIZATION WILL "HELP DIRECTLY NEARLY A MILLION REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS TO FIND HOMES AND USEFUL WORK, AND AN OPPORTUNITY TO LIVE OUT THEIR LIVES IN PEACE AND HAPPINESS," AUSTIN SAID IN A STATEMENT.

MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, HEAD OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS, WITNESSED THE FORMAL RATIFICATION.

UNDER TERMS OF A MEASURE APPROVING AMERICAN PARTICIPATION IN THE I.R.O. AS PASSED BY THE U.S. SENATE JUNE 27, THE UNITED STATES WILL CONTRIBUTE A MAXIMUM OF $73,500,000, OR ABOUT 45 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL ESTIMATED NEEDED TO CARE FOR EUROPE'S HOMELESS.

AMERICAN APPROVAL OF THE PROPOSAL WAS EXPECTED TO BRING SPEEDY ACCEPTANCE BY OTHERS OF 15 QUALIFIED NATIONS WHOSE ACTION IS NECESSARY TO BRING THE ORGANIZATION INTO EXISTENCE.

IN ACKNOWLEDGING UNITED NATIONS RATIFICATION, LIE SAID THAT "THOUSANDS OF MEN AND WOMEN WILL BE HAPPIER THAN THEY HAVE BEEN IN MONTHS TO KNOW THAT THE UNITED STATES MEANS SOMETHING TO THEM."

AUSTIN SAID U.S. RATIFICATION "DEMONSTRATES ONCE AGAIN THE WHOLE-HEARTED DEVOTION THAT THE PEOPLE AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES HAVE FOR THE CAUSE OF THE UNITED NATIONS. XXX THIS HUMAN SERVICE ORGANIZED AND MAINTAINED THROUGH THE UNITED NATIONS FORMS ONE OF THE BASTIONS OF COLLECTIVE SECURITY."

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JUL 1947

LAKE SUCCESS, JULY 3-(AP)-ANDREI A.GROMYKO, SOVIET DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS WAS ASKED HOW HE PLANS TO SPEND JULY 4. SMILING, HE SAID HE BELIEVED HE WOULD "STORE UP ENERGY" FOR NEXT WEEK'S HEAVY SCHEDULE IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND U.N. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION.

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Truman Assails Russia's Stand on Marshall Plan; Soviet Warned by Bevin

JUL 1947

REDS' ARGUMENTS ARE 'FALLACIOUS,' PRESIDENT SAYS

Foolish to Cold-Shoulder European Reconstruction, He Declares.

CALLS FOR TOLERANCE

Urges Nations to Break Down Artificial Barriers That Separate Them.

Exclusive to Herald

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 4—(AP) President Truman pleading for barriers down among all nations of the world, took Russia to task in vigorous and unmistakable terms today for "fallacious" arguments against Secretary Marshall's plan for economic recovery in Europe.

Without mentioning the Soviet Union by name, Mr. Truman left no doubt of his meaning when he declared in an Independence Day address:

"Certain nations are withholding their support of reconstruction plans on the ground that this would mean interference by some nations in the internal affairs of others.

Raps Russia's Stand

"This is as fallacious as the refusal of a man to enter a profitable business partnership on the ground that it would involve interference in his private affairs."

Coupled with this evident reference to Russia's withdrawal from the Paris economic conference—called to discuss Marshall's plan for U. S. aid on a basis of European self-help—Mr. Truman declared in solemn and measured tones:

"I appeal to all nations and all peoples to break down the artificial barriers that separate them.

"I appeal for tolerance and restraint in the mutual relations of nations and peoples. And I appeal for a free flow of knowledge and ideas that alone can lead to a harmonious world."

Speaking from the steps of historic "Monticello," the home of Thomas Jefferson, Mr. Truman declared his belief that "organized mistrust" leads the world "away from peace and unity."

His address, marking the 171st anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, made these salient points:

Folly of Extreme Nationalism

1. After two world wars, nations should have learned "the folly of a nationalism so extreme as to block economic planning among nations for peaceful reconstruction."

2. The cooperation "of all nations" is necessary for reconstruction and the production and exchange of goods."

3. An important step to assure world peace would be "to stop propaganda attacks upon other nations."

4. All nations should "let down the barriers to information, ideas and travel."

Another major requisite of peace, he declared, "is that nations shall devise their economic and financial policies to support a world economy rather than separate nationalistic economies."

To the extent that "any nation falls behind" in that program, he said, "to that extent will urgent needs for food, clothing and shelter remain unfilfilled."

This country, he said, "learned at staggering cost" from world war II "that the nations of the world cannot live in peace and prosperity if, at the same time, they try to live in isolation."

"We have learned that nations are inter-dependent, and that recognition of our dependence upon one another is essential to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness of all mankind."

Mr. Truman said that "of course we cannot expect all nations with different histories, institutions and economic conditions to agree at once upon common ideals and policies," but, he said:

"It is not too much to expect that all nations should create each within its own borders the requisites for the growth of world-wide harmony."

First Requisite of Peace

The first requisite of peace, he said, is "common adherence to the principle that governments derive their just powers from the governed" and "there must be genuine effort to translate that principle into reality."

Mr. Truman said that in many countries, however, "progress toward that goal is extremely slow. In other countries, progress in that direction is non-existent. And in still others, the course of government is in the opposite direction."

Assailing secrecy and distortion in some nations, Mr. Truman said:

"Unfortunately, a number of countries maintain barriers against the flow of information and ideas into, or out of, their territories.

"Many of them restrict international travel. Some of them, behind barriers of their own creation, present to their citizens carefully selected or distorted versions of the facts about other countries. They teach and broadcast distrust and scorn of their neighbors."

Following the address, Mr. Truman laid a wreath on the nearby tomb of Jefferson and visited the University of Virginia where he lunched at the Colonnade Club as guest of President Colgate W. Darden, former governor, and Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., former secretary of state, now rector of the university.

"Hi, Mr. President"

While strolling to the club from the rotunda along the lawns through applauding crowds the President was hailed with a "Hi, Mr. President" from three-year-old Hedgeman Smith of Charlottesville.

The President scooped the child up in his arms to the crowd's delight. He picked him up a second time when photographers pressed for more pictures, telling them to "fire away."

The President, a guest at the Georgian style country house of Stanley Woodward, State Department chief of protocol, paid a visit to a second shrine this afternoon, calling at Ash Lawn, home of President James Monroe.

He will drive back to Washington Sunday.

The President who likes to drive when away from Washington, took the wheel of a black secret service convertible on the trip from the Woodward residence to the Monroe estate.

Later in the afternoon he drove to the alumni hall of the University of Virginia to look in on a get-together for newspaper and radio correspondents and photographers where Fleet Admiral W. F. Halsey, chairman of the university's development fund, was host.

Mr. Truman returned to Woodward's house from the party, planning to remain there for the night. No plans were announced for tomorrow.

Charlottesville, Va., July 4 (AP)—Following is a partial text of President Truman's Independence Day address here:

It is fitting that we should come to Monticello to celebrate the anniversary of our independence. Here lived Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence. Here Thomas Jefferson died on July 4, 1826, 50 years from the day the declaration was adopted by the Continental Congress and proclaimed to the world.

The Declaration of Independence was an expression of democratic philosophy that sustained American patriots during the revolution and has ever since inspired men to fight to the death for their "unalienable rights."

The standard phrase used by writers of Jefferson's day to describe man's essential rights was "life, liberty and property." But to Jefferson, human rights were more important than property rights, and the phrase, as he wrote it in the Declaration of Independence, became "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Struggle For Democracy

The laws and the traditions of the colonies in 1776 were designed to support a monarchial system rather than a democratic society. To Thomas Jefferson the American revolution was far more than a struggle for independence. It was a struggle for democracy.

Within a few weeks after independence had been proclaimed at Philadelphia, Jefferson resigned his seat in the Continental Congress and returned to his place in the Virginia Legislature. There he began his monumental work of laying the foundation of an independent democracy. . . .

Jefferson knew that it was necessary to provide in law the requisites for the survival of an independent democracy. He knew that it was not enough merely to set forth a Declaration of Independence.

Two years ago the United States and fifty other nations joined in signing that great declaration of interdependence known as the Charter of the United Nations. We did so because we had learned, at staggering cost, that the nations of the world cannot live in peace and prosperity if, at the same time, they try to live in isolation.

We have learned that nations are interdependent, and that recognition of our dependence upon one another is essential to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness of all mankind.

It is now the duty of all nations to converge their policies toward common goals of peace. Of course, we cannot expect all nations, with different histories, institutions and economic conditions, to agree at once upon common ideals and policies. But it is not too much to expect that all nations should create, each within its own borders, the requisites for the growth of world-wide harmony.

The first requisite of peace among nations is common adherence to the principle that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. There must be genuine effort to translate that principle into reality.

Less Danger Of Aggression

The respective constitutions of virtually all members of the United Nations subscribe to the proposition that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. In many countries, however, progress toward that goal is extremely slow. In other countries, progress in that direction is nonexistent. And in still others, the course of government is in the opposite direction.

It is necessary, if we are to have peace, that the peoples of the earth know each other, that they trade with each other and trust each other, and that they move toward common ideals. And yet, when governments do not derive their powers from the consent of the governed, these requirements are usually denied, and peoples are kept in isolation.

The stronger the voice of a people in the formulation of national policies, the less the danger of aggression. When all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, there will be enduring peace.

Much To Be Accomplished

A second requisite of peace among nations is common respect for basic human rights. Jefferson knew the relationship between respect for these rights and peaceful democracy. We see today with equal clarity the relationship between respect for human rights and the maintenance of world peace. So long as the basic rights of men are denied in any substantial portion of the earth, men everywhere must live in fear of their own rights and their own security.

We have learned much in the last fifteen years from Germany, Italy and Japan about the intimate relationship of dictatorship, aggression, and the loss of human rights. The problem of protecting human rights has been recognized in the Charter of the United Nations, and a commission is studying the subject at this time.

No country has yet reached the absolute in protecting human rights. In all countries, certainly including our own, there is much to be accomplished. The maintenance of peace will depend to an important degree upon the progress that is made within nations and by the United Nations in protecting human rights.

Requisite Of Peace

The third requisite of peace is the free and full exchange of knowledge, ideas and information among the peoples of the earth, and maximum freedom in international travel and communication.

Jefferson well understood this principle. On one occasion he said, "If a nation expects to be ignorant and free in a state of peace, it expects what never was and never will be." Today, we can paraphrase these words in international terms as follows: "If the nations of the world expect to live in ignorance and suspicion of each other in a state of peace, they expect what never was and never will be."

Many members of the United Nations have jointly created and now support the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for the purpose of promoting the free exchange of ideas and information among the peoples of the earth.

In the preamble to the constitution of this organization the member nations have declared that "the wide diffusion of culture and the education of humanity for justice and liberty and peace . . . constitute a sacred duty which all the nations must fulfill."

The United States has taken a leading role in furthering this ideal. We believe that it is essential to a peaceful and prosperous world. We believe that common knowledge and understanding among men can be greatly expanded in the years to come. We have the mechanical facilities—the radio, television, airplanes—for the creation of a world-wide culture. We have only to set them to work for international good.

Unfortunately, a number of countries maintain barriers against the flow of information and ideas into, or out of, their territories. Many of them restrict international travel. Some of them, behind barriers of their own creation, present to their citizens carefully selected or distorted versions of the facts about other countries. They teach and broadcast distrust and scorn of their neighbors.

These activities of organized mistrust lead the people away from peace and unity. They are a far cry from contributing to the full and free exchange of knowledge and ideas which we need if we are to have a peaceful world.

Would End Ignorance

The first step to end ignorance and suspicion would be to stop propaganda attacks upon other nations. The second step would be to let down the barriers to information, ideas, and travel. The final step would be to co-operate with other nations who are so earnestly endeavoring to increase friendly understanding among men.

Here at the home of Thomas Jefferson, who dedicated his life to liberty, education and intellectual freedom, I appeal to all nations and to all peoples to break down the artificial barriers that separate them. I appeal for tolerance and restraint in the mutual relations of nations and peoples. And I appeal for a

free flow of knowledge and ideas that alone can lead to a harmonious world.

The fourth requisite of peace is that nations shall devise their economic and financial policies to support a world economy rather than separate nationalistic economies.

It is important to recognize that the United States has heavy responsibilities here. The United States is the greatest industrial nation of the world, the leading exporter of agricultural products, and the greatest creditor nation.

Europe and Asia, on the other hand, have been devastated by war, and with insufficient funds and materials are struggling desperately with mountainous problems of reconstruction. In this situation the economic and financial policies maintained by the United States are of crucial importance.

We have contributed nearly $20,000,000,000 since the war to world relief, reconstruction, and stabilization. We have taken the lead in the establishment of the World Bank and the World Stabilization Fund. We have co-operated fully in the work of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

We have authorized aid to Greece and Turkey. We have made generous loans through our Export-Import Bank. And we have suggested to European nations that further requests for American aid should be on the basis of a sound plan for European reconstruction.

Responsibility Noted

Our representatives are in Geneva negotiating a series of tariff-reducing trade agreements. They are seeking agreement with other nations on the charter of an international trade organization designed to bring fairness and a spirit of co-operation into the trade relations of nations.

I believe that the United States is living up to its responsibilities for creating the economic conditions of peace. We must realize that these responsibilities are continuous. Even the emergency aspects of the job are not yet behind us.

It is not enough, however, for one nation to live up to its responsibilities for aiding reconstruction and for co-operating in the production and the exchange of goods. The co-operation of all nations is necessary if the job is to be done. To the extent that any nation falls behind, to that extent will urgent needs for food, clothing and shelter remain unfilled.

Yet, certain nations today are withholding their support of reconstruction plans on the ground that this would mean interference by some nations in the internal affairs of others. This is as fallacious as the refusal of a man to enter a profitable business partnership on the ground that it would involve interference in his private affairs.

Surely after two world wars, nations should have learned the folly of a nationalism so extreme as to block co-operative economic planning among nations for peaceful reconstruction.

The life of Thomas Jefferson demonstrates, to a remarkable degree, the strength and power of truth.

Foundation For Peace

He believed, with deep conviction, that in this young nation the survival of freedom depended upon the survival of truth.

And so it is with the world.

As the spirit of freedom and the spirit of truth spread throughout the world, so shall there be understanding and justice among men.

This is the foundation for peace—a peace which is not merely the absence of war, but a deep, lasting peace built upon mutual respect and tolerance.

Our goal must be—not peace in our time—but peace for all time.

'Hi, Mr. President,' Shouts 3-Year-Old

Charlottesville, Va., July 4 (AP)—Three-year-old Hedgman Smith's spontaneous dash into President Truman's arms as he shouted "Hi, Mr. President" captured the fancy of an Independence Day crowd at the University of Virginia today.

Mr. Truman was walking along "The Lawns" between the Rotunda of the university and the Colonnade Club when the incident occurred.

"Hi, Mr. President! Hi, Mr. President!" came a child's voice from the crowd.

Suddenly, little Hedgman eluded the grasp of his father, William A. Smith, pharmacist at the university hospital, and dashed up to the Chief Executive, still shouting "Hi, Mr. President!"

Grinning, Mr. Truman scooped the boy into his arms to the delight of the crowd which formed a big circle around them.

Eisenhower Cites Vicksburg As Object Lesson In Isolation

Vicksburg, Miss., July 4 (AP)—General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower cited as an object lesson for world co-operation here today the history of this ancient citadel of the South, whose last conquering general 84 years ago became President of the United States.

As honor speaker at the Carnival of the Confederacy in Vicksburg, Eisenhower attributed failure of the cause of the South in the Civil War to isolation from the remainder of the world. He offered this as an example for the present necessity for international interplay.

Has No Political Aspirations

But of the presidential possibilities wrapped up in the history that was recalled today—the surrender of Vicksburg on July 4, 1863, to Gen. U. S. Grant, the eighteenth chief executive—Eisenhower drew no comparisons.

In answer to questions at a news conference as to his "possible aspiration," the general said:

"I wouldn't have the effrontery to say I wouldn't be president of the United States. No one has asked me."

He followed immediately with a reiteration of his previously-expressed position that he has no political aspirations.

The five-star general, in his address before thousands gathered before the Warren county courthouse, recalled the bitter memories of the surrender to Grant, because of which this "Gibralter of the Confederacy" refused to celebrate Independence Day until after victory in Europe in 1945.

Vicksburg fell to Grant's 75,000 men, after a 47-day siege, during which mule meat became a table luxury for the bedraggled Confederates. But today General Eisenhower was welcomed with open arms. Eisenhower declared that "just as Vicksburg was a crucible where differences were fired and joined into a strong and inseparable national unity, so the last war, which ended with an inferno of destruction, can be the start of a world union for peace."

He said the spirit, skill and stamina of the Army of the South were outweighted by a fact that "must be accepted as an axiom in world relations."

"A nation's success in war and in peace demands participation in the community of nations," he added.

Welcomed By Governor, Mayor

The General was welcomed by Gov. Fielding L. Wright and Mayor E. W. Haning, who told the distinguished visitor that "Vicksburg recognizes you as its real conquerer and gladly accepts unconditional surrender."

Earlier, the General personally swore in 52 army recruits. He viewed a parade of more than 30 floats and an airshow featuring B-29s and sixteen jet-propelled planes.

This, the third annual Vicksburg carnival of the Confederacy, is being observed as a three-day fete, with queen, and an air show, fireworks and other gay events.

Jackson Doesn't Expect War

Chautauqua, N.Y., July 4 (AP)—Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson declared today that he did "not expect the resumption of warfare in my time," and termed forecasts of another war "regrettable" and "vicious."

Jackson, chief Allied prosecutor at the Nuernberg trial of major Nazi war criminals, declared in an address before 7,000 persons at the annual Chautaugua Institution Independence Day observance that the trial had justified itself by setting "a precedent for the future."

He Is Not Worried

"We cannot know what influence it will have on the future," he said, "but it will make a little more secure the lives of the people on this earth.

"I am not worried that it will be put to a test soon. There is a no more regrettable and no more vicious thing than the talk now going on that another war is inevitable.

"People do not want to resume warfare. Repeatedly hearing voices telling us of another war is hard to understand. Government leaders of Russia, no more than the leaders of the United States, want to resume war. Russia wants to get everything she can without war. Unless we blunder into war, I do not expect the resumption of warfare in my time."

"One World" Doesn't Exist

Jackson said that "one world" did not exist so far as the thinking of the various peoples was concerned and that American democracy could not be reconciled to any form of police state, but added:

"If we go to war again and further diminish our own resources on the battlefield, we shall upset our own system. We might remove communism somewhere else and get it here."

Paris Communist Paper Assails Truman Speech

Paris, July 4 (AP)—The pro-Communist newspaper *Ce Soir*, ignoring release restrictions, published extracts of an advance text of President Truman's Charlottesville address more than six hours before the address was to be delivered today, heading it:

"A violent speech by President Truman lays bare the anti-Soviet speech in which the three-party (Paric economic) discussions were conducted."

Some other papers in France and Italy subsequently followed suit in releasing the President's words before the delivery time, 12.30 P.M. (E.S.T.) despite cautionary notes from news agencies.

An editor of *Ce Soir* said it was decided to ignore the "hold for release" instructions on its story, sent by a European news agency, because *Ce Soir* had been "beaten six times in three months" by rival papers which he declared had failed to observe release restrictions on other stories.

EUROPE JOINS IN OBSERVANCE

U.S. Fighting Men Missed In Fourth Celebration

London, July 4 (AP)—Americans in Europe observed in scattered celebrations today the one hundred and seventy-first anniversary of their independence.

The festivities were a far cry from the mass demonstrations of recent years participated in by millions of American fighting men on Europe's soil.

Nowhere were the thinned ranks of the Yanks more noticeable than in Germany. A year ago the occupation army put on its greatest postwar display of armed strength, with tanks, armored vehicles and thousands of troops passing through crowded streets.

Small Ceremony At Frankfurt

Today, at United States headquarters in Frankfurst, the Army fell back within its barbed-wire inclosure for a small decoration ceremony watched by a few hundred officers and their families. A 48-gun salute boomed over the city and Actress Rita Hayworth attended the traditional baseball game.

In Bucharest, within the Soviet sphere, Col. Clarence N. Culp, chief of the United States mission to Romania, told the Society of Friends of the United States that "a new declaration of independence, world-wide — independence from political ideologies—and more human rights, which the founding fathers referred to as 'inalienable rights,' are most needed today."

He said that "the tranquility which all men deserve everywhere after these past years will not be forthcoming through extreme political measures of extremists juggling politics."

Douglas Gives Garden Party

In London United States Ambassador and Mrs. Lewis W. Douglas greeted more than 3,000 guests at a garden party attended by Prime Minister Attlee and other Cabinet members, as well as the "American colony."

In France the only American military uniforms to be seen were those of the graves registration command, which sponsored modest observations at its various stations. The largest group of the command paraded at its depot on the Ile St. Germaine.

Brief French-American ceremonies were held in Paris at the Arc de Triomphe and at the Washington statue in the Place d'Iena. Later Americans met for the annual open house of Ambassador and Mrs. Jefferson Caffery. At Nice the France-United States of America Association held a service in memory of President Roosevelt at the American church.

Reception In Warsaw

The few Americans in Warsaw attended a reception at the Embassy where they were greeted by *Charge d'Affaires* Gerald Keith. Ambassador Stanton Griffis was en route from Prague, where he held conversations with Ambassador Laurance A. Steinhardt.

In Rome Independence Day coincided with the signing of an Italian-American agreement for providing food for Italy under the recently enacted United States foreign relief program. Later Mrs. Juan D. Perón, wife of the Argentine president, visited United States Ambassador James Dunn and wished him a "happy Fourth of July." The visit was suggested by her husband, who asked that she extend his felicitations to the United States Ambassador.

Soviet Turnout Poor

Moscow, July 4 (AP)—Walter B. Smith, United States Ambassador, invited 140 Soviet guests to his Fourth of July reception today, but only a handful attended.

Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Foreign Minister, was not present and the highest ranking guest from the Foreign Office was Y. A. Malik, Deputy Foreign Minister.

The whole American colony, consisting of about 150 persons, turned out, as well as a large number from other foreign embassies and legations.

Bevin

London, July 4 (AP)—Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, said tonight he was glad that American colonists whipped the British.

He spoke jocularly at an Independence Day dinner here at which Lewis Douglas, United States Ambassador, presided, saying:

"We are here to celebrate your victory and our defeat. Thank you for defeating us, producing as a result the wonderful United States of America.

"You can have your Revolution, your Bunker Hill and your Yorktown, but nothing will ever separate us now, whatever they do."

He did not identify "they."

Churchill

Hartford, Conn., July 4 (AP)—Winston Churchill, wartime Prime Minister of Great Britain, was elected today as a member of the Connecticut Chapter, Society of the Cincinnati—an organization of descendants of officers in the American Army which fought England in the Revolutionary War.

He was the first Englishman to be made a member of the society.

Churchill, who qualified as a great-great-grandson of Lieut. Reuben Murray, of Guilford, said in a letter read at the annual meeting here that he would be happy to accept membership.

British Craft To Visit East And Pacific Ports

London, July 4 (AP)—British naval vessels will visit a large number of United States, Canadian and Alaskan ports during the summer cruise of the America and West Indies squadron in the next three months, the Admiralty said today.

Flying the flag of the commander-in-chief, Admiral Sir William Tennant, the cruiser Sheffield will visit "principal East Coast" ports in the United States in mid-September, and will be joined by the sloop Snipe in visits to Boston and New York. The Snipe also will call at Washington.

The cruiser Kenya will call at San Francisco on its way to Bermuda after visiting Alaskan ports and taking part in British Columbia's Navy Week in August. The Kenya will be joined at San Francisco by the sloop Sparrow. Both vessels will visit cities on the Pacific Coast of the United States, Canada and Mexico.

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Don't Provoke Britain, Bevin Warns Russia

London, July 4 (AP)—Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, discussing Britain's desires for peace, warned Russia tonight against provocations and carrying provocations "too far."

In an address before the American Society, he said that "a lot of our friends in the world seem to think that the British obsession for peace entitles them to make provocations.

"They must not be surprised—and indeed the evidence of the last two struggles indicates—that you can carry provocation too far.

"The people will one day say, 'we are tired of this.' There comes a moment when we say, 'we have had enough.'

Loves Russian People

"I say to my friends, 'don't provoke the situation.'"

"I love the Russian people," Bevin continued in his address commemorating the American Independence Day. "The ordinary man and woman of the world wants peace. Why split the world on some ideology, or such things as maternal determinism or Christian religion?

"America and Britain will continue to think alike. I beg the great American continent to go on with its great mission. As long as I am Foreign Secretary I will work with you. You can organize materialistic determinism because you can reduce it to a science and get people to obey.

"You cannot organize liberty in the same way. It is a spiritual thing which you cannot determine in a book of rules.

Spirit Of Humanity

"It is a great spirit of humanity. . . . I will work with you. My country will do all it can to harmonize with you."

Bevin said that the "correct description of the present conflict going on in the world is that you have going on one side a materialistic conception of history and on the other hand—there are we Anglo-Saxons who believe in liberty."

"Sometimes," he said, "people describe Britain as the awkward squad. As an old trade-union leader I say that most of my men have marched on the pavement. They won't be directed and ordered and as long as we maintain that great spirit of liberty, there will be a greater prize than material gain.

Marshall Speech Hailed

"At Harvard University, Marshall [United States Secretary of State] made a great speech. The United States wants us to devise a plan in which everybody can settle things on the basis of reason, discussion and facts.

"I think this is misunderstood by a lot of our friends in the world."

The Foreign Secretary rejected the suggestion that the Marshall plan would limit the sovereignty of European states.

"It is said that we want to interfere with the sovereignties of peoples," he said. "We run no feuds. We don't determine governments. We don't appoint prime ministers. We don't do anything of the kind."

Called "Sheer Nonsense"

He described talk of "dollar diplomacy" as "sheer nonsense." Observing that the United States is "disposed to generosity in the distribution of its largess," the Foreign Secretary declared: "Speaking for the British people, I say to Mr. Marshall, 'we take you and the American nation at your word. We do not question it.'"

Of France, Bevin said:

"America and Britain never gave France a chance at the end of the last war. I appeal to my American and British friends, for God's sake give France a chance to come back. She has a great spirit and great culture and wonderful powers of recuperation, and statesmen today who are standing up to all the opposition and internal difficulties.

"Now is the time to bring France back to her soul. M. Bidault, that dear little man, has proved courageous as leader of the resistance movement."

Bevin pleaded for the United States to stand fast.

"America and Britain will continue to think alike," he said. "I beg of the great American continent to go on with its great mission. You can organize materialistic determinism because you can reduce it to a science and get people to obey.

"You cannot organize liberty in the same way. It is a spiritual thing which you cannot determine in a book of rules.

"It is a great spirit of humanity. x x x I will work with you. My country will do all it can to harmonize with you."

Seaman Wins Bequest He Risked to Join War

LONDON, July 4 (AP).—A twenty-two-year-old American who joined the United States Merchant Marine during the war at the risk of losing a $20,000 inheritance was praised for his patriotism by a British judge today.

He also will get—three years from now—the $20,000.

When Henry Samuel Demarest, of Swingalong Plantation, Wilson, La., was ten his British grandfather created a 5,000-pound ($20,000) trust for him. The interest was to be used for his education and he was to get the principal when he became twenty-five.

However, Mr. Demarest was to be educated in England and was not to leave that country until his twenty-first birthday, except for three-month vacations.

At the time of the Peal Harbor attack Mr. Demarest, an Oxford student, joined the Merchant Marine at the age of seventeen and remained away from England for a long period.

Reinstating him as his grandfather's heir, Justic Wynn P. Parry said the decision to violate terms of the will "does nothing but rebound in the highest degree to his credit."

2,426 Merchant Ships Lost By Britain In War

London, July 4 (AP)—Britain lost 2,426 merchant ships, with a gross tonnage of 11,331,933, during World War II, the Admiralty announced today.

More than half this toll, 1,332 vessels, was exacted by German submarines. Only 383 ships were sunk by enemy aircraft. The worst year of the war was 1941, when Britain lost 717 ships.

The losses averaged 41 a month, compared with a monthly average of 95 during World War I, but the average tonnage sunk each month was about the same in both wars—215,000 gross tons.

5 NATIONS ACCEPT AID PARLEY BIDS

Britain, France Ask For Decisions By Thursday

Paris, July 4 (AP)—Twenty-two nations of Europe were asked by Britain and France today to decide within six days whether to join in drafting the continental reconstruction program under the Marshall proposal and officials of five governments promptly, announced their acceptance.

Reports from four countries indicated that they, too, would join in international planning for economic rehabilitation.

No official replies had yet been submitted, but announcements of acceptance of the invitation were made in Denmark, Greece, the Netherlands, Portugal and Italy, while official comment in Eire, Switzerland, Turkey and Belgium strongly indicated their representatives also would be present.

Determination Emphasized

Emphasizing their determination to go ahead despite Soviet warnings that such action would split Europe in two and "lead to no good results," the two countries asked the smaller states to reply by July 10 to notes inviting them to attend a conference in Paris July 12.

At that meeting the notes said, an international organization for economic recovery is to be formed, with its first meeting scheduled for July 15 in Paris to go to work on a co-ordinated program as suggested by Gen. George C. Marshall, Secretary of State, July 5.

The so-called "Communist-fringe" states seemed to be shying away. Polish newspapers voiced support for the rejection of the Marshall plan by Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister.

British newspapers predicted that if the Russian decision turns out to be an irrevocable one, then the eastern European states very probably will take the same stand and keep out of the projected British-French organization.

A British Foreign Office spokesman, however, warned Russia indirectly today against "influencing" any state in their free choice in the matter. He said Molotov, at the recent Paris meeting, strongly stressed the principle that great powers should not infringe on the sovereignty of small powers or exercise any form of interference in their internal affairs.

An Excellent Principle

"This," he commented at a news conference, "is an excellent principle. We hope that all European governments invited to Paris on July 12 will be left completely free and uninfluenced by every great power to make their own decision in their own and their people's interests and in accordance with what they deem to be their economic needs."

Today's joint invitation, transmitted by the French Foreign Ministry, was accompanied by the text of a six-point British-French proposal for European economic co-operation which the July 12 conference will be asked to support.

Four Subcommittees

It envisages creation of an overall international steering committee—such as that proposed to the three-power parley here Tuesday by Georges Bidault, French Foreign Minister, and rejected by Molotov—and four subcommittees dealing with food and agriculture, power and fuel, metal industries and transportation.

The steering committee would include representatives of France, Britain and "certain other" nations, while each of the subcommittees would include France and Britain, plus three other nations, those considered most directly concerned in the subcommittee's field.

Under this plan, the steering committee would be directed to draft a report on European resources and needs covering the next four years, to be presented to the United States Government before September 1.

Inventory Condition

Marshall, in his June 5 speech, said future American dollar aid to Europe would be conditioned on such an inventory and program.

In working out this report, the committee would be directed to consult with the United States and with all interested European nations, with the provisional exception of Spain, and with the commanders in chief of the four occupation zones of Germany.

It also would be required to keep the European Economic Commission of the United Nations, which begins work tomorrow in Geneva, advised of its work on progress.

France Still Hopeful

A hint that the French still hoped for Soviet participation in the July 12 conference was seen in a letter Bidault sent yesterday to Alexandre Bogomolov, Soviet Ambassador, enclosing a copy of the invitation, not to invite Russia, but just for her information, Bidault said:

"I again express the hope that the refusal of the Soviet Government is not final, and that a field for understanding can be achieved later which will permit the Soviet Union to participate in this measure of mutual assistance and European co-operation which I am forced to initiate."

RAMADIER WINS CONFIDENCE VOTE

PARIS, July 4 — (AP) Premier Paul Ramadier won a vote of confidence from the French national assembly tonight after debate in which the Communists attacked and Ramadier defended the Marshall aid Europe proposal.

The premier won 331 votes, 21 more than an absolute majority, while 246 opposition votes were cast, all by the Communists and the rightist republican party of liberty (PRL), both of which are outside the government.

In the course of the debate on Ramadier's economic policy, Communist Secretary Jacques Duclos assailed the government for "accepting a policy (the Marshall program) the essential basis of which is the reconstruction of Germany."

"To collaborate with America is to collaborate with peace," Ramadier retorted.

Kesselring's Death Sentence Commuted By British Order

Rome, July 4 (AP)—Death sentences imposed by British military courts on three former German commanders in Italy, Field Marshal Albert Kesselring, Col. Gen. Eberhard von Mackensen and Lieut. Gen. Kurt Maeltzer, have been commuted to life imprisonment by the British High Command in Italy, it was announced today.

The announcement was made through the British Embassy in Rome.

Findings Confirmed

A communiqué said:

"After full consideration of all the circumstances in the cases of Albert Kesselring, formerly a field marshal in the German forces; Eberhard von Machensen, formerly a colonel general in the German forces, and Kurt Maeltzer, formerly a lieutenant general in the German forces, the general officer commanding in chief, Central Mediterranean Forces, Lieut. Gen. Sir John Harding, decided to confirm the findings, but, on confirmation, to commute the sentences to imprisonment for life in all three cases."

Kesselring, who directed the stubborn German retreat northward in Italy in 1944, was sentenced on May 6 to die before a firing squad for crimes against the Italian people.

The British military court at Venice convicted him of responsibility for the Ardeatine Caves massacre of 335 Italians in reprisal for the killing of 32 German police troops and of inciting his troops to excesses in fighting Italian partisans.

Refused To Appeal

The former field marshal refused to appeal his sentence, but his counsel, Dr. Hans Laternser, entered an appeal for him.

Von Machensen and Maeltzer were sentenced last November 30 in Rome. They also were convicted of responsibility for the Ardeatine Caves massacre, which occurred near Rome a little more than two months before the city's liberation by Allied troops in 1944.

Accord Signed For Italy to Get American Aid

Food and Medicines To Be Provided by U. S. Out of 350 Million Relief Fund

ROME, July 4 (AP).—Italy and the United States signed an agreement today by which Italy will be provided food and medicines under an American $350,000,000 foreign relief program. American Ambassador James C. Dunn, Italian Premier Alcide de Gasperi and Foreign Minister Carlo Sforza signed the documents in the Palazzo Chigi.

Mr. De Gasperi said it was an especially "happy coincidence" that the accord was signed on American Independence Day." He expressed thanks to the United States government, President Truman and

the entire American people.

Ambassador Dunn, replying, said the only aim of the program is to give peoples who suffered from the war "an opportunity to recover economic stability."

The fund also will provide food and medicines for the Trieste area, Greece, Austria, Hungary, Poland and China.

Faced with growing Leftist hostility over high living costs, Mr. De Gasperi prepared to wage war on black marketeers and concentrate on importing fats, meat, sugar and other scarce materials. His non-Communist Cabinet yesterday also promised to make a special distribution of rationed goods to low-wage groups and stop clandestine exports of food.

Earlier this week Communist labor leader Giuseppe di Vittorio hinted that if food costs continue to rise, direct action would be taken by the 6,000,000-member General Labor Confederation.

leaders decided there was nothing more important to the nation than an all-out agricultural effort to assure a fine crop this year.

This became what almost amounted to a battle cry. All machinery for reaching the goal was set in motion. The weather was excellent and it appears almost certain now that the goal not only will be reached but passed.

Industries Show Progress

Informed sources mostly agree that Russia's grain and other harvests are going to be so good that the Soviet Union will be in a position to make wheat and other products available to some other nations.

The Soviet Union also is in a position to offer considerable assistance to several European countries by readjustments of reparation payments. [Countries owing reparations to Russia include Germany, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Italy and Finland.]

Russians would not compare the

Moscow Source Hints At Russia's Own Aid Plan

Moscow, July 4 (AP)—Informed persons said today Soviet Russia, with one of her best harvests in years in prospect and industry building toward an impressive production rate, was in a position to offer economic aid of her own to European countries as a counter attraction to the Marshall proposal.

These informants suggested there was reason to believe that aid in one form or another might be offered or made available by Russia.

It might be recalled that Prime Minister Stalin told Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary at the Moscow Conference that the U.S.S.R. was not as bad off as some persons believed. He suggested that the Soviet Union might be able to sell Britain some grain. This is why James Wilson, secretary of the British Overseas Trade Agency, hurried to Moscow.

Almost A Battle Cry

With the breakdown of the three-power talks in Paris on the American-aid plan, and the decision of France and Britain to go along with the United States on their own, informed foreign sources in the Soviet capital said they believed Wilson's chance of making a grain deal had dwindled.

After last summer's drought the Communist party and Government

Soviet Union's industrial might today with that of the United States. Industry, however, is increasing rapidly in Russia. The latest figures show marked progress in the output of coal, oil, electric power, textiles, shoes, food processing, transport, machine building, and railway equipment.

Czech-Russ Parley Slated

Prague, Czechoslovakia, July 4 (AP) — Czech leaders hurriedly scheduled a trip to Moscow tonight, undoubtedly hoping to confer with the Russians about the crucial economic situation created here by Soviet rejection of the Marshall aid-Europe proposals.

Premier Klement Gottwald, a Communist, and Jan Masaryk, Foreign Minister, decided on the Moscow trip after day-long discussion in parliamentary circles of the new complications arising from the Paris three-power conference.

They arranged to ride as far as Warsaw with Polish Premier Josef Cyrankiewicz and nine of his ministers, who earlier today signed a treaty comprising the last link in a Slav nation network of cultural and trade pacts which conceivably could form the basis for a separate Eastern European economy.

Two Distinct Camps

The action of the Soviet Foreign Minister, Vyacheslav M. Molotov, at Paris Wednesday, many persons here fear, may well have been the first phase of an outright division of Europe into two distinct camps, at least economically.

The Czechs—and the hurried trip by their leaders to Moscow underscores this—are unable to foresee which camp they will join, or whether it would be possible to straddle and keep a foot in each one.

There has been no official announcement in Prague whether the British-Frence note inviting Czech participation in a 24-nation economic parley at Paris July 12 had been received. In any event, it appeared certain no answer would be forthcoming until Gottwald and Masaryk get back.

"Western Bloc Bid"

Prague's Communist daily decribed the new Paris bid today as "an invitation to participate in a Western bloc," and if this turns out to be the view of the Government it will be extremely hard for them to accept the invitation, especially in the light of Molotov's statement that countries participating in a program under the Marshall suggestions would find their sovereignty sacrificed the the big Western powers.

At the same time, however, Czechoslovakia's economy is in urgent need of Western markets, Western raw materials and Western financial credits. She has credit now only with Britain, Canada and Argentina.

Eastern Credit Low

Trade alliances and other ties with her Eastern Slavic neighbors are strong, but none of those countries have foreign credit, cash markets or any quantity of exportable goods.

Thus, while the treaties signed today are regarded in most of eastern Europe as a Pan-Slav alliance, Czechoslovakia takes a different view. The Czechs are trying hard to maintain cordial ties with both the East and West.

The previous treaties in this Slav network, signed in the months since the war ended, include pacts between Russia and Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Poland, Romania and Yugoslavia, and a month ago there were reports from Belgrade concerning the possibility of a union of Balkan states.

Polish Border Dispute

A dispute between Czechoslovakia and Poland over some border areas held by Poland finally appeared to have been glossed over and the Czechs put on a big welcoming ceremony for the Polish signatories.

Gottwald declared the "union of our countries will be firmer because it rests on alliance with the Soviet Union and other Slav nations."

The date for the signing today was set long before the Paris conference and thus there was no suggestion here that it had anything to do with the failure of that parley.

Anderson On Reich Aid

Berlin, July 4 (AP)—Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture, announced today that he had guaranteed sufficient shipments of American food to insure Germans in the British-American occupation zones "a reasonable diet" and fulfillment of the current official ration of 1,550 calories a day.

He told a news conference that guaranteed food shipments of at least 300,000 tons a month, coupled with the assumption that Germans would meet their own production and collection requirements, would assure the normal German consumer his daily 1,550 calories for the first time in months.

To Visit Stuttgart Today

Anderson planned to go to Stuttgart tomorrow, together with W. Averell Harriman, Secretary of Commerce, to discuss with German officials measures for increasing German agricultural production and crop collections to help reduce German dependence on food imports.

He said that while crop collections had improved recently he felt "they can be better."

Anderson voiced praise for American farmers and rejected statements published here which pictured them as profiteers, asserting:

"The American farmer hasn't held back anything in his effort to help supply the world."

Harriman, who participated in the same news conference, said that, despite failure of the Paris conference Wednesday, the American objective remained the same: To win as many nations as possible to co-operate effort for economic reconstruction.

Hopes To Boost Exports

He said the purpose of his visit to Germany was to "see what can be done to raise manufacturing production and exports to bring Germany back to self-sufficiency and reduce the tremendous cost of occupation to the United States and British taxpayer."

Harriman said there was no possibility that German industry would be given a free reign for recovery and expansion, and said American economic policy in Germany was solely concerned with obtaining payments for credits granted in the form of food imports and raw materials.

"We are not trying to impose our economic ideology upon anyone," he declared, "either for or against socialism, but in economic principles the United States stands on its own record—six per cent of the world's population, with the greatest production record and, at the present time, exporting more food than all the rest of the world combined."

After visiting Stuttgart, the two Cabinet members expect to go on to the Ruhr.

A. M. G. Appoints Col. Lenzner

BERLIN, July 4. (AP)—Colonel Emil Lenzer of Washington, was appointed today deputy director of the American Military Government's internal affairs and communications division.

Australians 'Waiting' For U.S. Wool Gesture

Geneva, July 4 (AP)—J. J. Dedman, Australian Minister for Postwar Reconstruction, said today the Australian delegation was "waiting for the United States delegation to make the first gesture" for resumption of negotiations in the wool tariff impasse here.

Dedman told a news conference he had seen William L. Clayton, head of the United States delegation, at a luncheon, but that, this was a "formal and social affair."

Asked whether Australia would make "the first gesture if the United States failed to do so, he replied: "We will wait and see."

Franco Urges Vote For Succession Plan

Madrid, July 4 (AP)—Generalissimo Francisco Franco urged Spaniards in a broadcast tonight to vote for the proposed law of succession in the national referendum Sunday. The measure, he said, assures the "greatness" of Spain as well as its "moral and economic well-being."

The law would name Franco as chief of state, declare Spain a "kingdom," and provide machinery for the selection of a king or regent to succeed Franco in the event of death or retirement.

PALESTINE GROUP HEARS JEWISH PLEA

U.N. Delegation Holds Session In Jerusalem

Jerusalem, July 4 (AP) — The United Nations Palestine Investigating Commission heard the Jewish case for Palestine today and then adjourned until Sunday to allow a subcommittee to sort out a flood of new applications from persons and groups desiring to be heard.

Committee sources said more applications have been filed than the group can possibly hear before its scheduled departure from the Holy Land on July 20. Arabs are boycotting the inquiry, ordered by the United Nations Assembly in an effort to untangle the knotty problem of Palestine.

Today's first speaker for the Jewish Agency, official spokesman for Holy Land Jewry, was Russian-born, white-haired David Ben Gurion, chairman of the agency's executive.

Aims At National Home

In a voice sometimes calm, sometimes choked with tears, he told the eleven-nation commission of Jewry's achievements and hopes and reviewed past negotiations aimed at a Jewish state—a national home.

He rejected all forms of mandate, declaring:

"Only by establishing Palestine as a Jewish state can the true objectives—immigration and statehood for Jews, economic development and social progress for Arabs—be accomplished."

"You'll achieve your mission successfully," he told the commission, "when you restore freedom to Palestine, giving justice to the Jewish people and stability, progress and prosperity to the Middle East.

"These three objectives can be accomplished by immediate abolition of the white paper [restricting Jewish immigration and land sales to Jews], establishment of a Jewish state and promotion of a Jewish-Arab alliance."

At one point he hinted strongly that Jewish leaders may have changed their minds about partition of Palestine. Departing from his prepared text in an extemporaneous reference to the earlier Morrison federation plan, Ben Gurion commented:

"We said then it could not be accepted as a basis for discussion. But we are ready to consider the question of a viable [self-supporting] Jewish state."

Rabbi Yehuda Fishman and David Horowitz, an economist, followed Ben Gurion to the witness stand, outlining religious and economic aspects of the Jewish claims.

Arabs To Meet Tomorrow

The Palestine Arab press had this to say concerning today's commission session:

"Commission members and the United Nations will listen as they did in the past to the excessive Jewish demands and their haughty pride. But the reply of Arabs to these demands will be heard by the whole world at a great conference called Sunday in Haifa by the Arab Higher Executive."

This conference was summoned by Jamal Effendi Husseini, deputy chairman of the Executive, to ponder "preservation of Arab lands and a boycott of Jewish industry, products and services."

CHINA ON FULL WAR FOOTING

Government Orders Total Mobilization At Session

Nanking, July 4 (AP)—The Chinese Government today ordered total mobilization of manpower and resources for unrestricted war against the Communists.

Vice President Sun Fo said the order, approved at a special meeting of the State Council, was being handed to the Executive Yuan for immediate enforcement.

A two-page Government announcement said the order was for a finish fight against "enemies of the state" and also included demands for increased agricultural and industrial production to speed the drive.

It followed a night meeting of top-ranking Government officials, with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek at his home and was in line with similar demands made June 30 by the controlling bodies of the Kuomintang, the Government party.

Effect Remains To Be Seen

[Effect of the new measures remains to be seen, since the Government for many months has been operating on a full war footing.

[There was no battlefront news from the Government side, but the

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Communist radio reported that Communist General Liu Po-cheng had broken a 100-mile gap in the Government's Yellow River defense lines in western Shantung Province in a few mapor offensive.

[The Communist broadcast said the drive began June 30 and had reached Hotseh, 17 miles southeast of the river, by July 1. The area is about 130 miles southwest of Tsinan, Shantung provincial capital. The broadcast explained that the report was three days old because it had been handled by courier.]

INDONESIANS APPEAL TO U.S.

Premier Asks Aid In Making Own Independence Day

Jogjakarta, Java., July 4 (AP)—Indonesian Premier Amir Sjarifoeddin asked the United States in a Fourth of July message today to remember her "revolutionary traditions" and help the Indonesian Republic attain an "independence day free from fear."

The Indonesian Government leader's message, addressed to both the people and the government of the United States, also urged America to "continue to exert her influence to safeguard the peace as we strive through peaceful course of negotiations to reach agreements with the Netherlands."

Sjarifoeddin's message declared:

"Our goals are like those which inspired the brave citizen soldiery of Lexington and Concord—freedom from colonial rule, rights of free people to move toward the universal good, to achieve freedom from want and universal education, to take our place in the brotherhood of nations."

Reply To Dutch Framed

Sjarifoeddin became Premier only yesterday after his predecessor, Sutan Sjahrir was forced out in a dispute over concessions granted the Dutch in negotiations for setting up an interium Government to rule Indonesia until the United States of Indonesia becomes independent in 1949.

His new Cabinet was busy today, framing a reply to new Dutch requests for clarification of the Republican viewpoint on unsettled issues and to a United States memorandum sent June 28 pressing for a peaceful settlement.

A commentator in the Russian newspaper *Moscow Bolshevik* today described the June 28 note as "interference in Indonesian affairs" and said it was a "valuable present to Dutch imperialists."

To Search Out Collaborationists

At the same time, Sjarifoeddin ordered the republic's police to track down and arrest an estimated 600 to 700 Japanese who have been hiding out in Republican territory since the Japanese capitulation. He said captured Japanese would be turned over to General MacArthur.

He also announced that he intended to eliminate from police and intelligence services any Indonesians who "criminally" collaborated with the Japanese during the occupation.

The premier was a leader of the anti-Japanese underground during the war, and was captured, tortured and sentenced to death, but won communtation on a plea from President Soekarno.

In Batavia, meanwhile, a Dutch army communiqué said "republican aggression" was increasing in the Soerabaja area, where it claimed a Dutch soldier was killed, one wounded and four or five captured in a skirmish Tuesday.

Lonely Jap Surrenders To Fourth Celebrators

MANILA, Saturday, July 5 — (AP) Pvt. Sinachi Arukitchi, 31, a remnant of the imperial Japanese Fourth Army, gave American soldiers a July 4th surprise at Clark Field yesterday.

During the observance of the American and Philippine Independence Day, the Japanese soldier—long-haired and in tattered clothes—marched onto the field with a white flag and announced he wanted to surrender.

A 13th Air Force announcement said Arukitchi, alone and unarmed, had lived in central Luzon for two years on fruit and wild game after the U. S. 40th Division wiped out his unit in the spring of 1945.

U.N. Principle Cited

New York, July 4 (AP)—Constantin Tsaldaris, Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs, said today the Greek situation was "only one phase of a much larger question . . . whether the principles of the United Nations are going to be restricted." Tsaldaris, in a statement issued after Independence Day ceremonies at the Greek Orthodox Cathedral and a visit with Sir Alexander Cadogan, chief British delegate to the United Nations, also declared that his mission here was not to seek additional money for Greece.

FILIPINO DELEGATE HITS 'COLONIALISM'

Romulo Says His Nation Will Lead Fight In Asia

New York, July 4 (AP)—Carlos P. Romulo, Philippine Ambassador to the United States, declared his country, as first in Asia, to "break through the wall of colonialism," has a duty to "lead the way and continue leading the way until that wall is crumbled completely and all the oppressed and exploited nations are free."

Addressing a dinner organized by the Filipino community of New York city to mark the first anniversary of Philippine independence, Romulo asserted he would continue in the United Nations and elsewhere to seek independence for other Asiatic colonies "for I consider that it would be disgraceful for us Filipinos, having won our freedom, to remain silent or stand apart in selfish isolation while the anguished voices of our less fortunate brethren in Asia cry out for liberty."

Gives World-Wide Broadcast

Romulo, permanent Philippine delegate to the United Nations, recounted the achievements of the new Republic in its first year of independendence and added:

"The future can place no burden upon us more onerous than we have borne in the past. A generation that, like ours, has already borne the crucifixion of the Japanese occupation can bear any responsibilities which the future may bring. We know the measure of our strength as a people, and by this strength we shall measure the remaining tasks that await us in buttressing our independence and in establishing upon a more stable foundation the Republic of the Philippines.

In another speech prepared for world-wide broadcast over BBC, Romulo declared the Fourth of July "means for many millions of people in Asia and Africa the basic freedom which people of thirteen colonies won by revolution 171 years ago; the kind of freedom which in our modern age and under the impulse of more liberal principles has been placed through peaceful means by the United States, Great Britain and The Netherlands within the reach of the peoples under them."

JEWISH NATIONAL FUND CONTRIBUTIONS RISE

NEW YORK, July 4—(AP) United States Jews have contributed neary $14,000,000 to the Jewish national fund in the past nine and a half months and sent nearly $12,000,000 to the Jewish national fund in Jerusalem, delegates to the 50th annual convention of the Zionist organization of America were told today.

Magistrate Morris Rothenburg, president of the United States fund, said that of $13,855,858.31 contributed by American Jewry since last Sept. 15, a total of $11,705,170.14 went to the Jerusalem fund, more than twice the amount sent during the same period a year ago.

In three years, Rothenburg said, more than $34,000,000 has been remitted to Palestine to buy land. There are now 327 settlements in Kretz Israel, 230 of them on Jewish national fund land, he said, and 31 settlements in southern Judea and the Negev.

LOYALTY LAW LIKELY BEFORE SESSION'S END

GOP Gives Priority To Bill Setting Standards For U.S. Workers

Washington, July 4 (AP)—Republican leaders said today that enactment of a six-point loyalty standard for Federal employés is almost certain before Congress adjourns at the end of this month.

Among other things, the measure is designed to winnow out Federal employés maintaining even "sympathetic association" with any Communist, Fascist, totalitarian or subversive group in this country or abroad.

It is designed, also, to prevent "leaks" in confidential Government information.

Measure Gets Priority

With only three weeks to go before the scheduled July 26 adjournment goal, GOP leaders gave the measure a top-priority rating for congressional action next week, along with bills for unification of the armed forces and the rejuvenated $4,000,000,000 tax cut.

House passage of the loyalty bill is expected next week. It then would go to the Senate.

The loyalty standard was recently set up by President Truman in an executive order establishing a loyalty committee to check on the Americanism of Government workers. The House Civil Service Committee, however, decided that a law is needed.

Six Points Outlined

The proposed loyalty board, in determining whether an employé or applicant for a Federal job should be in Government service, would be instructed to consider the individual's record on these six points:

1. Sabotage, espionage, or attempts or preparations therefore, or knowingly associating with spies or saboteurs.

2. Treason or sedition or advocacy thereof.

3. Advocacy of revolution by force or violence to alter the constitutional form of Government of the United States.

4. Intentional, unauthorized disclosure to any person, under circumstances which may indicate disloyalty to the United States, of documents or information of a confidential or nonpublic character obtained by the employé making the disclosure as a result of his employment in or under the executive branch of the Government.

As To Other Governments

5. Performing or attempting to perform his duties as an employé' or otherwise acting, so as to serve the interests of another government in preference to the interests of the United States.

6. Membership in, affiliation with, or sympathetic association with any foreign or domestic organization, association, movement, group, or combination of persons designated by the attorney general as totalitarian, Fascist, Communist, or subversive, or as having adopted a policy of advocating or approving the commission of acts of force or violence to deny other persons their rights under the Constitution of the United States, or as seeking to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means.

James F. Byrnes Joins Roberts' Peace Group

Philadelphia, July 4 (AP) — Owen J. Roberts, former Supreme Court justice and chairman of the newly formed Citizens Emergency Committee for Universal Training, announced today his one-time colleague, James F. Byrnes, has joined the committee in its efforts to promote "peace through preparedness."

UrgeSpecialSession on Defense

WASHINGTON, July 4 (AP).—A special session of Congress this fall to deal with "the nation's presently depleted and decaying defense structure" was urged today by "The Reserve Officer," monthly publication of the Reserve Officers' Association. "America's present security nakedness is alarming," the magazine said. Enactment of universal military training legislation was listed as "essential" by the publication, which said that Russia has warned that "our monopoly of atomic weapons is an illusion."

Easing Foreign Travel Hearing To Be Reopened

Washington, July 4 (AP)—A Senate committee hearing on ways of easing foreign travel restrictions will be reopened July 16.

Senator Brewster (R., Maine), chairman of the subcommittee studying the problem, said if unnecessary obstacles to foreign travel are removed, Americans would spend more money abroad and other countries would obtain dollars with which to buy United States goods.

"It is conceivable that within a foreseeable future from $2,000,000,000 to $3,000,000,000 yearly will be poured into the coffers of foreign nations by American travelers, an item not to be ignored in these days when a shortage of American currency presents one of the gravest international problems," Brewster said.

President's Criticism Of Rental Act Assailed

Washington, July 4 (AP)—Morgan L. Fitch, president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, said today President Truman's criticism of the new rental act shows he is either "woefully uninformed or has been maliciously misinformed about housing conditions in the United States."

Although Mr. Truman signed the bill, he sent a sharp message to Congress last Monday terming it "a most unsatisfactory law" and calling for a congressional investigation of "brazen operations" by "real estate lobbyists."

Senator Taylor (D., Idaho) has offered a resolution for an inquiry.

Fitch declared in a statement that Mr. Truman's message constituted "a telltale explanation of the Administration's bungling of the housing problem."

Navy To Deactivate Carrier Shangri-La

San Francisco, July 4 (AP)—The Navy has decided to put the war-famed aircraft carrier Shangri-La in the moth-ball fleet.

But before her crewmen are scattered to the many seas they will attend a gay party next Tuesday in Scottish Rite Auditorium.

Officers of the carrier said they did not know why the ship was being de-activated but think perhaps it was because she is a few months older than active carriers in the Pacific Fleet.

Submarine In Practice Dive

Philadelphia, July 4 (AP)—The U.S.S. Cochino, one of the Navy's largest and newest submarines refitted during the last three months at the Philadelphia Naval Base, held three practice dives at depths up to 100 feet seven miles southwest of Cape May, N.J., today as it left for its new station at Key West, Fla. The 10-foot, 1,850-ton sub is under the command of Commander Lucien B. McDonald, of Washington.

War Assets To Offer 1,958,982 False Teeth

Washington, July 4 (AP)—The War Assets Administration soon will offer for sale 1,958,982 false teeth. Declared surplus by the army, their cost was estimated at $105,000. Dentists and their suppliers are the only likely buyers, as the teeth are to be used in making sets.

Girl Visits GI's Home After Caring For Grave

Hoboken, N.J., July 4 (AP)—A 21-year-old Dutch girl, who since 1945 has cared for the grave of an American sergeant killed near her home, arrived today on the S.S. Pierce Victory to visit the Lexington (Mass.) parents of the soldier.

Miss Gerry de Faber of Kirkrade, Holland, was met at the pier by Mr. and Mrs. Allen W. Rucker.

Rucker said the girl adopted the grave of their only son, Allen, Jr., 20, who was killed in action in Germany, just across the border from Kirkrade.

He added the girl had never met his son, but cared for the grave, decorated it every Independence Day, and sent pictures of it to the family.

41 Per Cent O.K. Given National Guard Plans

Washington, July 4 (AP)—The War Department has given its approval to about 41 per cent of the 6,388 National Guard units planned for the postwar national defense structure.

Maj. Gen. Butler B. Miltonberger, National Guard bureau chief, announced today that Federal recognition has been granted so far to 2,358 ground and 257 air units in the various states and territories.

When a guard unit qualifies, by virtue of its strength, equipment and other factors for Federal recognition, its personnel receives Federal pay for each of the 48 weekly training periods and the fifteen-day summer field training.

Giant Test Smoke Bomb Burns Eight Soldiers

White Sands, N.M., July 4 (AP)—Eight military men were treated today for burns inflicted by acid from a giant experimental smoke bomb.

The accident happened last night at the White Sands Proving Ground, southern New Mexico center for Army and Navy experiments with the German V-2 and other rockets.

Only two of the injured were reported in serious condition. Others escaped with minor burns. All were flown to the Army's William Beaumont General Hospital at near-by El Paso, Texas.

Lieut. Col. Harold R. Turner, their commanding officer, said an unexplained accident spewed the acid in the midst of a 75-man crew of technicians preparing a V-2 for launching.

Carried in a pressure tank with timed detonator, the acid was to have been released miles above the earth. There scientists expected to create a huge smoke cloud to facilitate observation of upper atmospheric phenomena.

Flying Saucers Are Reported By Oregon's Police

Portland, Ore., July 4 (AP)—Two police patrol cars reported today they saw a large formation of "flying disks" maneuvering over a Portland residential area today.

Their radioed reports to headquarters followed the same general pattern of reports of similar objects reported over the West—that they were high, looked like huge saucers, glistened in the sun, and flew with an undulating motion. The Police Bureau asked the National Guard aerial squadron to investigate.

During the day a formation of B-29 bombers, followed by P-80 fighter planes flew over the city as part of a holiday demonstration.

At Eugene, Ore., a motorist said today he saw silvered disks being dropped out of a light airplane flying over this city.

E. F. Smith, Eugene, an assistant cashier for the Southern Pacific Railroad, said he was driving on a Eugene street when the plane began disgorging the disks. They seemed to be about two feet in diameter, and were fastened together. A dozen or more were dropped.

His eyes returned to the road momentarily, he said, and when he looked again he couldn't find them.

Newspapermen were trying to identify the plane and find the disks.

BY JOSEPH E.DYNAN

PARIS, JULY 4-(AP)-FRENCH OFFICIALS PREDICTED TODAY THAT THE FORTHCOMING EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON THE MARSHALL RECOVERY PLAN WOULD BE BRIEF, AS FRANCE AND BRITAIN AWAITED REPLIES FROM 22 NATIONS INVITED TO JOIN THEM IN THE MEETING HERE A WEEK FROM TOMORROW.

THE FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTRY SENT THE JOINT INVITATIONS LAST NIGHT TO PARIS EMBASSIES AND FOREIGN MINISTRIES ABROAD OF EVERY SIZABLE EUROPEAN COUNTRY EXCEPT THE SOVIET UNION AND SPAIN. THE CONFERENCE WILL WORK FROM BRITISH-FRENCH PROPOSALS.

SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER V.M.MOLOTOV TURNED DOWN THESE PROPOSALS WEDNESDAY IN THE BREAKUP OF A THREE-POWER PARIS MEETING, BUT THE BRITISH-FRENCH OFFER WAS LEFT OPEN TO "ALL EUROPEAN STATES," EXCEPT SPAIN SO LONG AS SHE REMAINED UNDER FRANCO.

BECAUSE OF THE DUPLICATED INVITATION, THE REPLIES MAY BE GIVEN EITHER HERE OR IN FOREIGN CAPITALS. DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS SAID THAT IN THE USUAL CASE THE FOREIGN MINISTER LIKELY WOULD REPLY TO THE FRENCH ENVOY IN HIS OWN CAPITAL, SO THAT ALL THE ANSWERS MIGHT NOT BE IN TILL EARLY NEXT WEEK.

THE CONFERENCE WILL BE IN LINE WITH SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE C. MARSHALL'S JUNE 5 OFFER, AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY, OF UNITED STATES HELP IN ANY JOINT EUROPEAN RECOVERY EFFORT.

A BRITISH-FRENCH COMMUNIQUE YESTERDAY MENTIONED NO OTHER FUNCTION FOR THE MEETING THAN TO SET UP A "TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION" TO GATHER DATA ON EUROPE'S RESOURCES AND NEEDS AND DRAW UP A CONTINENTAL RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM.

ACCORDINGLY, FRENCH OFFICIAL QUARTERS FORECAST THAT THE CONFERENCE WOULD LAST ONLY TWO OR THREE DAYS, IF THAT LONG, SINCE THE PARTICIPANTS PRESUMABLY WOULD HAVE AGREED TO THE PRINCIPLE OF INTER-EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COORDINATION.

AS A BASIS FOR ACTION, THE CONFERENCE WILL HAVE BRITISH-FRENCH PROPOSALS TO CREATE A GENERAL EUROPEAN STEERING COMMITTEE WITH SOME SPECIALIZED SUBCOMMITTEES ON FOOD, FUEL AND POWER, TRANSPORT, STEEL AND IRON, FINANCES AND RAW MATERIALS.

THE DELEGATES WILL BE FREE TO MODIFY THIS PLAN AND DECIDE FINALLY HOW MNY COMMITTEES TO APPOINT AND WHAT NATIONS TO PUT ON THEM. FRANCE AND BRITAIN, AS MAJOR SPONSORING POWERS, PROPOSE THAT THEY BE GIVEN PLACES ON ALL COMMITTEES.

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A25

UNDER THEIR PLAN, THESE COMMITTEES--NOT THE DELEGATES--WILL HAVE THE JOB OF WORKING OUT DETAILS OF THE PROGRAM, FINDING OUT WHAT EUROPE HAS OR CAN PRODUCE AND FIGURING OUT WHAT SHE NEEDS FROM THE U.S.

HENCE, THE CONFERENCE IS EXPECTED TO BE DEVOTED MAINLY TO QUESTIONS OF PROCEDURE AND SHOULD NOT, SAID FRENCH OFFICIALS, TAKE MUCH TIME.

FRENCH QUARTERS SAID THE INVITED NATIONS NEED NOT SEND STAFFS OF EXPERTS, THOUGH TYE MIGHT IF THEY WISHED. THEY EXPECTED MOST OF THE ACCEPTING COUNTRIES TO BE REPRESENTED AT THE CONFERENCE BY THEIR PARIS AMBASSADORS ACTING ON INSTRUCTIONS FROM HOME.

THEY SAID THEY DID NOT KNOW YET WHETHER THE SESSIONS WOULD BE

OPEN TO REPORTERS--LIKE THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE--OR "COVERED" FOR PRESS AND RADIO BY NATIONAL PRESS ATTACHES--LIKE THE BIG FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS' SESSIONS.

THEY CONSIDERED UNLIKELY SUCH A NEWS BLACKOUT AS SHROUDED THE FIRST SESSIONS OF THE THREE-POWER PARLEY HERE.

THE FRENCH HAVE NOT YET DECIDED WHERE THE CONFERENCE IS TO BE. MOST OFTEN MENTIONED IS THE PALAIS DE CHAILLOT, SEMI-CIRCULAR EDIFICE BUILT FOR THE 1936 PARIS WORLD'S FAIR.

INVITED TO THE MEETING WERE ALBANIA, BULGARIA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, DENMARK, EIRE, FINLAND, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, ITALY, LUXEMBOURG, THE NETHERLANDS, GREECE, HUNGARY, ICELAND, ROMANIA, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TURKEY AND YUGOSLAVIA. NORWAY, POLAND, PORTUGAL,

JP4AED

30. 24- 10743

FOLO PARIS

LONDON, JULY 4-(AP)-A BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN EXPRESSED HOPE TODAY THAT NO GREAT POWER WOULD INLUENCE EUROPEAN STATES IN THEIR FREE CHOICE OF WHETHER TO JOIN THE PROJECTED PARIS CONFERENCE ON THE MARSHALL RECOVERY PLAN.

THE SPOKESMAN, WITH REFERENCE TO YESTERDAY'S BRITISH-FRENCH INVITATIONS TO 22 NATIONS TO JOIN IN THE CONFERENCE, SAID IN AN UNSOLICITED STATEMENT AT A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT AT THREE-POWER PARIS TALKS RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER V. M. MOLOTOV STRESSED THE PRINCIPLE THAT GREAT POWERS SHOULD NOT INTERFERE IN SMALL NATIONS' INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

"THAT IS AN EXCELLENT PRINCIPLE," THE SPOKESMAN DECLARED. "WE HOPE THAT ALL EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS INVITED TO PARIS ON JULY 12 WILL BE LEFT COMPLETELY FREE AND UNINFLUENCED BY EVERY GREAT POWER TO MAKE THEIR OWN DECISIONS IN THEIR OWN AND THEIR PEOPLE'S INTERESTS AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH WHAT THEY TO BE THEIR ECONOMIC NEEDS."

UNDATED EUROPEAN ECONOMIC REACTION

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BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

OFFICIALS OF COUNTRIES UNDER SOVIET INFLUENCE GENERALLY REFRAINED TODAY FROM COMMITTING THEMSELVES ON YESTERDAY'S BRITISH-FRENCH CALL--DESPITE SOVIET ALOOFNESS--OF A PARIS CONFERENCE JULY 12 TO IMPLEMENT THE MARSHALL RECOVERY PROGRAM.

SEVERAL NATIONS HAVING CLOSE POLITICAL OR TRADE RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA WERE AMONG THE 22 INVITED TO JOIN BRITAIN AND FRANCE IN THE MEETING.

THE BREAKUP OF THREE-POWER PARIS TALKS ON THE PLAN WEDNESDAY AND THE SUBSEQUENT INVITATION PROVOKED THESE REACTIONS OVER EUROPE:

SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER V. M. MOLOTOV'S STAND AGAINST THE PLAN COMPLICATED

POLAND--FOR 13N CIRCLES SAID [illegible] EJECTED

THE POSITION OF THE WARSAW GOVERNMENT, TIED POLITICALLY TO RUSSIA BUT LOOKING TO THE U. S. FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE.

YUGOSLAVIA--NO OFFICIAL STATEMENT WAS FORTHCOMING, BUT OFFICIAL CIRCLES WERE REPORTED SURPRISED AND SOMEWHAT DISAPPOINTED.

ROMANIA--ROMANIANS WERE SAID TO BE DISAPPOINTED AT THE BREAKDOWN OF THE PARIS TALKS, THOUGH THEY HAD EXPECTED IT.

NORWAY--OFFICIALS SAID NORWAY WOULD BACK THE PLAN IF IT TURNED OUT TO BE A SOUND INTERNATIONAL TRADE AGREEMENT; NOT DIRECTED AGAINST ANY COUNTRY.

BELGIUM--PREMIER PAUL-HENRI SPAAK TOLD THE SENATE IT WOULD BE CRIMINAL TO MISS THE OPPORTUNITY OFFERED.

ITALY--THE GOVERNMENT HAILED A NEW INTERMINISTERIAL COMMITTEE

WOULD MEET MONDAY TO STUDY THE QUESTION OF ITALY'S ROLE.

SWITZERLAND--THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL REACTION. SPECULATION WAS THAT SWITZERLAND WOULD CONTINUE A CAUTIOUS MIDDLE-OF-THE-ROAD POLICY BECAUSE OF HER CONTINUED DEPENDENCE ON THE U. S. SIDE BY SIDE WITH HER GROWING TRADE RELATIONS WITH POLAND, CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND THE BALKANS.

SWEDEN--THE FOREIGN OFFICE DECLINED COMMENT. POLITICAL CIRCLES EXPRESSED BELIEF SWEDEN MIGHT CONSULT WITH NORWAY AND DENMARK ON A COMMON POSITION. THEY SPECULATED THAT RUSSIA'S STAND MIGHT AFFECT SWEDEN'S ATTITUDE.

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MOSCOW NEWSPAPERS, WHICH HAD GIVEN MUCH SPACE TO THE BREAKUP OF THE PARIS TALKS, HAD NOT YET PUBLISHED NEWS TODAY OF THE BRITISH-FRENCH INVITATION. THE RADIO ANNOUNCED IN A MORNING BROADCAST MOLOTOV'S RETURN BY PLANE LAST NIGHT.

IN LONDON, THE INFLUENTIAL TIMES COMMENTED EDITORIALLY THAT IF RUSSIA IRREVOCABLY TURNED HER BACK ON THE MARSHALL PLAN, POLAND, CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND OTHER SMALL EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES PROBABLY WOULD FOLLOW, HARMING "POLITICAL RELATIONS" AND "THE CONFIDENCE UPON WHICH TRADE DEPENDS."

THE WEEKLY NEWS STATESMAN AND NATION SAID,

"THE DIVISION BETWEEN TWO WORLDS X X X IS ADMITTED AND THE PRETENSE OF COOPERATION ABANDONED. IT URGES THAT BEVIN AND BIDAULT GO AHEAD PROMPTLY WITH OTHER POWERS IN PLANS FOR X GETTING THEIR AMERICAN AID, WITH THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE THAT WE SHOULD VOLUNTARILY STARVE OR GO BANKRUPT."

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IN COPENHAGEN, DENMARK'S COMMUNIST PARTY ORGAN, LAND OG FOLK, SAID, "IF DENMARK IS GOING TO PARTICIPATE IN DELIBERATIONS ON

IN OSLO, THE CONSERVATIVE AFTENPOSTEN EXPRESSED HOPE RUSSIA HAD NOT SAID HER LAST WORD.

"IT IS OF GREAT IMPORTANCE IN THAT ALL EASTERN EUROPE COOPERATE IN CARRYING OUT THE PLAN," THE NORWEGIAN PAPER ADDED. "IT SHOULD NOT BE NECESSARY TO TALK ABOUT HOSTILITY, EVEN THOUGH DIFFERENT MEANS AND WAYS OF RECONSTRUCTION ARE CHOSEN; DIFFERENT OPINIONS DO NOT EXCLUDE FRIENDSHIP." (more)

30. 24- 10745

AMSTERDAM'S LIBERAL ALGEMEEN HANDELSBLAD

DECLARED, "WESTERN EUROPE MAY BE CRUSHED BETWEEN THE TWO GREATEST

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POWERS--THE AMERICAN ANVIL AND THE RUSSIAN HAMMER."

"SOME EUROPEAN COUNTRIES--AS FOR INSTANCE SWEDEN--," IT

SAID, "MAY NOT BE SO EAGER TO [redacted] ENDANGER THEIR FRIENDSHIP

AND CREDIT WITH RUSSIA BY [redacted] ENTERING THE WESTERN BLOC."

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FINANCE MINISTER FRANK AIKEN OF EIRE SAID HIS GOVERNMENT WAS AWAITING ITS INVITATION BEFORE ANNOUNCING ITS ATTITUDE OFFICIALLY. HE SAID, HOWEVER, THAT EIRE HERETOFORE ALWAYS HAD PARTICIPATED IN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ENDEAVORS.

GREECE AND DENMARK ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THEY WOULD TAKE PART IN THE [redacted] EUROPEAN ECONOMIC [redacted] CONSULTATIONS PROJECTED BY BRITAIN AND BY FRANCE UNDER THE MARSHALL [redacted] PROPOSAL. [redacted] AND DENMARK AGREED IN PARIS JULY 12.

PREMIER KNUD KRISTENSEN OF DENMARK TOLD OF HIS NATION'S INTENTION TO PARTICIPATE IN A SPEECH TO THOUSANDS OF DANISH-AMERICANS CELEBRATING JULY 4 IN THE REBUILT NATIONAL PARK IN JUTLAND. HE TERMED [redacted] THE PREPARATIONS INITIATED UNDER THE MARSHALL PROPOSAL "A PEACEFUL OFFENSIVE."

"CAN ANYBODY DOUBT THAT DENMARK, LIKE ALL SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES, WILL GLADLY ACCEPT THE PLANS FOR [redacted] EUROPEAN ECONOMIC [redacted] COOPERATION ?" [redacted] KRISTENSEN REMARKED. [redacted]

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TODAY
GREECE ACCEPTED [redacted] THE [redacted] INVITATION TO [redacted]
[redacted] AND FRANCE TO A PARIS CONFERENCE OF 24 NATIONS JULY 12. IT WAS ANNOUNCED IN ATHENS THAT SHE WOULD BE REPRESENTED BY FOREIGN MINISTER DEMETRIUS [redacted]

LONDON, JULY 4-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE PRESENTED A 20-CLAUSE INDIAN INDEPENDENCE BILL TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY, THUS BRINGING CONSTITUTIONAL FREEDOM ONE STAGE NEARER FOR 400,000,000 PEOPLE ON THE SPRAWLING SUBCONTINENT.

PASSAGE OF THE BILL WAS REGARDED AS CERTAIN, SINCE IT HAS SUPPORT OF BOTH LABORITES AND CONSERVATIVES.

THE EARL OF LISTOWEL, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA, TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE THE BILL WAS "UNIQUE" IN BRITAIN'S LEGISLATIVE HISTORY BECAUSE "NEVER BEFORE HAS SO LARVE A PROPORTION OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION ACHIEVED COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE BY ORDINARY CONSTITUTIONAL PROCESSES."

BECAUSE "NEVER BEFORE HAS SO LARGE A PROPORTION OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION ACHIEVED COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE BY ORDINARY CONSTITUTIONAL PROCESSES."

THE BILL PROVIDES PRINCIPALLY FOR CREATION OF TWO NEW COMMONWEALTH DOMINIONS ON AUG. 15--THE DOMINION OF "INDIA," WHICH WILL BE A HINDU STATE, AND THE DOMINION OF PAKISTAN, A MOSLEM STATE.

ONE SECTION OF THE BILL PROVIDES THAT ONE PERSON CAN BE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF BOTH DOMINIONS. SPECULATION IN NEW DELHI AND LONDON WAS THAT THE MOSLEM AND HINDU CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLIES WILL ASK BRITAIN TO APPOINT VICEROY LORD MOUNTBATTEN TO THE POST.

LISTOWEL SAID THE DATE FOR WITHDRAWAL OF BRITISH TROOPS FROM PAKISTAN AND INDIAN TERRITORY WAS BEING ACTIVELY CONSIDERED. HE DID NOT SAY, WHEN PRESSED, WHETHER THE TROOPS WOULD LEAVE THE ENTIRE REGION OF THE SUBCONTINENT.

LONDON, JULY 4-(AP)-A BILL TO GIVE FREEDOM TO THE PEOPLE OF INDIA WAS INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY--171 YEARS TO THE DAY SINCE BRITAIN'S AMERICAN COLONIES DECLARED THEMSELVES INDEPENDENT.

PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE PRESENTED THE BILL, WHICH WAS GIVEN A FORMAL FIRST READING. IT PROVIDES FOR THE SETTING UP OF TWO INDEPENDENT INDIAN STATES, HINDUSTAN AND PAKISTAN, WHICH TEMPORARILY AT LEAST WILL BE MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH.

CONSERVATIVES ARE NOT OPPOSING THE BILL, AND SPEEDY APPROVAL BY BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT IS ASSURED.

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LONDON, JULY 4-(AP)-A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT SAID TODAY HE WOULD ASK THE SECRETARY FOR WAR TO REVIEW THE CASE OF OLIVE REYNOLDS 21-YEAR-OLD BRITISH GIRL WHO SOUGHT QUEEN ELIZABETH'S AID IN HER PLEA TO MARRY A GERMAN WAR PRISONER SHE CLAIMS FATHERED HER 11-WEEK-OLD DAUGHTER.

LABORITE T.C.SKEFFINGTON-LODGE OF COMMONS SAID HE WOULD REFER THE CASE TO THE BRITISH WAR OFFICE, WHICH RECENTLY ANNOUNCED THAT A STATEMENT ON MARRIAGE OF GERMAN PRISONERS WOULD BE MADE SOON.

WIDESPREAD ATTENTION HAS BEEN FOCUSSED ON THE CASE, INVOLVING WERNER VETTER, 22-YEAR-OLD GERMAN PW WHO WAS SENTENCED TO A ONE-YEAR-PRISON TERM BY A COURT MARTIAL ON A CHARGE OF "IMPROPERLY ASSOCIATING" WITH THE GIRL. 1947

THE REYNOLDS GIRL WROTE QUEEN ELIZABETH THAT "IF HE SHOULD GET A SENTENCE, I SHOULD GET ONE AS WELL, AS I AM JUST AS MUCH TO BLAME AS HE IS."

PARIS, JULY 4-(AP)-"BUT I'M A GENERAL," PROTESTED RETIRED GEN. JEAN CASIMIR MERSON UPON BEING HANDCUFFED AT HIS ARREST ON A CHARGE OF COMPLICITY IN A REPORTED RIGHTIST REVOLUTIONARY PLOT.

"FOR THE MOMENT, YOU ARE ONLY A PRISONER," SAID ONE OF THE POLICEMEN WHO YESTERDAY TOOK INTO CUSTODY THE EX RESISTANCE LEADER AND FORMER FRENCH MILITARY ATTACHE TO THE STOCKHOLM AND BELGRADE LEGATIONS.

ROGER LERAT, PRINTER, ALSO WAS ARRESTED YESTERDAY IN CONNECTION WITH THE ALLEGED CONSPIRACY, DISCLOSED BY THE GOVERNMENT MONDAY.

POLICE SAID THAT IN HIS HOME THEY FOUND LETTERHEADS FOR THE GENERAL COMMISSARIATE OF THE INTERIOR, ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN PLANNED AS PART OF THE REVOLUTIONARY DIRECTORATE, AND BONDS TO BE NEGOTIABLE UNDER THAT GOVERNMENT.

PREMIER PAUL RAMADIER TOLD CORRESPONDENTS GEN.EDUARD DE LARMINAT, RELIEVED WEDNESDAY OF THE ASSIGNMENT OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF FRENCH COLONIAL FORCES, HAD HAD NO PART IN THE CONSPIRACY. HE SAID DE LARMINAT MERELY HAD USED "INADMISSIBLE" TERMS IN PROTESTING THAT THE MURDER TRIAL OF A MARQUISARDS ASSOCIATION MEMBER SHOULD BE SHIFTED FROM A CIVIL TO A MILITARY COURT. THE PREMIER SAID THE GENERAL HAD BEEN CALLED BACK FROM THE CAMEROONS TO EXPLAIN.

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ROME, JULY 4-(AP)-MRS. JUAN D.PERON, THE WIFE OF ARGENTINA'S PRESIDENT WHO IS NOW VISITING IN ITALY, CALLED TODAY AT THE VILLA TAVERNA RESIDENCE OF U.S. AMBASSADOR AND MRS.JAMES C.DUNN AND WISHED THEM A "HAPPY FOURTH OF JULY."

ROME, JULY 4-(AP)-ITALIAN PREMIER ALCIDE DE GASPERI--FACED WITH GROWING LEFTIST HOSTILITY OVER HIGH LIVING COSTS--PREPARED TODAY TO WAGE ALL-OUT WAR ON BLACK MARKETEERS AND CONCENTRATE ON IMPORTING FATS, MEAT, SUGAR AND OTHER SCARCE ESSENTIALS.

HIS COMMUNIST-LESS CABINET YESTERDAY ALSO PROMISED TO MAKE A SPECIAL DISTRIBUTION OF RATIONED GOODS TO LOW WAGE GROUPS AND STOP CLANDESTINE EXPORTS OF FOOD.

EARLIER THIS WEEK COMMUNIST LABOR LEADER GIUSEPPE DI VITTORIO HINTED THAT IF FOOD COSTS CONTINUED TO RISE, DIRECT ACTION WOULD BE TAKEN BY THE 6,000,000-MEMBER GENERAL LABOR CONFEDERATION.

ATHENS, JULY 4-(AP)-THE GREEK GOVERNMENT STATED LAST NIGHT THAT A GREEK BORDER STATION ABOUT 40 MILES NORTHWEST OF YANNINA WAS FIRED UPON BY AN ALBANIAN PATROL. NO CASUALTIES WERE ANNOUNCED.

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THE HAGUE, JULY 4-(AP)-UNITED STATES SENATOR THOMAS (D-UTAH) SAID TODAY THAT THE "UNITED STATES WILL NOT IMPOSE THEIR WILL OR THEIR IDEAS ON ANY NATION, BUT THEY DO STAND TO HELP WHEN IT IS ASKED FOR AND TO COOPERATE WITH THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD TO WORK OUT ECONOMIC PROBLEMS."

HE SPOKE AT AN INDEPENDENCE DAY RECEPTION GIVEN BY AMBASSADOR BARUCH.

PARIS, JULY 4-(AP)-FRENCH OFFICIALS PREDICTED TODAY THAT FRANCE WOULD JOIN A SOUTHEAST ASIA CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE FOR ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL RELATIONS AS RECOMMENDED BY THE FRANCO-SIAMESE CONCILIATION COMMISSION. THE NEW ORGANIZATION WOULD BE ESTABLISHED AT BANGKOK.

THE CONCILIATION COMMISSION, SITTING AT WASHINGTON, RULED THAT THE FRONTIER BETWEEN SIAM AND INDOCHINA SHOULD REVERT TO THE LINE ESTABLISHED BY TREATY IN 1907. THIS WOULD ANNUL THE TERRITORIAL CESSIONS FORCED UPON THE VICHY REGIME BY THE JAPANESE IN 1941.

SIAM ALREADY HAD AGREED IN PRINCIPLE TO RETURN THE BASSAC AND BATTAMBANG TERRITORIES AND THE RIGHT BANK OF THE MEKONG RIVER TO INDOCHINA. BUT SHE ASKED ECONOMIC CONCESSIONS, PRINCIPALLY TO GIVE POPULATIONS ALONG THE UPPER MEKONG ACCESS TO FISH SUPPLIES FROM THE GREAT LAKE OF WESTERN CAMBODIA.

IN ANSWERITO THESE SIAMESE REQUESTS, THE COMMISSION URGED THE FORMATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONSULTATIVE COMMISSION, INCLUDING REPRESENTATIVES OF FRANCE, SIAM AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES, TO IMPROVE COMMERCIAL, CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS.

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MOSCOW, JULY 4-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER MOSCOW BOLSHEVIK TODAY DESCRIBED THE UNITED STATES NOTE SENT JUNE 28 REGARDING THE BREAKDOWN IN NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE INDONESIAN REPUBLICAN AND DUTCH GOVERNMENTS AS "INTERFERENCE IN INDONESIAN AFFAIRS."

THE PAPER ASSERTED THAT "THE AMERICAN NOTE DISSEMINATING THE TRUMAN DOCTRINE IN INDONESIA WAS A VALUABLE PRESENT TO DUTCH IMPERIALISM."

VATICAN CITY, JULY 4-(AP)-POPE PIUS XII BLESSED THE FRENCH NATIONAL EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS AT NANTES BY RADIO TODAY AND CALLED UPON FRENCH CATHOLICISM TO LEAD IN "RESTORING ORDER IN FRANCE."

HE SPOKE IN FRENCH FROM HIS LIBRARY IN THE HOLY SEE FOR ABOUT NINE MINUTES. HE ENDED THE BROADCAST WITH THE APOSTOLIC BENEDICTION.

THE POPE TOLD FRENCH CATHOLICS TO REMEMBER THAT A CHRISTIAN IS "THE ENEMY OF NO ONE" AND "IS NOT A PARTISAN."

HE SAID THE "SPIRIT OF CLASS" SHOULD BE PUT ASIDE.

JS302PED

30. 24- 10747

ROME, JULY 4-(AP)-IN THIS ELDERLY CITY THE WORLD'S YOUNGEST REPUBLIC CELEBRATED ITS FIRST BIRTHDAY TODAY.

VICE PRESIDENT ELPIDIO QUIRINO OF THE PHILIPPINES, HERE TO WORK OUT A TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP WITH ITALY, HAD A LUNCHEON AT WHICH ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CARLO SFORZA, THE UNITED STATES, BRITISH AND CHINESE AMBASSADORS AND THE FRENCH CHARGE D'AFFAIRES ALL WISHED HIS NATION HAPPY BIRTHDAY.

CHINESE AMBASSADOR YU TSUNE CHI CITED ONE OF THE MANY STORIES OF PHILIPPINE HEROISM DURING WORLD WAR II AS PROOF THAT THE NEW REPUBLIC WAS PREPARED TO "CERTIFY" ITS FAITH IN FREEDOM AND DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.

SFORZA CALLED UPON THE PHILIPPINES TO PLAY THEIR PART IN A UNITED WORLD WHILE QUIRINO PAID TRIBUTE TO THE UNITED STATES FOR KEEPING ITS WORD BY GIVING THE ISLANDS THEIR INDEPENDENCE.

POINTING OUT THAT THERE HAD BEEN TWO PREVIOUS PHILIPPINE REPUBLICS, THAT OF EMILIO AGUINALDO DURING THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR AND THAT THE JAPANESE SET UP DURING WORLD WAR II, QUIRINO SAID: "THE FIRST WAS BORN OF FORCE OF ARMS, THE SECOND OF ENTICEMENT, THE THIRD OF NOBLE REDEMPTION OF THE PLIGHTED WORD.

"THE FIRST WAS CONCEIVED IN DESPAIR, THE SECOND IN DISGRACE, THE THIRD IN DIGNITY."

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Jerusalem xxx allow e

BEN-GURION WAS THE FIRST WITNESS AT A HEARING OF THE JEWISH CASE. HE TRACED ZIONIST EFFORTS TO ACHIEVE A JEWISH HOMELAND AND STATEHOOD IN PALESTINE.

"TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS AGO ENGLAND UNDERTOOK, AND I BELIEVE SINCERELY UNDERTOOK, THE TAST OF SETTLING LARGE NUMBERS OF JEWS IN PALESTINE SUFFICIENT TO BUILD A JEWISH STATE," HE ASSERTED. "SHE FAILED IN HER TASK."

SUCH A TASK, HE SAID, WAS "DIFFICULT," ADDING THAT IF THE MANDATORY (BRITAIN) REFUSED TO MAKE THESE EFFORTS AND TO SURMOUNT THESE DIFFICULTIES."

THE JEWISH AGENCY, HE CONTINUED, ENCOUNTERED "EVEN GREATER DIFFICULTIES THAN THE MANDATORY. WE MET NOT ONLY WITH ARAB OPPOSITION X X X WE WERE HANDICAPPED BY LACK OF EXPERIENCE AND LACK OF MEANS."

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"WHAT A SINGLE MANDATORY CANNOT DO, JOINT TRUSTEESHIP WILL BE ABLE TO DO FAR LESS," BEN-GURION DECLARED. "INTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT AND LARGE SCALE IMMIGRATION REQUIRE DYNAMIC ADMINISTRATION. X X X AN ADMINISTRATION TAKING DIRECTIVES FROM DIFFERENT GOVERNMENTS CAN HARDLY PERFORM A TASK OF THIS NATURE."

"NOR CAN YOU SETTLE THE PROBLEM BY SETTING UP A BINATIONAL STATE," HE CONTINUED, ADDING THAT SUCH A STATE "CAN MEAN ONLY PARITY--EITHER PARITY OF POPULATION OR PARITY OF GOVERNMENT."

HE CONTENDED THAT "PARITY OF POPULATION IS BIOLOGICALLY AND POLITICALLY IMPOSSIBLE" AND THAT "PARITY IN GOVERNMENT MEANS PERMANENT DEADLOCK."

"ONLY BY ESTABLISHING PALESTINE AS A JEWISH STATE CAN THE TRUE OBJECTIVES BE ACCOMPLISHED--IMMIGRATION AND STATEHOOD FOR JEWS, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL PROGRESS FOR ARABS," HE SAID.

PREVENTING PALESTINE'S 600,000 JEWS FROM BECOMING A MAJORITY AND ACHIEVING STATEHOOD, BEN-GURION SAID, WOULD DEPRIVE "MILLIONS OF JEWS WHO ARE STILL LEFT IN THE WORLD OF INDEPENDENCE AND STATEHOOD. IN NO OTHER PLACE CAN THEY HAVE THE DESIRE OR PROSPECT OF ATTAINING STATEHOOD."

HE CONTENDED THAT "AN ARAB MINORITY IN PALESTINE, BEING SURROUNDED BY ARAB STATES, WOULD REMAIN SAFE IN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION WITH THEIR RACE."

"BUT A JEWISH MINORITY IN AN ARAB STATE," HE DECLARED, "EVEN WITH THE MOST IDEAL PAPER GUARANTEE, WOULD MEAN FINAL EXTINCTION OF JEWISH HOPE, NOT IN PALESTINE ALONE BUT FOR ENTIRE JEWISH PEOPLE, FOR NATIONAL EQUALITY AND INDEPENDENCE, WITH ALL THE DISASTROUS CONSEQUENCES SO FAMILIAR IN JEWISH HISTORY. X X X

"THE FATE OF THE JEWISH MINORITY IN PALESTINE WILL NOT DIFFER FROM THE FATE OF THE JEWISH MINORITY IN ANY OTHER COUNTRY EXCEPT THAT HERE IT MIGHT BE MUCH WORSE."

JUL 1947

BEN-GURION, IN LATER TESTIMONY, GAVE THE FIRST OFFICIAL JEWISH EXPRESSION OF THE POSSIBILITY THAT JEWISH LEADERS MIGHT CONSIDER PARTITION OF PALESTINE. REFERRING EXTEMPORANEOUSLY TO THE PRESENTATION OF THE MORRISON PLAN FOR FEDERATION, HE TOLD THE COMMISSION:

"WE SAID THEN IT COULD NOT BE ACCEPTED AS A BASIS FOR DISCUSSION, BUT WE ARE READY TO CONSIDER THE QUESTION OF A VIABLE JEWISH STATE — (A STATE CAPABLE OF SELF-SUPPORT WITHIN PALESTINE.)"

REFERRING TO THE PEEL COMMISSION WHICH FIRST RECOMMENDED PARTITION, BEN-GURION SAID:

"THE MAJORITY (OF JEWS) OPPOSED THE CONCRETE PROPOSALS OF THE COMMISSION MAINLY BECAUSE NEGEV, THE UNSETTLED, UNCULTIVATED PART OF SOUTHERN PALESTINE, WAS EXCLUDED, AS WELL AS JERUSALEM."

SPEAKING CALMLY, HE ASSERTED TO THE COMMISSION THAT "A THIRD OF OUR PEOPLE, ALMOST AS MANY AS THE WHOLE POPULATION OF SWEDEN, WERE MURDERED" IN EUROPE DURING THE WAR. HE SOBBED, AND HIS VOICE FALTERED

AFTER A RECESS, BEN-GURION SPOKE OF BRITISH MILITARY INCIDENTS IN PALESTINE, ASSERTING THAT "THERE HAVE BEEN OVER THE YEARS RECURRENT, UNOFFICIAL ASSAULTS BY POLICE AND THE MILITARY ON THE CIVIL POPULATION --IN PRISONS, IN DETENTION CAMPS AND IN THE STREETS." BUT HE ADDED:

"THERE WERE CASES OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS RISKING THEIR LIVES TO SAVE REFUGEES FROM DROWNING AND, CONSIDERING THE SPIRIT OF THE REGIME AND THE VIRTUAL LAWLESSNESS WHICH IT HAS ESTABLISHED IN THE COUNTRY, IT IS A MATTER OF SURPRISE THAT UNOFFICIAL ASSAULTS WERE SO FEW."

HE SPOKE FOR TWO HOURS AND 25 MINUTES AND WAS QUESTIONED A SHORT WHILE BY COMMISSION MEMBERS. THE HEARING WAS ADJOURNED UNTIL SUNDAY.

COMMITTEE SOURCES SAID THE JEWISH AGENCY EXPECTED TO TAKE THREE AND A HALF DAYS PRESENTING TESTIMONY. THE COMMITTEE, WHICH WILL NOT MEET SATURDAY (THE JEWISH SABBATH), HAS SET JULY 20 AS TARGET DATE FOR COMPLETION OF THE INQUIRY.

NO ARABS SO FAR HAVE BEEN SCHEDULED TO APPEAR AT THE HEARINGS AND THE ARAB HIGHER EXECUTIVE IS MAINTAINING A RIGID BOYCOTT AGAINST THE U.N. COMMITTEE.

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, JULY 4-(AP)-REGISTRATION OPENED TODAY FOR SOVIET RESIDENTS OF CHINA WISHING TO ACCEPT MOSCOW'S OFFER OF REPATRIATION TO RUSSIA--A COMPLETE REVERSAL OF PREVIOUS RUSSIAN POLICY OF CLOSING THE DOOR TO SUCH PEOPLE.

REGISTRATION WILL CONTINUE FOR THREE DAYS, WITH REPATRIATION ON A FIRST-COME, FIRST-SERVED BASIS. THOSE WISHING TO RETURN TO RUSSIA WERE PROMISED JOBS, GUARANTEED FOOD AND HOUSING, EXEMPTED FROM CUSTOMS DUTIES, AND PROMISED LOANS FOR FURNISHING OR REPAIRING THEIR NEW RESIDENCES. ALL TRAVEL COSTS ALSO ARE TO BE BORNE BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT.

THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE INDICATION HOW MANY MIGHT ACCEPT.

NANKING, JULY 4-(AP)-CHINA'S STATE COUNCIL TODAY APPROVED, AT THE PERSONAL REQUEST OF CHIANG KAI-SHEK, A KUOMINTANG (GOVERNMENT PARTY) RESOLUTION CALLING FOR TOTAL MOBILIZATION OF MANPOWER AND RESOURCES FOR A FINISH FIGHT AGAINST CHINESE COMMUNISTS, THE "ENEMIES OF THE STATE."

THE GENERALISSIMO, DESCRIBING THE COMMUNISTS AS "BANDITS," SAID TOTAL MOBILIZATION IS NECESSARY IN ORDER TO END THE BLOCKADE OF PEACEFUL RECONSTRUCTION AND PERMIT REALIZATION OF CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

THE RESOLUTION CALLED FOR IMPROVED METHODS OF CONSCRIPTING TROOPS, AND FOR MORE EFFECTIVE MEASURES TO INSURE ADEQUATE FOOD FOR THEM.

(THERE WAS NO EXPLANATION OF THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "TOTAL MOBILIZATION" AND THE PRESENT STATE OF AFFAIRS.)

1947

CY1110PPS NM

BY RUSSELL BRINES

TOKYO, SATURDAY, JULY 5-(AP)-MANY JAPANESE APPEARED SHOCKED AND UNEASY TODAY AFTER PUBLICATION OF THE GOVERNMENT'S ECONOMIC "WHITE PAPER" WHICH OUTLINED TOUGH TIMES AHEAD.

THEY SEEMED GENERALLY UNPREPARED FOR WHAT THEY CONSIDERED A SUDDEN BLAST OF GOVERNMENTAL FRANKNESS. THE DOCUMENT, ISSUED YESTERDAY TO ALL DIET COMMITTEES, REPORTED NOTHING NEW FUNDAMENTALLY, BUT PREVIOUS PIECEMEAK REVELATIONS OF THE DETERIORATING ECONOMY HAD BEEN BLANKETED BY VAGUE OFFICIAL STATEMENTS.

NEWSPAPERS, DETAILING THE REPORT IN SPECIAL FOUR-PAGE EDITIONS, STRESSED THE DISCLOSURE THAT THE OFFICIAL FOOD RATION WOULD BE 28 DAYS BEHIND BY NEXT FALL. MOST JAPANESE HAD THOUGHT RECENT GOOD CROPS HAD IMPROVED THE OUTLOOK.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE NIPPON TIMES EXPRESSED BELIEF EDITORIALLY THAT "UNREST OVER FOOD IS APT TO JEOPARDIZE ALL OF THE GOVERNMENT'S ELABORATE ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM."

THE WHITE PAPER REPORTED AN IMPENDING INDUSTRIAL CRISIS, A MOUNTING NATIONAL DEBT, SPIRALING COST OF LIVING AND A DETERIORATION OF NATIONAL HEALTH. TOKYO NEWSPAPERS COMMENDED THE GOVERNMENT'S FRANKNESS, BUT DEPLORED THE ABSENCE OF ANY CONCRETE PLANS FOR SOLVING THE PROBLEMS.

TOKYO, JULY 4-(AP)-THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT ISSUED AN ECONOMIC "WHITE PAPER" TODAY REPLETE WITH FIGURES TO SHOW THAT THE PEOPLE HAVE NOT FULLY REALIZED YET THE "PROFOUND MISERY OUR MILITARY LEADERS BROUGHT UPON US."

ISSUED TO ALL DIET COMMITTEES, THE WHITE PAPER PORTRAYED A NATION SLIPPING STEADILY CLOSER TO THE BRINK OF CHAOS.

IT MADE THESE POINTS:

THE GOVERNMENT IS OPERATING AT A DEFICIT. (SOME OBSERVERS, INCLUDING THE ALLIED HEADQUARTERS' BANKING CHIEF, ASSERT, HOWEVER, THE GOVERNMENT IS DELIBERATELY ATTEMPTING TO DEBASE ITS OWN CURRENCY AND TO INCREASE INFLATION.)

INDUSTRIAL CRISIS IS APPROACHING, WITH STOCKPILES LOWER, REPAIRS AND REPLACEMENTS NOT OBTAINABLE.

THE NATIONAL DEBT TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES IS INCREASING. (JAPAN ALREADY OWES THE UNITED STATES AN ESTIMATED $300,000,000.)

NATIONAL HEALTH IS DETERIORATING; COST OF LIVING IS OUTSPRINTING WAGE BOOSTS, STAPLE FOOD PRODUCTION IS FALLING OFF; INDUSTRIAL LOANS ARE BEING USED TO PAY INCREASED WAGES AND PRODUCTION COSTS RATHER THAN TO FINANCE ADDITIONAL PRODUCTION.

POPULATION IS 12 PERCENT GREATER THAN 12 YEARS AGO AND LABOR IS ONE-THIRD LESS PRODUCTIVE THAN IN PRE-WAR YEARS.

THE "PAPER" OFFERED NO ANSWER FOR ANY OF THE PROBLEMS.

A112FX

FOURTH

TOKYO, SATURDAY, JULY 5-(AP)-OCCUPATION AIR FORCES HAD THEIR JULY 4TH CELEBRATION TODAY -- ON THE FIFTH.

LED BY FIGHTER PLANES, MORE THAN 350 AMERICAN AND BRITISH AIRCRAFT ROARED OVER THE JAPANESE CAPITAL IN MASSED FLIGHT. IT HAD BEEN SCHEDULED AS PART OF YESTERDAY'S REVIEW FOR GENERAL MACARTHUR BUT WAS POSTPONED BECAUSE OF UNFAVORABLE WEATHER.

(140)

TOKYO, SATURDAY, JULY 5-(AP)-ALLIED HEADQUARTERS REPORTED TODAY THAT MORE THAN 1,500,000 JAPANESE SOLDIERS AND CIVILIANS HAD BEEN REPATRIATED FROM SOVIET AREAS OR ZONES FORMERLY UNDER RUSSIAN CONTROL BUT THAT NEARLY 1,000,000 OTHERS AWAITED REPATRIATION.

THE REPORT, COVERING ACTIVITIES THROUGH JUNE, SAID A TOTAL OF 5,551,634 JAPANESE HAD BEEN RETURNED TO THE HOME ISLANDS. OF THAT NUMBER, 2,661,079 WERE IN MILITARY SERVICE.

SCAP LISTED 1,724,190 AS REPATRIATED FROM SIBERIA, MANCHURIA, KARUFUTO, THE KURILE ISLANDS, AND FROM KOREA NORTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL. "MOST" OF THE 1,043,119 JAPANESE STILL AWAITING REPATRATION ARE IN SOVIET AREAS, SCAP ADDED.

THE FIGURES FROM OTHER AREAS WHERE JAPANESE HAVE BEEN REPATRIATED: SOUTHEAST ASIA, INCLUDING MALAYA: 662,881, AUSTRALIA AND VICINITY: 138,644. CHINA: 1,493,066. HONG KONG: 19,197. PHILIPPINES: 132,401. HAWAII: 3,411.

CK/CY905PPS

30.24-10749

TOKYO, JULY 4-(AP)-EMPEROR HIROHITO IS PLANNING A 12-DAY TRIP EARLY NEXT MONTH THROUGH SIX NORTHERN HONSHU PREFECTURES WHICH HE HAS NOT YET VISITED IN HIS "MEET THE PEOPLE" TOURS.

HF315APS JUL 1947

A71FX

TOKYO, JULY 4-(AP)-ANOTHER TWO-MINUTE SESSION OF THE ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN SEEMS IN PROSPECT.

THE AGENDA FOR THE 36TH REGULAR SESSION JULY 9 LISTS NEITHER PROCEDURAL NOR OFFICIAL MATTERS FOR DISCUSSION.

AT THE LAST MEETING AT WHICH THERE WERE NO SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION, THE SESSION LASTED A LITTLE MORE THAN TWO MINUTES BEFORE IT WAS ADJOURNED BY AMERICAN CHAIRMAN GEORGE ATCHESON, JR.

HF317APS NM

TOKYO, SATURDAY, JULY 5-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT'S MORE STRINGENT GASOLINE RATIONING PROGRAM WAS APPROVED TODAY BY ALLIED HEADQUARTERS. PLEASURE MOTORING IS STRICTLY TABOO.

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, JULY 4-(AP)-A SMALL GROUP OF AMERICANS AND AUSTRALIANS PAID HOMAGE TO U.S. SERVICE MEN WHO DIED IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC AT A CEREMONY TODAY BEFORE THE MONUMENT ERECTED WHERE AMERICAN TROOPS FIRST LANDED AT SYDNEY IN MARCH OF 1942.

PRESIDENT G.H.FAULKS OF THE MARITIME SERVICES BOARD TOLD THE GROUP THE BOARD WOULD MAINTAIN THE MEMORIAL ON GLEBE ISLAND "IN HONOR OF OUR GREAT AMERICAN ALLIES AND IN MEMORY OF THEIR FALLEN."

JS251PED

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA, JULY 4-(AP)-OPPOSITION LEADER R.G.MENZIES SUGGESTED TODAY THAT ALL BRITISH DOMINIONS SEND SENIOR REPRESENTATIVES, PREFERABLY PRIME MINISTERS, TO A BRITISH EMPIRE CONFERENCE TO DEVISE "A GENERAL STRATEGY FOR WINNING THE 1947 BATTLE FOR BRITAIN."

HE ADVOCATED THAT AUSTRALIA AS A STARTER ANNOUNCE HER WILLINGNESS TO PROVIDE THE MOTHER COUNTRY WITH $323,000,000 WORTH OF WHATEVER MATERIALS BRITAIN DESIRED.

"LET US INDICATE THAT, WHILE THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT WILL ITSELF ATTEND TO THE IMMEDIATE PURCHASE AND MONEY FOR THESE GOODS, PAYMENT BY GREAT BRITAIN WILL BE POSTPONED FOR SAY 25 OR 30 YEARS WITHOUT INTEREST," HE SAID IN A STATEMENT.

HE SAID IF OTHER DOMINIONS WERE TO FOLLOW SUIT, BRITAIN WOULD BE RELIEVED OF OBLIGATIONS "DURING THE VERY PERIOD WHEN SHE NEEDS AMPLE BREATHING SPACE TO GET BACK ON HER FEET."

"DISASTER TO THE OLD COUNTRY WOULD MEAN DISASTER AND RUIN TO THE WORLD IN GENERAL AND AUSTRALIA IN PARTICULAR," SAID MENZIES, A FORMER PRIME MINISTER.

FZ1017AED

MANILA, JULY 4-(AP)-THE PHILIPPINES REPUBLIC WAS ONE YEAR OLD TODAY.

TWENTY-ONE GUN SALUTES BOOMED IN MANILA. CELEBRANTS SET OFF ROCKETS SIRENS, SHORT BURSTS OF MACHINE-GUN FIRE. THERE WERE SPEECHES AND PARADES.

AN ESTIMATED 100,000 PERSONS LINED DEWEY BOULEVARD TO WITNESS A COLORFUL FOUR-HOUR PARADE. PRESIDENT ROXAS REVIEWED THE MARCHING UNITS AND TOLD HIS COUNTRYMEN IN A SPEECH:

"WE ARE GRATEFUL TO AMERICA FOR HAVING KEPT FAITH WITH US AND FOR POINTING THE WAY FOR OTHER NATIONS TO FOLLOW IN THE TRUSTEESHIP OF PEOPLES UNDER THEIR FLAGS."

ONE OF THE PARADERS WAS 78-YEAR OLD GENERAL EMILIO AGUINALDO, STEPPING ALONG BRISKLY AND CARRYING THE HISTORIC BATTLE FLAG OF THE FIRST FILIPINO REPUBLIC WHICH HE HEADED FROM 1898 UNTIL HIS CAPTURE IN 1901 BY GENERAL FREDERICK FUNSTON. A HANDFUL OF HIS AGING VETERANS, DRESSED IN FADED BLUE DENIM RAYADILLO UNIFORMS AND FLOPPY STRAW HATS WITH UPTURNED BRIMS, MARCHED WITH HIM.

(EDITORS:--ABSTRACT OF PRESIDENT ROXAS' SPEECH WAS CARRIED IN THE NIGHT REPORT--B75FX.)

MANILA,JULY 4 (AP)-THE LATE PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT, FRIEND OF PHILIPPINES INDEPENDENCE, HAS BEEN NAMED A CHIEF COMMANDER OF THE NEWLY-CREATED PHILIPPINE LEGION OF HONOR.

THE POSTHUMOUS CITATION, ANNOUNCED TODAY BY PRESIDENT ROXAS, PRAISED THE WARTIME AMERICAN CHIEF EXECUTIVE FOR "EXTRAORDINARY, EMINENTLY MERITORIOUS AND VALUABLE SERVICES RENDERED IN A POSITION OF GREAT RESPONSIBILITY TO THE PEOPLE AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES."

IT SINGLED OUT ROOSEVELT'S "CONSTANT SOLICITUDE AND SYMPATHY" FROM APPROVAL OF THE PHILIPPINES INDEPENDENCE ACT DURING HIS FIRST TERM OF OFFICE TO FULFILLMENT OF THE FREEDOM PLEDGE SHORTLY AFTER THE AMERICAN INVASION. THE CITATION HAS BEEN FORWARDED TO MRS.ROOSEVELT.

MANILA, SATURDAY, JULY 5-(AP)-DECORATIONS FOR MERITORIOUS WARTIME SERVICES TO THE PHILIPPINES WERE AWARDED BY PRESIDENT MANUEL ROXAS YESTERDAY TO MAJOR GENERALS GEORGE F. MOORE AND ALBERT M. JONES OF SAN FRANCISCO.

GENERAL MOORE WAS COMMANDER OF THE HARBOR DEFENSES OF MANILA AND SUBIC BAYS AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE PACIFIC WAR AND LATER WAS ARTILLERY COMMANDER ON CORREGIDOR. GENERAL JONES WAS CORPS COMMANDER ON BATAAN.

BOTH WERE TAKEN PRISONER ON CORREGIDOR. THEY WERE RELEASED AFTER JAPAN'S SURRENDER. GENERAL MOORE IS NOW COMMANDER OF U.S. ARMY FORCES IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC (AFWESPAC).

DECORATED POSTHUMOUSLY WAS COL. EDWIN ANDREWS, FOR INTELLIGENCE WORK IN LINKING THE OCCUPIED PHILIPPINES WITH MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA. ANDREWS, CHIEF OF THE PHILIPPINES AIR FORCE, WAS KILLED IN A PLANE CRASH LAST MONTH.

GOVERNMENT SOURCES SAID AMBASSADOR JOAQUIN ELIZALDE HAD BEEN INSTRUCTED TO ARRANGE WITH MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT A CEREMONY FOR PRESENTATION OF A POSTHUMOUS AWARD FOR THE LATE PRESIDENT, WHO WAS NAMED TO THE CHIEF COMMANDERSHIP OF THE PHILIPPINE LEGION.

CY909PPS

MANILA, SATURDAY, JULY 5-(AP)-THE PHILIPPINE SUPREME COURT TODAY AFFIRMED THE DEATH SENTENCE OF A FILIPINO CONVICTED OF BETRAYING AN AMERICAN PILOT TO THE JAPANESE FOR SEVEN SACKS OF RICE.

A PEOPLES COURT FOUND THAT ANGEL BEATO WAS ACTING AS AN AGENT FOR THE ENEMY WHEN HE RESCUED A PILOT, IDENTIFIED ONLY AS LIEUTENANT LESLIE, FROM LAGUNA DE BAY, A LAKE NEAR MANILA. THE AIRMAN HAD BAILED OUT OF HIS FLAMING PLANE AFTER A RAID ON JAPANESE SHIPPING.

TESTIMONY DEVELOPED THAT THE AMERICAN THOUGHT BEATO WAS A GUERRILLA AND GAVE HIM A GUN AND CIGARETTES--ONLY TO FIND HIMSELF IN JAPANESE HANDS.

CY912PPS NM

JUL 1947

MEXICO CITY, JULY 4-(AP)-THE BRITISH PROVIDED THE SITE FOR THE INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION TODAY OF THE 6,000-MEMBER COLONY OF RESIDENTS HERE.

THE COLONY'S ANNUAL ALL-DAY PICNIC, SPONSORED BY THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MEXICO AND THE AMERICAN LEGION POST, WAS HELD AT THE BRITISH REFORMA ATHLETIC CLUB.

THE U.S.EMBASSY IS HOLDING A RECEPTION FOR THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS, MEXICAN OFFICIALS, AND U.S. NEWSPAPERMEN.

FOUR HOURS OF SPECIAL RADIO PROGRAMS WILL BE BROADCAST OVER NATIONAL NETWORKS BY STUDENTS OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL AND EMBASSY OFFICIALS.

OTTAWA, JULY 4-(AP)-A NATIONAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY A UNITED STATES ZIONIST WEEKLY, THE ANSWER, HAD BEEN READMITTED TO CANADA. THE PUBLICATION WAS BANNED FOR A PERIOD UNDER THE "TREASONABLE AND SEDITIOUS" LITERATURE SECTIONS OF CANADIAN IMPORT REGULATIONS.

EZ1035AED

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 4-(AP)-GEN. JACOB L.DEVERS, ARMY GROUND FORCES COMMANDER, SAID TODAY THE ARMY AND NAVY OWE TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES THE DUTY OF MAINTAINING FORCES THAT WILL INSURE THE SECURITY OF THE COUNRTY AGAINST ARMED AGGRESSION.

SPEAKING AT A STAY-AT-HOME CELEBRATION IN FAIRMOUNT PARK WHICH DREW AN ESTIMATED 1,000,000 PERSONS FOR THE DAY-LONG PROGRAM, GEN. DEVERS SAID HE AGREED WITH SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE C.MARSHALL'S ASSERTION THAT THE NATION MUST MAINTAIN ITS MILITARY POSTURE. HE ADDED:

"NOT TO DO SO IS TO COURT TROUBLE. IT WILL COST MONEY, A LOT OF MONEY. BUT THAT EXPENDITURE IS LIKE THE MONEY A SENSIBLE MAN SPENDS FOR INSURANCE ON HIS HOME."

ADM. JOHN H.TOWERS, CHAIRMAN OF THE GENERAL BOARD OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT, TOLD THE SAME AUDIENCE THERE IS A TENDENCY TO OVERRATE THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW WEAPONS.

"WE MUST CERTAINLY KEEP THE BEST OF WHAT WE HAVE UNTIL SOMETHING BETTER IS AVAILABLE," HE SAID.

IN CEREMONIES ATTENDED BY 1,000 AT HISTORIC INDEPENDENCE HALL, CITY COUNCILMAN DAVID JAMIESON SAID AMERICANS MUST REDEDICATED THEMSELVES TO THE PRINCIPLES OF THE DECLARATION IF DEMOCRACY IS TO SURVIVE.

"THE DREAM OF FREEDOM WHICH THE PEOPLES OF EUROPE USED TO HAVE HAS BEEN REPLACED BY THE MERE HOPE OF SECURITY AND WILLINGNESS TO EXIST," JAMIESON SAID, ADDING "THAT CONTINENT IS RIPE FOR THE HJLF-TRUTHS OF COMMUNISM."

RH838PED NM

NEW YORK, JULY 4-(AP)-SEN.JOSEPH R.MCCARTHY (R-WIS) SAID IN A RADIO BRAODCAST TONIGHT THAT "WE ARE NOW ENGAGED IN A WAR WITH RUSSIA" AND THAT "WE'RE LOSING IT."

APPEARING ON "MEET THE PRESS" (MBS), MCCARTHY MADE THE ASSERTION AFTER HE WAS ASKED WHETHER THE UNITED NATIONS WOULD NOT ELIMINATE THE NEED FOR A LARGE STANDING ARMY.

THE SENATOR REPLIED THAT UNFORTUNATELY IT WOULD NOT, AND ADDED:

"WE ARE AT WAR. WE'VE BEEN AT WAR WITH RUSSIA FOR SOME TIME NOW, AND RUSSIA HAS BEEN WINNING THIS WAR AT A FASTER RATE THAN WE WERE DURING THE LAST STAGES OF THE LAST WAR. EVERYONE IS PAINFULLY AWARE OF THE FACT THAT WE ARE AT WAR--AND THAT WE'RE LOSING IT."

MCCARTHY, MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES AND THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM, PREDICTED THAT A JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE WOULD SOON BE APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE EFFICIENCY AND EXPENDITURES IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

HE ALSO PREDICTED A JOINT INVESTIGATION OF WAR SURPLUS DISPOSAL AND DECLARED THAT 2,000,000 GALLONS OF COSTLY AND HARD-TO-GET AVIATION GASOLINE WERE SOLD ALONG WITH "JUNK" AIRPLANE PARTS RECENTLY AT POINT HUENEME, CALIF., AND KINGMAN FIELD, ARIZ.

"THE PEOPLE WHO BOUGHT THE SO-CALLED JUNK PARTS," HE SAID, "FOUND OUT LATER THAT THEY HAD ALSO PURCHASED 2,000,000 GALLONS OF AVIATION GAS."

HE SAID THAT AT ONE ARIZONA AIRFIELD 70 HUGE TRACTORS, EACH "WITH $3,000 WORTH OF GOOD RUBBER" ON IT, HAD BEEN LEFT UNTIL THE TIRES ROTTED AND "WERE FINALLY SOLD AS JUNK RUBBER." HE DID NOT NAME THE AIRFIELD.

1946

FOLLOWING THE BROADCAST, MCCARTHY SAID THE PROPOSAL FOR A JOINT CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION OF THE OVERALL SURPLUS SITUATION WOULD PROBABLY BE PROPOSED TO THE SENATE MONDAY OR TUESDAY. #

NEW YORK, JULY 4-(AP)-A 14-YEAR-OLD ENGLISH BOY GAZED FROM ELLIS ISLAND TODAY TOWARD THE SHORELINE OF HIS ADOPTED HOMELAND, HAPPY THAT HE SOON WOULD BECOME THE LEGAL SON OF THE AMERICAN FARM FAMILY WHO SHELTERED HIM DURING THE WAR YEARS.

THE BOY IS ERIC JOHN FARMBOROUGH, OF PINER, MIDDLESEX, ENGLAND. HE BECAME SO HOMESICK FOR THE UNITED STATES AFTER HIS RETURN TO ENGLAND THAT HIS FATHER AGREED TO HIS ADOPTION BY MR. AND MRS. CORNELIUS BOERMAN, WHO OWN A 50-ACRE FARM AT MARION, N.Y.

ERIC AND HIS BROTHER, WILLIAM, LIVED WITH THE BOERMANS FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE BLITZ ON ENGLAND UNTIL 1945. THEIR SISTER, WINIFRED, STAYED WITH A.I.MARSHALL, A NEIGHBOR OF THE BOERMANS.

ERIC COULDN'T FORGET THE MIDDLE-AGED COUPLE HE HAD COME TO LOVE AND THEIR FARM. HE ARRIVED YESTERDAY ON THE MARINE FLASHER AND WILL STAY AT ELLIS ISLAND UNTIL HIS LEGAL ADOPTION BY THE BOERMANS IS ARRANGED.

MRS. DONALD LENO, THE BOERMANS DAUGHTER, COMMENTED THAT ERIC SOON WOULD BE "BACK WITH HIS ANIMALS AND HIS FARM, AND DAD AND MOTHER HAVE ANOTHER KID TO BRING UP." #

30. 24- 10751

FRENCH LICK, IND.,JULY 4-(AP)-MRS. KATHARINE ST.GEORGE, REPUBLICAN CONGRESSWOMAN OF THE 28TH DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, SAID TONIGHT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WERE DEMANDING A "THOROUGH CLEANSING" OF THEIR CIVIL GOVERNMENT TO OBTAIN RELIEF FROM THE "TWIN BURDEN" OF BIG TAXES AND HIGH COSTS.

IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY AT A MEETING OF THE NATIONAL BOARD OF THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUBS, REP. ST.GEORGE CHARGED THAT THE AVERAGE WAGE EARNER "IS WORKING ABOUT ONE DAY OUT OF EVERY THREE FOR THE GOVERNMENT."

"THAT IS AN INTOLERABLE BURDEN ON ANY ECONOMY," SHE ADDED. "THE HIGH COST OF GOVERNMENT IS ONE OF THE MAJOR FACTORS IN THE HIGH COST OF LIVING.

"X X X IT IS THE AVERAGE MAN AND WOMAN WHO HAS HIS OR HER TAX TAKEN BEFORE HE OR SHE GETS THE PAY ENVELOPE WHO IS SUPPORTING THE $37,500,000,000 MONSTER."

REP. ST.GEORGE REJECTED THE ARGUMENT THAT SUBSTANTIALLY HIGHER WAGES CAN BE PAID WITHOUT AFFECTING PRICES AS "JUST PLAIN NONSENSE."

SHE SAID THE JOB OF PASSING LEGISLATION TO CURTAIL EXTRAVAGANCE AND WASTE WAS FRAUGHT WITH POLITICAL PITFALLS AND "ONE HAS TO HAVE COURAGE TO DO THE JOB."

"YOUR PRESENT CONGRESS," SHE ASSERTED, "HAS SHOWN THAT COURAGE ALREADY."

DISCUSSING THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION'S REQUIREMENT OF $24,900,000 ADDITIONAL MONEY FOR THE PURPOSE OF INVESTIGATING AND DISMISSING DISLOYAL PERSONS ON THE FEDERAL PAYROLLS, SHE SAID:

"WHAT A FARCE TO GIVE AN AGENCY THAT HAS BEEN SO LAX OR SO INEPT MORE MONEY TO GET RID OF PEOPLE THAT SHOULD NEVER HAVE BEEN PUT ON THE FEDERAL PAYROLL IN THE FIRST INSTANCE."

MRS. GEORGE L. LUSK, DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSWOMAN FROM NEW MEXICO, TOLD THE BOARD THAT "WE MUST MAKE UP OUR MINDS NOT TO FAIL FUTURE GENERATIONS BY NARROW, SELFISH DECISIONS."

SHE SAID WOMEN'S CHOICE TODAY WAS "EITHER THE DODGING OF RESPONSIBILITY IN THE PRESENT PERIOD OF READJUSTMENT, OR THE ASSUMING OF RESPONSIBILITY."

MRS. SARA (CORRECT) SPARKS OF NEW YORK CITY, NATIONAL PUBLIC AFFAIRS CHAIRMAN, RECOMMENDED IN A COMMITTEE REPORT THAT EACH CLUB SEEK TO HAVE EVERY MEMBER ENROLL AS AN ACTIVE MEMBER IN THE POLITICAL PARTY OF HER CHOICE.

RX714PCD NM

AUGUSTA, GA.,JULY 4-(AP)-AN AUGUSTA PHYSICIAN SAID TODAY HE SAW "FLYING SAUCERS" ALMOST FOUR WEEKS BEFORE THE FIRST PUBLISHED ACCOUNT OF THEM APPEARED.

DR.COLDEN R.BATTEY SAID HE SIGHTED FOUR DISCS, FLYING AT "TERRIFIC" SPEED AT AN ALTITUDE OF MORE THAN 20,000 FEET, WHILE HE WAS FISHING AT ST.HELENA SOUND NEAR BEAUFORT, S.C.

HE SAID HE DID NOT REPORT THEM SOONER BECAUSE HE BELIEVED THEM TO BE METEREOLOGICAL BALLOONS OR "SOME NEW TYPE OF FLYING WING AIRCRAFT."

WASHINGTON,JULY 4-(AP)-SENATOR DWORSHAK (R-IDAHO) TOLD INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATORS TONIGHT THAT SACRIFICES ARE STILL NECESSARY "IF THIS TYPE OF CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT IS TO ENDURE."

DWORSHAK IN A PREPARED ADDRESS FOR THE "CAVALCADE OF FREEDOM" PROGRAM ON THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT GROUNDS--SPONSORED BY VARIOUS PUBLIC AND QUASI-PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS--SAID THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA "MUST ACCEPT A RESPONSIBILITY IN HELPING TO CHART THE NATIONAL DESTINY."

"IT IS FALLACIOUS," HE SAID, "TO BELIEVE THAT THE PEOPLE NEED ONLY TO LOOK TO WASHINGTON FOR BIGGER GRATUITIES AND SUBSIDIES AND THAT THE GOVERNMENT CAN MAINTAIN ITSELF.

"THE BADGE OF AN AMERICAN DOES NOT ENTITLE A PERSON TO RIDE ON A FREE TICKET. IT MERELY ACCORDS HIM THE INALIENABLE RIGHT TO SUPPORT, TO THE BEST OF HIS ABILITY, AN IDEOLOGY WHICH IMPOSES OBLIGATIONS WHILE IT PROVIDES PERSONAL ADVANTAGES AND SAFEGUARDS."

DWORSHAK SAID GOVERNMENTS ENDURE ONLY SO LONG AS PEOPLE MAKE SACRIFICES TO SUSTAIN THEM.

"IN WARTIME," HE SAID, "OUR NATION IS UNITED; IN PEACETIME IT IS DISUNITED. THE SOLIDARITY AND UNITY WHICH CHARACTERIZED OUR WARTIME ACTIVITY HAVE BEEN SUPPLANTED BY BICKERING AND DISAGREEMENTS IN ALMOST EVERY PHASE OF HUMAN ENDEAVOR.

"IT IS NOT ESSENTIAL TO ELIMINATE ALL FRICTION AND CONTROVERSY, BUT IT IS IMPERATIVE FOR ALL AMERICANS TO RECOGNIZE THAT THEY CANNOT RELAX THEIR CONSTANT VIGILANCE OVER THE NATION'S WELFARE."

HE DEFENDED THE NATION'S FOREIGN REHABILITATION PROGRAM, DECLARING THAT "NOTWITHSTANDING FALSE INSINUATIONS BY THOSE WHO WOULD OBSTRUCT EUROPE'S RECOVERY, AMERICANS ARE ACTUATED SOLELY BY THE DESIRE TO STABILIZE CONDITIONS SO THAT PEACE MAY BECOME A REALITY."

EG658PED NM

WASHINGTON, JULY 4-(AP)-THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT TODAY PROMISED TO GIVE "CONTINUOUS PUBLICITY" TO ITALY'S SHARE OF THE $350,000,000 FOREIGN RELIEF PROGRAM AUTHORIZED BY CONGRESS.

THE PROMISE CAME IN SIGNING AN AGREEMENT IN ROME WHICH CLEARED THE WAY FOR SHIPMENT OF RELIEF SUPPLIES FROM THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE NEW APPROPRIATION.

PREMIER ALCIDE DEGASPARI AND FOREIGN MINISTER CARLO SFORZA SIGNED THE DOCUMENT ALONG WITH AMERICAN AMBASSADOR JAMES C.DUNN. THE AGREEMENT WAS MADE PUBLIC SIMULTANEOUSLY HERE AND IN ROME.

UNDER ITS TERMS, THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT PROMISED TO MAKE PLAIN THE ORIGIN OF THE RELIEF GOODS BY STAMP AND LABEL AND TO ALLOW AMERICAN REPORTERS TO OBSERVE FREELY AND REPORT FULLY NEWS OF THE DISTRIBUTION.

THIS MARKED THE SECOND SUCH AGREEMENT SIGNED BY THE UNITED STATES WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES ELIGIBLE FOR AID UNDER THE PROGRAM. A SIMULAR ACCORD WITH AUSTRIA WAS SIGNED SEVERAL WEEKS AGO. FIVE OTHER AREAS, TRIESTE, HUNGARY, POLAND, GREECE AND CHINA ALSO ARE ELIGIBLE FOR THE AID.

ITALY'S ALLOCATION HAS NOT YET BEEN MADE PUBLIC BUT DIPLOMATIC OFFICIALS EXPECT IT TO TOTAL AROUND $100,000,000. AUSTRIA AND ITALY ARE CONSIDERED TO BE THE TWO ELIGIBLE COUNTRIES MOST IN NEED.

STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS ALREADY HAVE BEGUN BUYING THE SUPPLIES. ITALY'S FIRST SHIPMENTS ARE EXPECTED TO INCLUDE GRAIN, OTHER FOOD, AND COAL.

SU535AED

LAKE SUCCESS, July 4--(AP)--The United Nations joined millions of Americans today in observing Independence Day by taking a holiday.

The members of the U.N. secretariat were given the day off because it is one of the eight legal american holidays they are permitted to observe.

JUL 1947

Delegates of the various member nations here took the occasion to spend weekends in the country and at the seashore. No U. N. work is scheduled until Monday.

(ADVANCE)-WASHINGTON,JULY 4-(AP)-A SECOND GROUP OF B-29 SUPERFORTRESSES IS BEING DEPLOYED ON THE WEST COAST.

THE STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE 92ND VERY HEAVY BOMBER GROUP, NOW BEING REACTIVATED, HAS BEEN ORDERED TO THE SPOKANE, WASHINGTON,ARMY AIR FIELD.

ONE OF THE THREE SQUADRONS OF THE LONG RANGE BOMBERS ALREADY HAS BEEN ASSEMBLED AT THE FIELD, WITH PLANS TO BRING IN TWO MORE, AS PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT ARE PROCURED, TO MAKE UP THE GROUP. (AT PRESENT, A B-29 GROUP CONSISTS OF ABOUT NINE AIRPLANES.)

THE OTHER FORCE OF SUPERFORTRESSES IS BEING ASSEMBLED AT CASTLE FIELD, MERCED,CALIF. IN ADDITION TO B-29 BASES IN THE MIDWEST AND SOUTHWEST, THE SAC HAS IN OPERATION OR PLANNED VHB INSTALLATIONS IN FLORIDA AND MAINE ON THE EAST COAST.

THE 92ND, UNTIL RECENT ORDERS WENT INTO EFFECT, AS A PAPER FORCE, MADE UP OF ONE OFFICER AND ONE ENLISTED MAN. PLANS PROVIDE FOR AN AUTHORIZED STRENGTH OF 296 OFFICERS AND 1,571 ENLISTED MEN FOR THE GROUP.

THE SPOKANE FIELD HAS BEEN A DEPOT OF THE AIR MATERIEL COMMAND, BUT THE BASE WILL BE TRANSFERRED TO COMMAND OF THE 92ND. SUPPLIES STORED THERE WILL REMAIN IN WAREHOUSES, TO BE MOVED OUT AS REQUIREMENTS DEMAND.

IN ADDITION TO THE WEST COAST B-29 BASES, THE ARMY AIR FORCES IS BUILDING UP FIELDS IN ALASKA FOR OPERATION OF THE STRATEGIC BOMBERS, INCLUDING RECONSTRUCTION OF AN OLD FIGHTER STRIP AT MILE 26, SOUTH OF FAIRBANKS, AS A VHB AIRFIELD.

PRESENT PLANNING FOR THE ALASKAN SUPERFORTRESS OPERATIONS CONTEMPLATES ROTATING CREWS FROM THE STATES ON A SIX-MONTHS TOUR OF DUTY, BUT WITH AIRCRAFT AND OTHER EQUIPMENT ASSIGNED PERMANENTLY TO THE ALASKA AREA.

MILE 26, AS WELL AS OTHER NEW STRIPS SUCH AS THAT AT LIMESTONE,ME.,

ARE BEING BUILT WITH STRENGTH AND SIZE SUFFICIENT TO HANDLE FORTHCOMING NEW SUPER BOMBERS OF DIMENSIONS OF THE GIANT B-36.
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Truman Believed Still Hopeful Of Russ Accord

JUL 1947

Charlottesville, Va., July 5 (AP)—President Truman today awaited world reaction to his Independence Day address denouncing as "folly" Russia's stand against a proposal for a joint European recovery plan.

Close associates said they believe Mr. Truman clings to the hope that the Soviet Union may yet decide to go along with the suggestion by Secretary of State Marshall, despite the breakup of a preliminary conference in Paris.

Speaking to a holiday crowd at Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson, Mr. Truman yesterday sharply denounced Russia's argument that the Marshall plan would mean the surrender of self-determination for the nations of Europe.

"Fallacious" Reasoning

"This is as fallacious," he said, "as the refusal of a man to enter a profitable business partnership on the ground that it would involve interference in his private affairs."

At no point did he mention Russia by name, but the target of his remarks was obvious.

He called for an end to "organized mistrust," which he said leads the world's people away from "peace and unity."

"Folly Of Nationalism"

He said there should be no more "propaganda attacks upon other nations" and suggested that after two world wars all countries should appreciate "the folly of a nationalism so extreme as to block economic planning among nations for peaceful reconstruction."

Mr. Truman said one requisite for peace is for "all nations and all peoples" to "break down the artificial barriers that separate them."

He appealed for "a free flow of knowledge and ideas that alone can lead to a harmonious world" and added: "Unfortunately a number of countries maintain barriers against the flow of information and ideas into, or out of, their territories."

"Barriers . . . Of Distortion"

He said one of them, "behind barriers of their own creation," give their citizens "carefully selected or distorted versions of the facts about other countries."

Today Mr. Truman enjoyed the luxury of "loafing" in this historic Virginia countryside.

Word came from the 210-acre estate of his week-end host, Stanley Woodward, State Department protocol officer, that the Chief Executive intends to "take it easy" until he returns to Washington by automobile tomorrow.

Russ Move Seen Boost To Aid Plan

Washington, July 5 (AP)—Russia's opposition to the Marshall plan for European recovery appears to have strengthened greatly the prospects that Congress will approve the plan and appropriate the billions necessary to put it over.

That is the opinion expressed today by both diplomatic and congressional authorities. They seemed agreed that all the latest developments here and abroad made the plan look better and better to those House and Senate members who have been highly suspicious of talk that Russia might "co-operate," because they no longer believe in Russia's good will.

Forced To Choose Sides

Acceptance of the Marshall plan inside the United States is probably almost as important to European governments as was its acceptance or rejection by Russia. For these governments are now being forced virtually to "choose up sides" between the American-British-French lineup and the Soviet Union. They do not want to take any unnecessary chances that the United States will let them down.

Some diplomatic authorities say the Marshall plan probably will provide the most critical test of bipartisan conduct of foreign policy since Congress passed the British loan program a year ago this month.

Envoys Watch Congress

And while their home governments go forward with responses to the Britsh-French invitation to meet in Paris July 12, European envoys watch every shift in the American, and particularly the congressional, attitude toward the program.

Essentially the plan is to develop an integrated European economy with financial aid from the United States.

The developments which are deeply influencing thinking at the Capitol are reliably said to have begun with the rejection of the plan by Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister. They were further said to embrace President Truman's denunciation yesterday of the Soviet stand as well as the latest British and French notes to Moscow urging the Soviets to reconsider Molotov's declaration of opposition.

Effect Held The Same

Both the President's Charlottesville (Va.) speech, describing as "folly" Soviet opposition to organized European recovery, and the new notes to Moscow were seen here as having substantially the same effect in terms of public and congressional opinion.

They serve to outline more sharply the stand taken by Russia and to strengthen on this issue the record being made by the Western powers against Russia. Diplomatic officials said they doubt that Britain and France really expect any change in the Moscow policy because that seems to have been unalterably fixed at the Paris conference.

However, it is explained here that the Western powers, including the United States, have been following an open-door policy toward Russia. This holds that the Russians must be given every opportunity to co-operate, and if they do not they have to bear the responsibility for it.

Not Always Popular

This policy has not always been popular with some substantial elements in Congress. These have argued that the Russians might make a show of co-operating, then play the United States for a sucker by getting all they could and giving nothing.

When Molotov therefore declared his absolute opposition against co-operation with Britain and France he apparently removed one of the most powerful arguments against the plan in Congress.

At the same time the Soviet Foreign Minister threw down a challenge to American leadership throughout the world by threatening with vague retaliatory acts the countries which follow that leadership. Whether this amounts to a Russian declaration of open economic warfare on the West remains to be seen. First indications may come from the visit to Moscow this week end of Czechoslovak Premier Klement Gottwald and Jan Masaryk, Foreign Minister.

Would End Unity Hopes

If the Kremlin forces economic isolation of Czechoslovakia from the West, despite the country's natural economic leaning in that direction, then the split in Europe may be in fact as real as Molotov at Paris threatened it would be. In that case the Western powers may finally have to write off as a practical matter any hope for unification of Europe—including Germany and Austria—for an indefinite number of years.

In such a situation the direct responsibility of the United States is enormous and diplomatic officials contend that it leaves the nation with only two stark choices: Either to accept fully the responsibility of meeting the Russian challenge in Europe and paying the cost, or failing to meet it and bearing the consequences.

No Legal Obligation

Thus far the United States has undertaken no legal obligation to do anything for the countries of Europe. Only an act to Congress could so commit it.

However, under the President's constitutional power to handle foreign affairs, officials said that the Government, in putting forward the Marshall plan, has assumed a recognized moral responsibility and they predict that Congress will give full weight to this when the time comes for legislative action.

CONGRESS EXPECTS SPECIAL SESSION ON AID FOR EUROPE

Members of Both Parties Cite Need to Act on Marshall Plan.

Washington, July 5 (A. P.).—Congressmen of both parties acknowledged privately today that there is a fifty-fifty chance of a special session by October, primarily to work out a program for financing Europe's recovery.

The collapse of the Paris conference on the Marshall proposal to help European nations help themselves stimulated the possibility.

There is little disagreement in Congress on one basic point: the United States will continue its efforts for Europe's economic recovery. But on the question of how, where and when, a wide range of opinion has developed.

Agree on Need for Survey.

Congress seems generally agreed that the United States must blueprint the over-all requirements for the job and simultaneously weigh its own resources to determine how far it can go without breaking its own economy.

Such a survey has been suggested by former President Herbert Hoover, advocated by Bernard Baruch, and is a cornerstone of Secretary of State Marshall's European proposal. For lack of such a survey it appears that Congress will brush off during this session all pending measures which the State Department has been advocating to implement the country's foreign policy—barring an emergency.

That includes the plan to standardize the Western Hemisphere's arms and military training, the long-range program for an overseas information and educational exchange, and proposed immigration of 400,000 of Europe's war refugees over a four year period.

At the same time, there remains a definite possibility that Congress will refuse to vote the full appropriations for expenditures already authorized, such as the $400,000,000 Greek-Turkish aid program and the $350,000,000 for foreign relief in the liberated countries.

Anxiety of the part of leaders of both parties to preserve the bi-partisan approach to foreign policy problems thus might produce a special session this fall rather than let the issues go over to 1948, a presidential election year, when they might become involved in political acrimony.

Congress-Truman War Is Indicated

Washington, July 5 (AP)—Congress starts its cleanup round next week with indications pointing to an increase in the controversy, now bordering on open political warfare, between the lawmakers and President Truman on domestic issues.

Ahead, in the three weeks before the scheduled July 26 adjournment, lies a series of money bills for Government departments likely to be pruned far beyond the margin of expenditures the President has called "rock bottom."

Mr. Truman has already taken occasion to criticize congressional cuts in a similar measure, the Treasury-Post Office appropriations bill.

To Return In January

The President may get legislation to unify the armed forces in about the form he wants and may receive a presidential succession bill along the lines he recommended. But few other measures marked for congressional approval in the next three weeks seem likely to be pleasing to him.

Relations between the White House and Capitol Hill may be further apart than ever when the lawmakers come back to Washington in January for a presidential election year session.

Senator Hatch (D., N.M.), a close personal friend of the President, said he doesn't see much hope next session for the kind of domestic co-operation between the two branches of Government that Mr. Truman suggested before the present session began.

Blames Appeal To "Leftist"

"Perhaps this conflict is the inevitable result of having a division in the control of the Government between the two parties," he said. "Such divisions have always resulted in the past because of political differences and this one is no exception."

Senator Wherry, of Nebraska, the Republican whip, said he wants to be fair about it, but believes most of the blame for the sharp differences which have arisen can be attributed to what he called the bid by the President for "Leftist" support in the coming presidential campaign.

"He's getting further away from Congress all the time," Wherry said. "It probably will be worse in the next session, because the election will be nearer."

BRITAIN, FRANCE PUSH PARLEY PLANS

JUL 1947

Boycott By Some East European Nations Expected

London, July 5 (AP)—Britain and France tonight rushed preparations for the July 12 conference on the Marshall plan amid growing indications that at least some of the eastern European countries would follow Russia's lead and boycott the Paris meeting.

As acceptances of the invitation trickled in from the 22 invited nations, a British Foreign Office spokesman said Georges Bidault, French Foreign Minister, would come to London next week to discuss plans with Ernest Bevin, Foreign Secretary.

Up to tonight eleven countries had either accepted bids to the conference or had been represented by authoritative sources as likely to accept. The list included Italy, Portugal, Greece, Turkey, Eire, Belgium, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Iceland and the Netherlands.

Scandinavian Countries

While high sources in the three Scandinavian countries and Iceland had expressed the belief that they undoubtedly would attend the meeting, their final decision had not yet been announced.

The Foreign Ministers of Norway, Denmark and Sweden were expected to meet early next week to try to work out a common stand. The Cabinet of Iceland was expected to reach its decision at a meeting either tomorrow or Monday.

No official word had come from Austria, Switzerland and Luxembourg or from any of the eight Communist "fringe" countries of eastern Europe.

Some indication of the feeling in the eastern European bloc came from the Communist press in Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria which usually reflects government views.

"Hostile" To Soviet

The Budapest Communist newspaper *Szabad Nep* said in its leading editorial that acceptance of the invitation by Hungary would be considered "hostile" to the Soviet Union. In Bucharest, the Socialist newspaper *Popolul* echoed Communist editorial statements that "it is not necessary to participate."

Polish Government sources said Poland's decision would be made after Premier Josef Cyrankiewicz and Zygmunt Modzelewski, Foreign Minister, arrived back in Warsaw from their visit to Prague.

Czechoslovakia's answer was held up by consulations with Moscow. Communist Premier Klement Gottwald and Jan Masaryk, Foreign Minister, left today for the Soviet capital, presumably to confer with Vacheslav M. Molotov, Foreign Minister, and perhaps with Premier Stalin.

No Word From Finland

There was no word at all from Finland, Albania and Yugoslavia.

Meanwhile, the British Foreign Office, emphasizing again that the door to Soviet participation had not been closed, said Britain had sent a communication to Russia expressing the hope that her decision to stay out of the Marshall plan talks was "not final." France

already had sent a note expressing similar hopes.

Meanwhile, in England the Labor Government's policy was indorsed by Anthony Eden, former Conservative Foreign Secretary, who urged that Britain and France proceed vigorously to take advantage of the Marshall plan, without Russia if necessary.

Eire Accepts Bid

Dublin, July 5 (AP)—Eire tonight announced its acceptance of the Anglo-French invitation to a conference in Paris July 12 to establish an international organization for economic recovery under the Marshall offer.

Sean Lemass, Premier de Valera's deputy and Minister of Industry and Commerce, and P. J. Smith, Agriculture Minister, will head the Eire delegation at the conference.

Two Notes to Russia.

London, July 5 (A. P.).—Great Britain and France have sent new notes to Russia expressing the hope that the Soviet decision to boycott the Marshall plan is not final, a Foreign Office spokesman said today—less than twenty-four hours after Foreign Secretary Bevin had warned Russia not to "provoke" the western world, declaring that regardless of Britain's desire for peace, others "can carry provocation too far."

The spokesman said that Britain had handed her note yesterday to the Soviet ambassador in London, and that France had given a similar communication to the ambassador in Paris. The notes were dispatched while twenty-two other European nations studied Anglo-French invitations to a conference, opening in Paris on July 12 to plan for an integrated European economy with American financial aid.

Foreign Minister Bidault of France is expected here next week to discuss with Bevin further aspects of the Marshall proposal, the Foreign Office spokesman also announced.

A Rome dispatch said that the Italian Foreign Ministry had accepted with pleasure the Anglo-French invitation to attend the Paris conference. Greece, Portugal, Holland and Denmark either have accepted or have indicated they will accept. Statements from other capitals gave reason for belief that five others — Turkey, Belgium, Switzerland, Eire and Iceland — also would attend.

Czechs Head for Moscow.

London diplomatic observers said that they expected at least twelve countries to reply favorably. Among those that probably will not, they said, are Yugoslavia, Hungary, Bulgaria and Finland—all under Soviet influence. The official attitudes of Czecho-Slovakia and Poland were being decided today.

Two Czecho-Slovak officials—Premier Klement Gottwald, a communist, and his Foreign Minister, Jan Masaryk—headed for Moscow after discussions in Prague parliamentary circles yesterday. On the train with them were Polish Premier Josef Cyrankiewicz and nine ministers, homeward bound for Warsaw and a Polish decision on the conference. Poland and Czecho-Slovakia signed a cultural and trade treaty in Prague yesterday.

Bevin Warns Friends.

London, July 5 (A. P.).—British Secretary Ernest Bevin said last night, "I love the Russian people," but warned "our friends in the world" not to carry provocation too far.

Speaking before the American Society, Bevin said that "the people will one day say, 'We are tired of this'," despite the British "obsession for peace."

"America and Britain will continue to think alike. I beg the great American continent to go on with its great mission. As long as I am Foreign Secretary, I will work with you."

Bevin said: "The United States wants us to devise a plan in which everybody can settle things on the basis of reason, discussion and facts. I think this is misunderstood by a lot of our friends in the world."

Criticism Refuted.

Bevin denied that the Marshall plan would limit the sovereignty of European States and branded talk of dollar diplomacy as "sheer nonsense."

The Foreign Secretary said: "Speaking for the British people, I say to Mr. Marshall, 'We take you and the American nation at your word. We do not question it.'"

Speaking of France, Bevin said: "America and Britain never gave France a chance at the end of the last war. I appeal to my American and British friends, for God's sake give France a chance to come back."

U.N. Unit To Get Report On Aid-Parley Failure

Geneva, Switzerland, July 5 (AP). Britain and France will report to the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe next Monday on their failure to reach an agreement with Russia at the recent Foreign Ministers' meeting in Paris, Chairman Ejnar Waerun, of Denmark, said today.

Russ Participating

Opening the second session of the commission, Waerun declared that United States Secretary of State Marshall's proposal had thrown the recovery needs of Europe "into sharpest relief." He quoted United Nations Secretary General Trygve Lie as saying after the breakdown of the three-power conference: "I cannot believe that the last word has been said on this subject."

The commission — created last March by the United Nations Economic and Social Council to coordinate international emergency organizations for European economic rehabilitation—is comprised of seventeen European members of the United Nations plus the United States. It is the only United Nations body in the economic field on which Soviet delegates are participating.

The present session, scheduled to continue for two weeks, faces among other problems a Belgian proposal to consider economic relations with Germany and the fixing of an exchange rate for the German mark.

Press Seeks To Oust Regime, Shinwell Says

Birmingham, England, July 5 (AP). British newspapers, "with a few honorable exceptions," are determined to drive the Labor Government out of power, Emanuel Shinwell, Minister of Fuel and Power, said in a political address tonight.

"Those who own the newspapers of the country, with very few exceptions, represent the economic opinions of a small minority which is horrified at the idea that a Labor Government should be proceeding to nationalize key industries and services for the common good," Shinwell said.

No "Tory intrigue or press maneuver," he added, can change the course of the Government.

"We shall go on until the next election—and that election is not coming for some time yet," he asserted.

4 Plan Trip to Russian Wives

LONDON, July 5 (AP)—British husbands of four of the fifteen Russian women who cannot get Soviet permission to come to Britain have applied for visas to visit their wives in Russia. The fifteen men were married while on wartime military and diplomatic service in Russia. On being recalled they could not bring their wives with them. Appeals to the highest Soviet authorities so far have been unavailing.

Inheritance Safe, Despite War Service

London, July 5 (AP)—His patriotism in joining the United States Merchant Marine at the risk of losing a $20,000 inheritance won Henry S. Demarest, 22, the commendation of a British judge yesterday and the assurance that he would receive the money three years hence.

When Demarest, of Wilson, La., was 10, his British grandfather set up a $20,000 trust for him. He was to get the money at 25—provided he had been educated in England and had not left that country until his twenty-first birthday, except for three-month vacations.

Shortly after Pearl Harbor, Demarest, then a student at Oxford, joined the merchant marine and remained away from England for a long time.

Justice Wynn P. Parry in reinstating the youth as heir said that Demarest's act "does nothing but redound in the highest degree to his credit" and that the will's restrictive clause was against public policy.

CONFIDENCE VOTE WON BY RAMADIER

Paris, July 5 (A. P.).—The French National Assembly accorded Socialist Premier Paul Ramadier a 331-to-246 vote of confidence—twenty-one more than an absolute majority—last night, with Communists and Right Republican Party of Liberty members casting all the negative ballots.

During a debate which preceded the vote, Communist Secretary Jacques Duclos criticized the Government for "accepting a policy (the Marshall aid-Europe program) the essential basis of which is the reconstruction of Germany."

Ramadier, whose Government has been troubled by a wave of strikes since he eliminated Communists from his cabinet, asked the Assembly for a vote of confidence on his economic policy of holding wages steady to prevent inflation, while raising taxes.

Recruiting of D. P.'s By France Approved

Paris, July 5 (A. P.).—France and the United States have reached agreement on French recruiting of workers among persons in the American Zone of Germany, a Foreign Office spokesman said today.

The spokesman told a news conference that the American Government had at first questioned whether France would give such immigrants a free choice of leaving and returning to their proper countries when they desired. He said France agreed to guarantee the immigrants such liberty with the exception of those found incapable of working, those who broke their labor contracts, those who by acts of propaganda threatened France's safety or those found to be war criminals.

Cabinet Created For Morocco

Paris, July 5 (AP)—France announced today creation of a full-fledged Cabinet for Morocco and said this was only the first of important reforms planned for that protectorate.

By agreement with the Sultan, Sidi Mohammed, the Cabinet will be made up of ten Moroccan and ten French Ministers, and the Premier will be Grand Vizier El Mokkari, a Foreign Office spokesman said.

France will continue to assume responsibility for foreign affairs and national defense.

Meanwhile, the French Cabinet approved proposed new reforms for Algeria, notably widening voting privileges.

"Relations Restored"

The Foreign Office spokesman said the steps to give Morocco's Government greater powers "show that relations between the Sultan and the French Government have been completely restored" after a coolness that arose when the Sultan called for Moroccan independence in a speech at Tangier last spring.

The Moroccan Ministers, he said, will handle portfolios such as justice, Arab education and protocol. A legal Minister will be charged with initiating all legislation for submission to the French Assembly in Paris.

French administrators will hold such ministerial posts as agriculture, commerce, public works, post and telegraph, industrial production and public health, but will have Moroccan under secretaries.

Greek Red Regime Planned: Report

Athens, July 5 (AP)—The Conservative newspaper *Estia*, which often voices Government opinion, said today that Greek intelligence reports had confirmed that Communists sought to establish a "free government" of Greece.

The article did not say whether the "free government" would be formed within Greece or in some foreign country but declared that there had been an exodus of Communists from Athens.

Estia said the Communists would arrange to make an apparent break with the Leftist National Liberation Movement (EAM) over the issue of the "free government," so that the EAM could continue to function openly within Greece even if the Communist party were outlawed.

Vifiades As President

Gen. Markos Vifiades, commander in chief of the rebel "Greek Democratic Army" in the mountains of northern Greece, will be the president or chief of state of the Communist regime, the newspaper said.

Greek military sources have asserted that a full-scale attack would be launched immediately against any Communist government established in northern Greece and that such a government could not hold out more than 24 hours.

A spokesman for the Greek general staff said earlier this week he believed that if a Communist government were formed, it would be recognized and supported at once by Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania.

Earlier Plans Changed

Allied intelligence reports last December said the Communists had intended to establish a government within Greece, but changed their plans when the United Nations Security Council authorized a commission to investigate the Balkans.

Meanwhile, proclamations calling for Greek rebels to surrender and return to their homes were plastered throughout Athens over the purported signatures of two former guerrilla chieftains.

On the proclamations were the names of Captains Nikitas and Farmakis, who once led strong bands in the mountains of western Macedonia. The proclamations said Greeks still in the insurgent movement were traitors. A previous statement attributed to Nikitas called them "tools of the Russians."

Headquarters of the leftist EAM (Committee for National Liberation) confirmed that Nikitas and Farmakis had broken with the guerrillas by calling the two "agents of reactionaries."

GREEK AID UNIT FIRE LAID TO COMMUNISTS

Two Women Among Three Victims In Former UNRRA Building

Athens, July 5 (AP)—Communists were blamed by Greek officials today for a fire in the building housing the vanguard of the American aid mission to Greece which took the lives of three persons and resulted in injuries to 21.

The five-story building in the heart of Athens is known as the Soldiers' Pension building and also housed the British military mission. It formerly was used by UNRRA.

Reports Two Arrests

Napoleon Zervas, Minister of Public Order, and Athens' police chief, Angel Evert declared the fire "obviously was started by Communists," and Evert said two persons, whose names he would not release, had been arrested.

Two of the victims who died were women.

"We are 100 per cent certain this is the opening phase of a Communist program to cause disorder

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in the large Greek cities," said one Greek Cabinet member who declined to be quoted by name.

Six burning wastebaskets filled with combustible material were found in the building. The Cabinet members said the baskets were not part of the equipment in two basement rooms where Greek and British military oil and benzine were stored.

In another part of the city an army sentry at a barracks was shot to death and arms stolen in a raid by a group of unidentified men, the Minister added.

Meanwhile, the Conservative newspaper *Estia* declared that Government intelligence reports had confirmed that Greek Communists planned to establish a "free government" to be headed by the commander in chief of guerrillas in the north.

Reflects Official View

The newspaper, which reflects on many occasions the official Government view, did not specify whether the new government would be set up within Greece's present borders. Four days ago Napoleon Zervas, Minister of Public Order, said the Government had smashed a Communist group aiming at setting up a "free state" in strife-torn Macedonia.

Estia said that the head of the Communist state would be General Markos, the commander in chief of the so-called "Greek Democratic Army" in the northern mountains. There have been previous reports that General Markos had been replaced as head of the guerrilla forces by Nicholas Zachariades, general secretary of the Greek Communist party, who has been in hiding for more than two months.

Break With EAM Forecast

The newspaper predicted that the Communists will make a clean break with the EAM, the Left-Wing political coalition, over the issue of a "free government." They would take that step in order to leave EAM within Greece for subsequent negotiations with the Government following the anticipated outlawing of the Communist party, the newspaper added.

Estia declared there had been a recent exodus of Greek Communist leaders from Athens. A proposal to outlaw the party has been pigeonholed by the Government for the present.

Athens was plastered this morning with proclamations bearing signatures of two former guerrilla chieftains calling on their fellows to surrender and return to their homes. EAM said both men were "agents and reactionaries."

Sabotage Charged

Panayotis Canellapulos, Air Minister, announced today the arrest of five officers and fourteen enlisted men of the Greek air force charged with sabotage and spying under orders of the Communist party in connection with the attempted sabotage of a fighter plane at the Eleusis airfield last month.

The Minister said an inquiry had proved the arrested men were "tools of the Communist party" and that their apprehension had shattered an organized sabotage plot.

FATAL ATHENS FIRE IS LAID TO REDS

Athens, July 5 (A. P.).—A fire—declared by Greek officials to be the work of "communist saboteurs" — killed two unidentified women and injured more than twenty persons today in a five-story building housing units of the organization handling American aid to Greece and a British military mission.

The Greek officials said the fire started in six canister-size wastebaskets filled with combustible material. (This dispatch did not say whether any of the dead or injured were Americans).

One member of the Cabinet, who wished to remain anonymous, said: "We are 100 per cent certain this is the opening phase of a communist program to cause disorder in large Greek cities."

The same Minister said the six canisters were not part of the building stores. The canisters were placed at six different points and burned more than an hour and a half, he said.

Arms were stolen early today from a Greek barracks in the northern section of Athens by a band which shot and killed the sentry, the Minister said.

Gen. Napoleon Zervas, Minister of Public Order, said an intensive investigation was being conducted.

Bulgaria Names Envoy To Aid In Border Probe

Salonika, Greece, July 5 (AP)—Kimon Georghiev, Bulgarian Foreign Minister, notified the United Nations Balkan subcommission today that George Andreytchine has been appointed minister plenipotentiary to arrange with the group "everything in connection with the investigation of alleged border incidents."

Georghiev's telegram was in response to the subcommission's telegram of June 30 saying it had been instructed to "complete its investigation." The subcommission twice previously was turned back at the Bulgarian frontier.

Russia Shuns Border Inquiry

SALONIKA, Greece, July 5—(AP) A subcommision of the United Nations Balkan investigating committee forwarded to the U.N. Security Council today a Soviet declaration that Russian representatives would not participate hereafter in border investigations outside Greece.

Full Food Ration For Reich Seen

Stuttgart, Germany, July 5 (AP)—German officials predicted today that they would be able to restore the full authorized food ration of 1,550 calories a day in the British and American zones as a result of a guarantee by the United States to ship in at least 300,000 tons of food monthly.

The officials cheered loudly when United States Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson informed them in an address of the guarantee which he gave American Military Government officials yesterday in Berlin.

Dr. Herman Dietrich, German head of the bizonal food agency, promptly assured several German officials, who had threatened to resign because of their inability to meet the food ration, that they could now remain in their posts "with a clear conscience."

Full Ration Next Year

Dietrich predicted that if the promised shipments arrive on schedule, the full ration can be met throughout the next year. For many months the actual distribution of food in both zones has fallen far below the 1,550 calories authorized, and the United States recently speeded up its food shipments to avert a threatened hunger crisis.

Although assuring them that the United States would do all possible to prevent hunger in Germany, Anderson told the Germans they must increase their own agricultural production, especially of grain.

In an obvious criticism of the failure of German farmers to reduce the size of their livestock herds to permit large grain crops, Anderson said:

"Under these circumstances any livestock production which deprives people of cereals they need is a luxury that neither this nor any other deficit-producing country can afford."

Anderson and Secretary of Commerce William Averell Harriman conferred here today with British, American and German officials on the possibilities of increasing Germany's agricultural and industrial outputs.

Youths Visit Goethe Birthplace

FRANKFURT AM MAIN, Germany, July 5 (AP).—Representatives of the youths of ten nations visited the flag-draped ruins of the birthplace of Germany's famous poet, Johann Wolfgang Goethe, here today. Their pilgrimage to the destroyed Goethehaus, which is being rebuilt by the City of Frankfurt, was part of an international youth meeting which will close here Sunday.

Austrians Get U. S. Help From Diapers to Houses

VIENNA, July 5 (AP).—The Austrian government is getting items ranging from baby diapers to prefabricated buildings under an American relief and restitution program announced by United States Army Headquarters here.

The distributing agencies and some of the property:

American Red Cross—Property worth nearly $400,000 to be handed over in the next fiscal year, including baby clothes and medical supplies.

Army—Fourteen carloads of medical supplies and more than 330,000 garments.

American Military Government—Three prefabricated building units to become an Austrian youth center—library, game room and meeting place—at Linz.

Already returned to the Austrians are 68 cases of Austrian weather records taken by the Germans in 1939.

Spain Sends Protest On Aid Declaration

MADRID, July 5 (AP).—Education Minister Jose Ibanez Martin said today the Spanish government had protested to the British Foreign Office against "mixing the name of Spain" in the recent three-power Paris conference on the Marshall proposal for aiding Europe.

The communique issued by the British and French Foreign Ministers Thursday said that "all European states, with the provisional exception of Spain," had been invited to participate in replying to Secretary of State George C. Marshall's suggestions. A French Foreign Ministry spokesman said the phrase meant that Spain would be excluded "as long as Spain has her present form of government."

The Spanish Education Minister, reporting on last night's Cabinet meeting, told a news conference that the "foreign minister reported to the Cabinet the failure of the Paris conversations for application of the Marshall plan for Europe and on impertinent allusions made there concerning a hypothetical participation of Spain."

"The Cabinet decided to present an energetic protest note to the (British) Foreign Office against the unusual act of mixing the name of Spain in matters in which our country was not asked to intervene," he said.

Spain Seen Voting Succession Law

Madrid, July 5 (AP)—Overwhelming approval of Generalissimo Franco's "law of succession" appeared certain tonight as Spain prepared to vote tomorrow in its first election in eleven years.

Anti-Franco forces were under orders to remain away from the polls or cast blank ballots—the only way they could express opposition to the regime and the Franco-sponsored law of succession—but there was little doubt as to the outcome.

The main question was how many would boycott the election.

Leading the opposition were the monarchist organizations, the CNT (National Confederation of Labor) an dthe UGT (General Union of Workers), but without benefit of the freedoms of speech, press and assembly they had to wage a clandestine campaign.

60 P.C. Vote Possible

The effectiveness of their opposition probably will not be known until July 26 when the nationwide results are announced.

Even pro-Franco circles were reluctant to predict the total vote or the number of abstentions and blank ballots. Some semi-official sources privately estimated a 60 per cent vote—about 10,000,000—the average before the civil war.

The sole issue on which the voters will ballot is the law of succession. This provides that Franco is chief of state, a post he has held since the end of the civil war, that Spain is a "kingdom" and that a king or regent will succeed the Generalissimo when he relinquishes the reins because of voluntary retirement, disability or death.

The law already has been decreed by Franco and approved by acclamation in the almost totally appointive Cortes.

MADRID, July 5—(AP) Overwhelming approval of Generalissimo Francisco Franco's "law of succession" appeared certain tonight as Spain prepared for tomorrow's referendum and there were rumors that with such a "vote of confidence" a cabinet shakeup would follow.

Franco reportedly was considering appointing a prime minister, a move which would permit him to devote his full time to the post of chief of state.

It was predicted that the result of tomorrow's balloting, Spain's first election in 11 years, would find 75 to 80 per cent voting "yes," 15 per cent abstaining and 10 per cent voting "no."

Semi-official sources predict that approximately 60 per cent of the 16,187,092 eligible voters will vote.

Spaak Dedicates Freedom Highway

Bastogne, Belgium, July 5 (AP)—Paul-Henri Spaak, Belgian Premier, dedicated today the terminal milestone of the "highway of the freedom" named as a tribute to the American troops who liberated Europe in 1944.

The road runs through the south of Belgium from the beaches of Normandy and to the heart of the Belgian Ardennes, following roughly the advance of Gen. George Patton's 3d Army.

Spaak said:

"The United States showed us the way during the war. Once again two great voices from America have spoken recently to remind Europe of her duty and to give her a chance for recovery.

"Let us swear, we Allies of the war, to remain Allies in peace and to rebuild the world which was saved by those who have fought and died here."

Decree-Law Right Voted Polish Unit

Warsaw July 5 (AP)—The Polish Parliament today granted the Government powers to issue decrees having the force of laws.

By this action the State Executive Council, composed of President Boleslaw Beirut, Parliament's marshal, Sladyslaw Kowalski; three vice marshals, and the nation's comptroller general, may make laws effective immediately but subject to approval at the next session of Parliament.

In wartime, the Minister of National Defense would be added to to the State Council's membership.

Presidium Replaced

The State Council replaces the Presidium under the provisional Government which ruled Poland by decree before the parliamentary elections last January.

Proponents of the new setup said it was necessary to give the Government power to act quickly during times when Parliament is not in session.

Opponents said the action conferred on a small group sweeping authority to make laws, even if temporary, which should be vested exclusively in Parliament.

Trip Depends On Health, Senora Peron Asserts

Rome, July 5 (AP)—Señora Juan D. Perón said in an interview today she had been suffering from grippe as well as fatigue on her tour of Spain and Italy and that plans for the rest of her European trip depended entirely upon her health.

"I am going to bed now," said the wife of Argentina's President, "to see if I can get well enough to go through with the rest of it."

She had planned to go to England July 15.

African Farms Raided In Check On Cruelty

Johannesburg, South Africa, July 5 (AP)—Hundreds of jeep-riding police from Pretoria and Johannesburg raided farms in the Bethal district today to check on allegations of cruelty by farmers toward native laborers.

The raids were made on instructions from Prime Minister Jan Christian Smuts.

The police, working in groups of twenty, took statements from natives and told them farmers were not allowed to lock them in compounds. Work on many farms came to a standstill as workers departed.

JEWISH STATE PLAN APPROVED

Arab Communist Says It Would Be Anglo-U.S. Base

Jerusalem, July 5 (AP)—A member of the Arab Communist party executive said today his group was opposed to a Jewish state in Palestine because it would be used as a base for "Anglo-American imperialism" and to promote war "against the new democracies and the Soviet Union."

Emil C. Touma, member of the central committee of the National Liberation League, which he described as the Communist party of the Arab working classes, said during a news conference at the Arab office that his group was supporting the Arab boycott of the United Nations commission on Palestine in order to preserve Arab unity.

Touma said his league had 3,000 members and the support of "30,000 Arab workers." He said there was no co-operation between Arab and Jewish Communists but the groups "most probably would merge in the event of independence."

He asserted the Arab Communists rejected partition of the Holyland and immigration of Jews because "no democrat can support immigration to an enslaved Palestine. The problem of immigration is for a free and independent Palestine to solve."

Calling for evacuation of British troops from Palestine, he asserted: "The main premise is that Palestine is a colonial country suffering from the effects of British imperial rule and that oil and strategy are the main background for this rule; that Zionism is an ally of British imperialism and American reaction; that the Jewish masses have been misguided by Zionism and that they have been mobilized in Palestine to be used as an instrument against the rising tide of the Arab liberation movement."

Arabian Leftists Reject Partition Of Palestine

Jerusalem, July 5 (AP)—A spokesman for Arab Communists declared today that his group rejected proposals for partitioning the Holy Land and supported the action of the Arab Higher Executive in boycotting the United Nations special committee investigating Palestine problems.

The United Nations committee, in recess because of the Jewish Sabbath, has before it an official Zionist demand for a Jewish state in the Holy Land.

The Communist spokesman, Emil C. Touma, declared that his organization, called the National Liberation League, was "against American penetration and against the plan for world domination advanced by atomaniacs and monopolists in America and Britain." He is a member of the league's central committee.

Arguments Cited

Asked about the Arab League, Touma said it aimed at bringing about Arab unity, but added: "That does not mean we can close our eyes to the imperialist attitude of some members, especially Iraq and Trans-Jordan."

Calling for evacuation of British troops from Palestine, he asserted:

"The main premise is that Palestine is a colonial country suffering from the effects of British imperial rule and that oil and strategy are the main background for this rule; that Zionism is an ally of British imperailism and American reaction; that the Jewish masses have been misguided by Zionism and that they have been mobilized in Palestine to be used as an instrument against the rising tide of the Arab liberation movement."

Independence Sought

He declared that establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine "would only be used as a base for Anglo-American imperialism which is at present preparing to crush the fight of Arab countries, to enforce upon them reactionary plans such as greater Syria and eastern bloc plans and to promote war against new democracies and the Soviet Union."

Arab Communists, he said, supported a demand for an "independent democratic Palestine, neither purely Arab nor purely Jewish." He said there was no co-operation between Arab and Jewish Communists but "the groups most probably would merge in the event of independence."

Touma claimed his organization had 3,000 members and the "support of 30,000 Arab workers." He also said the group received "moral support from Russia and from progressive elements everywhere."

Appeasing Of Arabs At Jews' Expense Hit

New York, July 5 (AP)—The argument that Arab leaders must be "placated" to build a barrier against Communist expansion is built on two "fantastically unreal" assumptions, says James G. MacDonald, member of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine.

He made the declaration yesterday in an address during the second day of the Zionist Organization of America's four-day, fiftieth anniversary convention.

MacDonald said arguments "that Arab leaders must be placated at the expense of Zionist goals in Palestine, in order that they may constitute a solid barrier against Russian expansion southward," are based on "false assumptions."

Arab Unity Questioned

These assumptions, he said, were that there is effective unity among the Arab states and that the Arab leaders would move to co-operate with communism "to penalize Britain and the United States" if those powers backed formation of a Jewish state.

A vigorous, democratic Jewish state in Palestine, MacDonald declared, would be a stronger defense against totalitarian ideologies than the collaboration of individual, reactionary Arab leaders.

"Therefore, the obsession of British and American experts with power politics is not even sound from a selfish British or American point of view," he said. "It is not merely immoral, but unrealistic and self-defeating."

Fund Near $14,000,000

Earlier in the day, the delegates heard a report from City Magistrate Morris Rothenburg, president of the United States Fund, that Jews in the United States had contributed nearly $14,000,000 to the Jewish National Fund in the past 9½ months and sent nearly $12,000,000 to the Jewish National Fund in Jerusalem.

In a three-year period, Rothenburg said, more than $34,000,000 had been remitted to Palestine to buy land. The fund will need $27,733,000 during 1947, the bulk of it for new land purchases, Rothenburg said.

Aaron Wright, president of the Jewish National Fund of Great Britain and Ireland, urged that private Jewish capital "tackle" the problem of Palestinian housing improvements "on an investment basis."

Herc Pledges Support

During Independence Day ceremonies conducted by Jewish war veterans, Ben Kaufman, World War I Congressional Medal of Honor winner, pledged support of a Jewish state.

Dr. Emanuel Neumann, of New York, was elected president, succeeding Dr. Aba Hillel Silver, of Cleveland, Ohio.

India Border Area Voting On Status

New Delhi, India, July 5 (AP)—Part of the people of India's explosive Northwest Frontier Province will begin voting tomorrow in an eleven-day referendum to decide whether to join Pakistan or Hindustan in the partition of India which becomes effective next month.

The Pathan tribesmen, whose fighting prowess is legendary, will not vote.

The referendum has been boycotted by the Congress party, which now is in power in the province, as a result of general elections almost a year and a half ago.

Pakistan Vote Seen

It is considered almost a foregone conclusion that more than 3,000,000 inhabitants of the so-called "settled districts"—as opposed to the tribal territory—will vote to join the Moslem domination of Pakistan.

On the other side of India, a referendum on the same question also will begin tomorrow in the predominantly Moslem district of Assam.

Afghanistan, which borders on the Northwest Frontier Province, has declared in a note to the Indian Government that the Pathans should be allowed to vote on whether they wish to become independent.

New Delhi official sources attribute the Afghan interest to hope of regaining control of such strategically important areas as the Khyber Pass. They believe that the Pathans, if independent, would join Afghanistan, since they are racially blood brothers of the Afghans.

Four Killed In Riots

Calcutta, July 5 (AP)—Communal strife between Hindus and Moslems broke out again today, resulting in four deaths and injuries to nine persons, a Government communiqué said. Sixty persons were arrested.

Moscow Sees "Dismemberment"

Moscow, July 5 (AP)—*Izvestia*, Soviet Government newspaper, said today India faced "dismemberment" under a British partition plan.

It declared that the plan would "make harder, at least for some time, unity in a struggle for a really independent India," and enable Britain to "preserve to a maximum its economic and political position there."

Indonese Ex-Premier Quits As Negotiator

Jogjakarta, Java, July 5 (AP)—Former Indonesian Premier Sutan Sjahrir announced today that he had resigned as chairman of the delegation which represents the Indonesian Republic in independence negotiations with the Netherlands Commission General.

Deputy Premier Setiadjit is expected to replace Sjahrir. Setiadjit is a member of the new Cabinet appointed Thursday by Premier Amir Sjarifoeddin.

[Advices from Batavia said that delivery had been postponed until Sunday on Indonesia's answer to a Dutch request for clarification of the Republican viewpoint toward an interim Dutch-Indonesian government and the June 28 United States memorandum urging a peaceful settlement in Indonesia.]

Republican forces reported sharp clashes with the Dutch in East Java last Monday through Wednesday and added that "both sides" had suffered "heavy losses."

SIAM REJECTS PLAN FOR REGIONAL UNION

BANGKOK, Siam, July 5 (AP)—A Government communiqué declared today that Siam would not consider sponsoring with France a Pan-Southeast Asia Union unless the French agreed to the independence of Laos and Cambodia, states of Indo-China under French administration.

The Union, or Consultative Committee for Economic and Cultural Relations of Southeast Asia Nations, was recommended by the Franco-Siamese Conciliation Commission meeting in Washington to settle the dispute over the border between Siam and Indo-China.

The commission's decision would annul territorial cessions to Siam forced upon the Vichy regime by the Japanese in 1941. While agreeing to this ruling, Siam asked that it receive economic concessions in the disputed territory, and the commission, in reply, proposed the international consultative committee or Pan-Southeast Asia Union, composed of France, Siam and their neighbors.

An announcement that Siam would join such a union or committee provoked protests from the opposition in Siam, and it was reported that today's communiqué was issued to prevent "exploitation" of the matter by the opposition's charging that Siam was showing subservience to France.

Russians Object To Breadth of Talks in Korea

Refuse to Meet Extreme Rightists; U. S. Reports Impasse After Discord

SEOUL, July 5 (AP).—The United States-Soviet Joint Commission on Korea has reached another impasse after five weeks of disagreement, Major General Albert E. Brown, chief American delegate, disclosed today.

The Russians objected to consultation with "certain" Korean political groups as part of the program to establish a unified provisional government for the divided country.

General Brown declined to say whether he believes the commission is on the verge of another breakdown, but the announced indefinite postponement of initial oral consultations with Korean leaders which had been scheduled to start Monday. Instead the commission will renew discussion on that day of a basis for consultation.

The statement was issued on General Brown's return from a four-day commission meeting at Pyongyang (Heijo), headquarters of Russian-occupied northern Korea. Members of his staff said American delegates were under constant surveillance there.

Long Discord Reported

Although the commission had arranged to confer with Korean political representatives, the chief American delegate reported that the delegations had been in disagreement and "continual debate" for five weeks over application of the principle of "broad consultation."

He did not identify the "certain" Korean elements to which the Soviets objected, but unmistakably they are the extreme Rightists, over whom negotiations last year collapsed.

The Russians previously insisted they would recognize only those groups which indorsed trusteeship for Korea. This in effect meant Korean Communists solely. The United States held out for "broad consultation," and the two nations finally agreed to try again on that basis. They provided, however, that consultees must pledge to uphold the Moscow (trusteeship) agreement.

Despite the latest hitch, General Brown declared: "We have made considerable progress in present negotiations. I feel the commission can succeed in the task of establishing a provisional government. It is a fact that any issue can be resolved if determination exists on both sides."

The American delegation went to Pyongyang, 165 miles north of Seoul, for the express purpose of getting the views of northern Korean political groups on the prospective interim government.

Strict Rule in Pyongyang

Members of the eighty-man American staff said they considered the Russian headquarters

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city to be under strictest police control, with special orders to make sure no Korean civilians except party leaders made contact with Americans or displayed any sign of welcome.

They said Korean police with Japanese rifles stood at fixed posts while others patrolled the ancient walled city in twos and threes. Northern Korean constabulary cruised about in small groups, carrying carbines and sub-machine guns, the American sources said. Russian enlisted men also maintained patrols.

These incidents were reported:

Korean police "harshly" questioned a Korean civilian who, at the request of an interpreter, offered to guide General Brown to a university in Pyongyang.

A Korean to whom the general said "good morning" in passing in a park was stopped by a Russian soldier following General Brown's party one day and was made to accompany the soldier several blocks.

Korean police and Russian soldiers stood at the chief American delegate's elbow while he made purchases at a book store.

Three Korean police demanded identification from General Brown's interpreter, who was seated in an automobile with the general. When the interpreter said he had no identification, the police demanded he get out of the car. However, a Russian officer following General Brown ordered the police to depart.

Japan Foreign Minister Bars Secret Diplomacy

TOKYO, July 5 (AP).—Japan's future foreign policy must be keynoted by "people's diplomacy" and not "secret diplomacy," Foreign Minister Hitoshi Ashida said today.

"As a democratic structure has been established," he told the House of Councilors, "the people are now free to voice their opinion on the desirable course of foreign policy. The government expects to operate it in the direction chosen by the people."

On the other side of the Diet (Parliament), the House of Representatives unanimously passed a resolution expressing gratitude to General Douglas MacArthur for importation of foodstuffs which, it said, saved the Japanese "from starvation."

Japan Cabinet Sets New Wage-Commodity Levels

TOKYO, July 5 (AP).—The Japanese government established new official commodity prices and industrial wage standards today, in an attempt to stabilize the country's wabbly economy.

Drastic increases were made in official prices of staple foodstuffs, coal, railway fares and maritime freight rates. The general average of industrial workers' monthly pay was raised 1,800 yen ($36).

Japanese authorities said they hoped the new program would smash black markets—a giant business in post-war Japan—and act to resist further inflation while the government prepared the groundwork for reopening foreign trade.

"The new price structure is the first step toward economic stabilization and rehabilitation," the announcement said. "Failure in executing it would mean catastrophic runaway inflation."

The government prepared the way for the wage-price changes with its first economic "white paper," issued several days ago to acquaint the people at large with the nation's precarious economic conditions.

It set aside 12,000,000,000 yen ($240,000,000) for payment of price subsidies to compensate for the increases.

The author of the White Paper was today revealed to be Shigehito Tsuru, deputy director-general of the Economic Stabilization Board, who once studied and lectured at Harvard.

JAPS LAUNCH WAR ON BLACK MARKET

TOKYO, July 5—(AP) Drastic increases in official commodity prices and industrial wages, backed by a new 12,000,000,000-yen (officially $240,000,000 subsidy program) were ordered by the Japanese government today in an effort to break the black market.

Staples foods, coal, railway fares and maritime freight rates were raised, as much as 20 per cent in some instances, while industrial workers got pay raises averaging 1,800 yen (officially $36) monthly.

Coal prices were raised from 346 yen to 956 yen a ton for producers, from 400 to 1,208 for private consumers and from 200 to 600 for essential industries.

Rice went up from 36 yen for 10 kilograms (72 cents for 22 pounds) to 99 yen ($1.98) for the same amount. Other prices were raised 18 to 27 per cent, while rail and maritime rates went up a comparatively modest 3.5 per cent.

[While the sensational size, the increases actually are merely an attempt to conform with the realities of black market prices. The yen itself, officially rated at 50 to the dollar, is generally regarded as actually worth 100 to the dollar, or less.]

The government announcement declared that "the new price structure is the first step toward economic stabilization and rehabilitation. Failure in successfully executing the new price structure would mean catastrophic, runaway inflation."

JAP SELF-AID EMPHASIZED

Atcheson Says U.S. Cannot Meet All Demands

Shimoda, Japan, *Sunday*, July 6 (AP)—Ambassador George Atcheson, Jr., informed the people of this quiet fishing town today that the United States could not "meet all demands and all needs" for aid and that "wholehearted co-operation" by the Japanese was necessary for reconstruction of their country.

His message was read by Glen Bruner, second secretary of the United States Embassy, at ceremonies commemorating the arrival in 1853 of Commodore Matthew C. Perry's fleet off this community.

Fullest Effort Required

"The Japanese people are faced with great difficulties," declared Atcheson, who is political adviser to General MacArthur. "The fullest effort by farmers, miners, fishermen, sellers and consumers will be required to meet the situation."

He said Americans wanted to see Japan become self-supporting as soon as possible, "thus we have neither the intention nor desire to take from Japan what she requires for peacetime economy, which will enable her to develop democratically and assume her future responsibilities in a world order under law.

"I have no doubt that the American people will wish to continue to assist in the rehabilitation of Japan's peaceful economy."

To End Punitive Phase

He said he believed the punitive phases of the occupation would be ended with punishment of war criminals and conclusion of a reparations program, but added, "We shall not, of course, forget the past. We cannot."

Perry and his "black ships" arrived off Japan 94 years ago to urge Japan to enter into commerce with foreign nations. Early in the 1930's Japan began commemorating his arrival, but the annual festivals were discontinued during the war.

5,551,634 JAPANESE BACK

Repatriation · Figure Includes 1,724,000 From Soviet Areas

TOKYO, July 5 (AP)—Allied headquarters reported today that more than 1,724,000 Japanese soldiers and civilians had been repatriated from Soviet areas or zones formerly under Russian control and that nearly 1,000,000 others awaited repatriation.

The report, covering activities through June, said a total of 5,551,634 Japanese had been returned to the home islands. Of that number, 2,661,079 were in military service.

The repatriation figures from areas other than those under Soviet control are: Southeast Asia, including Malaya, 662,881; Australia and vicinity, 138,644; China, 1,493,066; Hong Kong, 19,197; Philippines, 132,401; Hawaii, 3,411.

Monty Expected In Tokyo August 5

Tokyo, July 5 (AP)—Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, wartime British field commander and now chief of the imperial staff, is expected to arive August 5 for conferences with General MacArthur.

Montgomery has been visiting Australia and other Southwest Pacific points. Before coming to Tokyo, he plans a brief stopover in the British occupation zone on Honshu with Lieut. Gen. H. C. H. Robertson, commander in chief of British occupation forces.

He is scheduled to leave by plane for Hong Kong August 9.

Wreckage of P-61 Found Near Tokyo

Tokyo, July 5 (A. P.).—Wreckage of an Army P-61, Black Widow night fighter, missing since Thursday, was located today in the mountains behind Odawara, about seventy miles southwest of Tokyo. It crashed during a routine training flight. Names of the three flyers are being withheld until kin are notified.

U.S. CREDITED WITH MOST JAP SHIP SINKINGS

Tally Shows This Country Sent 9,736,068 Tons To Bottom Of Pacific

Washington, July 5 (AP)—A final tally on the sea war waged against Japan, issued tonight by a joint Army-Navy assessment committee, showed United States forces accounted for 9,736,068 of the 10,583,755 tons of naval and merchant shipping sent down by attacks of the Allies.

Britain accounted for 138,346 tons; Russia, in the Pacific war for six days, for 9,893 tons, representing two naval and two merchant ships.

Submarines' Toll Heavy

The score for the branches of United States armed forces gave a heavy accounting for the Navy's submarines—1,314 ships totaling 5,320,094 tons. Navy and Marine aircraft took the next biggest bag, 619 ships of 2,333,597 tons. Army bombers and fighters sank 310 vessels of 701,832 tons. However, AAF airplanes, especially B-29's, dropped mines which accounted for 580,360 of the total 609,655 tons sent down by that means.

The report, compiled from enemy documents, intelligence reports and the reports of various services, coincided with a news conference by the former commander of the United States submarine force, Vice Admiral Charles A. Lockwood, Jr.

Recalls Results

Lockwood, now retiring after 39 years of naval service, recalled some of the successes of his underwater fleet — and some of their misadventures.

There were, mostly during the early phases of the war, 28 known instances where American submarines were attacked by American aircraft in cases of mistaken identity. Nine submarines were badly damaged. The Navy itself wasn't blameless in all instances. Ten angry submarine skippers found out later that they had been attacked by navy airplanes.

Lockwood also disclosed that the fleet type submarines used by the United States could dive far deeper than generally known. He cited the case of the submarine Salmon which, while operating as part of a wolf pack in the second battle of the Philippine Sea, was attacked by Japanese using depth charges. Damaged by the attack, she went down to 600 feet, yet survived to limp home to port.

Sub Used Against Sub

The United States underseas boats operated against similar enemy craft as well as surface ships. Lockwood said United States submersibles sank 26 enemy submarines, two of which were German, during the war. But that style of fighting worked both ways: He estimated that about twenty American submarines went down by attack from enemy submarines.

Asked if the United States was interested in the midget submarines used by several nations during the war, Lockwood replied: "Not for me," and recalled that most of those used had been lost in action.

Russ Lose Prestige In Manchuria

By John Roderick

Mukden, July 5 (AP)—Hostility toward Russia in Nationalist Manchuria has reached the personal stage, and Chinese nowadays do not hesitate to make known their feelings.

Conversely, American prestige has never been higher.

Underlying Nationalist animosity are Soviet failure to turn over Port Arthur and Dairen to the Chinese Government and belief the Russians are supplying arms to Chinese Communists.

I encountered this atmosphere of unfiendliness toward Russians at Shanhaikwan en route to Mukden.

Colonel Apologizes

An armed Nationalist colonel, who first advised me to leave because of danger that Communists might enter the area, later apologized when I showed him my card. "Mei Kuo (American)," he exclaimed. "I beg your pardon. I really thought you were Russian. You are an American. That's all right."

The Chinese waste none of their politeness on Russians.

Individual Russians on trains have their baggage searched, and generally have to give a complete account of themselves.

In Mukden, Chinese friends advised me I had better wear American army clothes than a civilian outfit because Chinese might mistake me for Russian and subject me to small indignities.

Fewer Russians There

One estimate of the number of Russians in Mukden places it as low as 300, another at 1,000. Regardless of the real figure, it is only a fraction of the formerly large population who took refuge here from Siberia since 1917.

Most of those remaining here are new Soviet citizens who are known as "radishes"—Red on the outside, white on the inside. They have no consulate.

Heavier Taxes Are Expected In China

Shanghai, July 5 (AP)—Stiffer taxes and further conscription were expected today to result from the Chinese Government's order for total mobilization of the war-weary nation's resources against the Communists.

The order, approved at a special meeting of the State Council in Nanking yesterday, called for a fight to the finish, but did not make specific calls upon the republic aside from asking increased food production and improved conscription methods.

China has been on a full civil-war footing for many months.

Stronger Anti-Red Drive

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek

was expected to intensify the campaign against the Communists. Neutral observers in Shanghai, however, speculated as to whether he would carry out a reshuffle of army commanders.

Some observers saw a need for streamlining the high command. Another recognized need was for Chiang, as the nation's supreme commander, to receive actual instead of fictitious battle reports.

It has been common knowledge that it was not until the Communists threatened to run his forces out of Manchuria that Chiang realized the gravity of the situation. His commanders had not acquainted him with the true position until it was almost too late to retrieve it.

Removal Of General Sun

It is generally believe that one of the reasons for the success of the Communist offensive in Manchuria—before the Nationalists halted the drive at bloody Szepingkai—that the demoralization of the American-trained and equipped new First Army through the reassignment of its commander, Gen. Sun Li-jen.

Sun was removed from his command and appointed deputy to General Tu Yu-ming, commander-in-chief of Government forces in Manchuria—a man with whom General Sun was at odds.

would help if Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek could get true instead of fictitious battle reports.

Didn't Realize Gravity

It is common knowledge that Chiang did not realize the gravity of the situation in Manchuria, for example, until the Communists scored such big gains that they threatened to chase the Government armies clear out.

At the last minute, the Government forces partly retrieved the situation at bloody Szepingkai.

[The Communist radio broadcast Saturday that 4,000 Government troops had been killed or captured in rushing to the relief of Szepingkai, and that the Government's Szepingkai garrison lost 16,000 men.]

Chiang's broadly expressed new program calls for full prosecution of the war against the Communists and national reconstruction simultaneously—a task which most foreign quarters in China consider to be beyond the power of his Government.

The ordinary Chinese citizen is waiting to see what concrete steps will be tried.

China Expects Wider Draft, Higher Taxes Under New Plan

Shanghai, July 5 (AP)—The Chinese Government's new orders for "total mobilization" for a finish fight against the Communists confronted the people today with the prospects of wider conscription and higher taxes, although the full effect will depend on the degree of efficiency in enforcement.

No details have been disclosed of the new directive promulgated in Nanking yesterday, but most dispassionate observers said the results probably would be more symbolic than practical.

Three Goals Cited

They pointed out that the civil war already had been in progress for many months on a full scale and said that if the Government hoped to achieve even a partial victory against the resurgent Communists it would have to accomplish these three things:

1. Improve the supply of food and materials to the armies.
2. Weed out incompetent commanders.
3. Develop some program for bettering the lot of inhabitants in Government-held areas.

Neutral onlookers added that it

Americans Protest China Trade Curbs

Shanghai, July 5 (AP)—The American Chamber of Commerce declared today it had lodged complaints in the past and would continue to make representations to Chinese officials unless they remove restrictions on American companies here.

The chamber wrote Chang Kiang-au, chief of the Board for Regulation of Imports, that it had registered complaints of American business men with respect to such difficulties as:

1. The truck import ban of 1946; 2. Impossibility of obtaining exchange of Chinese currency for United States dollars for legitimate operating expenses; 3. Fact that Chinese Government agencies have operated in the United States to bypass American firms long resident in China.

4 Billion Reparations Claims By Philippines

Manila, July 5 (AP)—Unofficial reports from high Government sources today placed Philippines reparations claims against Japan at between $3,500,000,000 and $4,000,000,000.

The figures were based on two independently compiled reports using 1941 replacement costs as a guide.

Death for Filipino Traitor.

Manila, July 5 (A. P.).—The Philippine Supreme Court today affirmed the death sentence of Angel Beato, a Filipino convicted of betraying an American pilot, identified only as "Lieut. Leslie," to the Japanese for seven sacks of rice.

Dutch Protest Rejected By Philippine Official

Manila, July 5 (AP)—Alfredo de Leon, collector of customs, announced today he is returning to Indonesian consigness 29 cases of quinine which arrived June 10 aboard an Indonesian plane.

The transfer was made over protests of the Netherlands consulate-general that the shipment had been stolen and exported without permit.

De Leon decided that the holder of the delivery order is the legal owner of the cargo manifested in the order.

Envoy To Philippines Leaving For Post Soon

Washington, July 5 (AP)—Emmet O'Neal, new American Ambassador to the Philippines, will leave for Manilla to take up his post about the end of the month, one of his aides said today.

A definite departure date has not been set, he said, but O'Neal and his family plan to wind up their affairs in Washington so they can leave during the first week of August at the latest.

Plea for Filipino Veterans

Envoy Calls Bill in Congress Inadequate Recompense

WASHINGTON, July 5 (AP).—Philippines Ambassador Joaquin M. Elizalde tonight said Filipino war veterans are disappointed at their treatment by the United States.

Mr. Elizalde took note of legislation pending before Congress to help Filipino veterans who fought against the Japanese, but added: "I do not think that even that is sufficient or liberal enough for our people and the resistance and the help they gave America during a critical period of the war."

U.N. OIL CONTROL FACES OPPOSITION

United States And Britain Doubt Plan's Efficiency

Lake Success, July 5 (AP)—American and British sources expressed opposition today to a proposed move to give the United Nations administrative operation of the rich oil resources in the Middle East.

This view was taken as a competitive race for Middle East oil concessions headed for an airing in the United Nations Economic and Social Council which convenes here July 19.

Scheduled for Council consideration is a proposal that the United Nations establish an authority to administer oil resources in the Middle East, by and with the consent of the countries involved.

Proposed By Co-Operatives

The proposal was submitted by the International Co-operative Alliance, one of the nongovernmental agencies having consultative status in the United Nations. The alliance represents national co-operatives in various parts of the world and claims a representation of more than 55,000,000 families.

American and British sources said any move to give administrative operation to such valuable assets now could not be encouraged by their governments.

They held the view that the United Nations is not in a position to effectively administer the oil resources in the Middle East.

For the sake of argument, they said, suppose the Middle East oil fields were turned over to the United Nations and there was the usual East-West split, with Russia and her satellites lining up on one side and Britain and America on the other.

Efficiency Questioned

"Immediately there comes to mind these questions," said one source. "Would the fields be able to run effectively? Would the oil be directed to the Western Hemisphere or would there be encroachment by Russia and her satellites?"

In view of Russia's attitude on the Marshall economic plan for Europe, British and American sources indicated that prospects were very rough for any plan including the Soviet Union, such as United Nations administration of Middle East oil would embody.

One British source said he also expected the Middle East countries to oppose the move.

American Role Cleared

Meanwhile, the United States role in the Middle East is becoming more clear.

Already at least a half billion dollars of private capital from American industry is beginning to pour into the Middle East with an immediate aim to pump petroleum from the vast reserves at double the present rate.

More than 90 per cent of the output in the Middle East is controlled by British and United States interests, the remainder by Dutch and French.

Russia has made an attempt to get a foot into the oil resources. The Soviet Union signed a draft agreement with Iran sixteen months ago for Russian oil exploitation in Iran. Under the agreement Russia would control 51 per cent and Iran 49 per cent of a Russian-Iranian oil development company. But the final agreement must be approved by the Iraian Majlis (Parliament) which was elected several months ago but has yet to hold its first session.

1,000-Mile Pipeline

The new American dollars pouring into the Middle East are to build a 1,000-mile pipeline from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean.

Until now American interests in Middle East oil have been restricted to Saudi Arabia, but they are joining British interests in Iran and Iraq.

Oil reserves, as estimated by the American company which holds concessions in an area of Saudi Arabia larger than Texas and California combined, will pump more than $1,000,000,000 into the treasury of that desert kingdom. The Arabian oil company estimates that reserves in its area are "conservatively" 5,000,000,000 barrels.

Syria And Lebanon Gain

Syria and Lebanon will also benefit from the dollars pouring into the Middle East oil fields. Under an agreement with the trans-Arabian Pipeline Company, the two countries have given transit rights for a $150,000,000 project which will carry oil from the rich concession in Arabia to the Mediterranean.

Camile Chammoun, Lebanese Finance Minister, said recently that oil from American-owned concessions in Saudi Arabia may provide a hard currency guarantee for his inflation-ridden country.

UN READY TO AIR WORLD RACE FOR MIDDLE EAST OIL

LAKE SUCCESS, July 5. — (AP) The competitive race for control of oil resources in the Middle East will have an airing in the United Nations this month.

The stage for it was set formally Thursday on the basis of a proposal from the International Cooperative Alliance (ICA) that the UN establish an authority for administration of Middle East oil resources, by and with the consent of the states involved.

ICA one of the non-governmental agencies having consultative status in the United Nations represents national cooperatives in various parts of the world and claims a representation of more than 55,000,000 families.

The oil proposal is scheduled for consideration when the UN Economic and Social Council convenes here July 19 for its fifth session.

U. S. EXPORTS SET ALL-TIME RECORD, PRESIDENT SAYS

Promises Continued Aid but Indicates Assistance Will Depend on Crop Results.

CITES URGENT DEMAND

'Must Not Lose Sight of Fact Efforts Fell Short of Meeting Needs,' He Says.

WASHINGTON, July 5 — (AP) President Truman reported today that U. S. exports of food to the world's hungry set an all-time record in the past 12 months, and he promised continued American aid.

He indicated in a statement, however, that future assistance will have to be reduced if corn and other summer-grown grain crops are short. The corn crop has been plagued by a wet, cool spring and by destructive floods.

The President said the United States exported 18,433,000 long tons or about 41,275,000,000 pounds during the year ending June 30.

Largest Total Ever Shipped

"This," he said, "is the largest total of food ever shipped from one country in a single year.

The old record of 17,122,000 tons was set by the United States a year ago.

While calling attention to the United States contribution to 'human needs abroad," Mr. Truman said "we must not lose sight of the fact that even the great efforts of this and other exporting countries fell short of meeting urgent postwar needs for food."

"Millions of people are still desperately hungry," he said. "Within our ability to share our resources we will continue to do our part to relieve human suffering and to help other countries to help themselves."

The President made his statement in releasing a detailed report on food exports by the cabinet committee on world food programs. Its members are Secretary of Agriculture Anderson, Secretary of State Marshall and Secretary of Commerce Harriman.

Refrain From Commitments

Both Mr. Truman and the committee carefully refrained from making definite export commitments beyond August. The government already has made grain export allocations for July and August calling for shipments at recent high levels.

The committee report said it is possible to continue large grain exports during these months because of prospects of a record-breaking wheat crop.

But this country, it said, cannot expect to keep up a high level of shipments throughout the entire year if the total of all available grain is substantially lowered by reductions in other grain crops.

"The size of the final exports which we can safely spare from our grain supplies for the year will, therefore, depend to a considerable extent upon the production of corn and other grains, in addition to wheat."

The committee added, however, that "it is hoped that we will be

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able to approximate this year's shipments." It said final exports will be governed also by transportation facilities and arrangements for financing exports.

Commends Farmers

Mr. Truman said the record shipments could not have been made had this country not been "blessed last year with the most bountiful harvest in our history.

"Our farmers worked hard to produce record crops. The food industries, the railroads, the shipping companies, and the government agencies cooperated to make possible this movement of food on schedule from American farms to foreign ports."

The cabinet committee said the United States had been able to set the new assistance record without "depriving our own people of any needed food supplies, and without any unnecessary or serious impact on the domestic economy."

"Our people," the report said, have continued to eat at record or near-record levels—well above pre-war average."

Grain Made up Bulk of Exports

The great bulk of exports was grain and grain products, principally wheat and flour. Grain and grain products made up about 81 percent of total exports by volume. About one-third of last year's wheat crop was sent abroad.

Meat shipments, totaling 224,000 tons, made up about 1.2 per cent of exports and were about 2.3 per cent of the country's total production for the year. Shipments of dairy products totaled 493,000 tons and represented about 2.7 per cent of the exports. Fats and oils, at 233,000 tons, made up about 1.3 per cent of shipments.

The remainder, totaling 2,425,000 tons or 13 per cent, included dried beans and peas, fish, eggs, sugar, poultry, potatoes, vegetables, fruits and nuts.

Looking ahead to future foreign needs, the cabinet committee said crop prospects abroad have been reduced by a severe winter in northern Europe. It stated, too, that war devastated areas have been slower to recover than had been expected.

"Today, almost two years after the fighting stopped, we know that the food relief job is still unfinished," it said.

Breakdown of Exports

The committee said the American food was sent to areas in greatest need. It gave this general breakdown of exports:

Zones occupied by American and British military forces in Europe, 3,481,000 long tons or about 18.9 per cent of total shipments; the United Kingdom, 1,652,000 tons or about 9 per cent; Italy, 1,349,000 tons or about 7.3 per cent; France and French North Africa, 771,000 tons or about 4.2 per cent; Belgium 614,000 tons or about 3.3 per cent; Netherlands 600,000 tons or about 3.3 per cent; and all other European countries combined 2,678,000 or about 14.5 per cent.

In the Far East, Japan and Korea received 1,642,000 long tons or about 8.9 per cent of the total. India received 1,003,000 or about 5.4 per cent; the Philippines, 523,000 or 2.8 per cent; China 238,000 or 1.3 per cent; the Netherlands East Indies, 102,000 or about .5 per cent. The Latin American republics received 2,322,000 or about 12.6 per cent, and all other countries, 1,-[illegible] or about 8 per cent.

ESTIMATED FOOD EXPORTS FROM THE U. S., BY DESTINATION

JUL 1947

1946-Year 1946-1947 (Preliminary)

(In Thousands of Long Tons)

Destination	Total Foods	Wheat and Flour (Grain Equiv.)[2]	Other Grains (Grain Equiv.)[3]	Fats and Oils (Product Weight)	Meat (Carcass Weight Equiv.)[4]	Dairy Products[5]	Other Foods[6]
Total food exports	18,433	10,520	5,538	233	224	493	2,425
Europe total	11,149	6,638	2,572	156	195	322	1,266
U. S. military civilian feeding[1]	3,481	2,251	904	9	9	58	275
France and French North Africa	771	312	281	44	12	41	81
Belgium	614	405	79	13	9	8	100
Netherlands	600	466	117	7[9]	1	[9]	9
Norway	159	146	8	1			4
United Kingdom	1,652	837	125	17[9]	50	185	438
U. S. S. R.	56	[9]	[9]	2	40	5	9
Austria	325	198	102	10	10	[9]	5
Italy	1,349	812	443	18	18	13	46
Poland	321	175	77	18	19	15	17
Greece	422	274	94	1	9	13	31
Czechoslovakia	151	94	34	7	12	[9]	14
Other Europe	1,248	668	318	9	6	9	238
Far East—total	3,508	1,916	1,250	3	15	94	230
U. S. military civilian feeding	1,642	934	578	...	2	9	119
China	238	150	49	...	[9]	19	20
Philippines	523	191	202	3	3	50	74
India	1,003	571	421	...	[9]	7	4
Netherland East Indies	102	70	[9]	...	10	9	13
Latin-American republics	2,322	1,530	447	88	6	52	229
Other exports	1,454	436	269	16	7	25	700

[1] Excludes shipments to United States territories.
[2] Includes approximately 170,000 long tons Canadian wheat milled in bond in the United States.
[3] Includes corn, corn meal and grits, rice, oats and oatmeal, barley, malt, rye and grain sorghums.
[4] Includes 31,000 long tons representing the carcass weight equivalent of meats included in army rations and canned meat products which were used in civilian feeding or transferred to UNRRA and not covered in meat allocations.
[5] Includes cheese and condensed, evaporated and dried milk.
[6] Includes dry beans and peas, fish, eggs, sugar, poultry, potatoes, vegetables, fruits and nuts, etc.
[7] Includes United States-United Kingdom zone of Germany and Italy and United States zone of Austria.
[8] Less than 500 long tons.
[9] Includes colonies.

Food Statement and Report

WASHINGTON, July 5 (AP).—The complete texts of today's statement by President Truman on the world food program and of a report to him by the Cabinet committee on the program follow:

Statement by the President

The Cabinet Committee on World Food Programs, which I appointed last September to coordinate the activities of the United States in shipping food abroad, has submitted a report that should gratify every American.

To meet urgent human needs abroad, nearly 18½ million long tons of grain and other food were exported by the United States in the year ending June 30, 1947. This is the largest total of food ever shipped from one country in a single year.

Our country was blessed last year with the most bountiful harvest in our history. Our farmers worked hard to produce record crops. The food industries, the railroads, the shipping companies and the government agencies co-operated to make possible the movement of food on schedule from American farms to foreign ports.

But we must not lose sight of the fact that even the great efforts of this and other exporting countries fell short of meeting the world's urgent post-war needs for food. Many millions of people are still desperately hungry.

The Cabinet committee reports that crop prospects abroad have been reduced by the severe winter in northern Europe, and that in the months ahead substantial shipments of food—especially wheat—must be continued.

Within our ability to share our resources, we will continue to do our part to relieve human suffering and to help other countries to help themselves. It is the course we must follow.

The arrangements under which it was possible for us to ship such large quantities of food abroad are, therefore, being continued. I have asked the Cabinet committee and the Co-ordinator of Emergency Export Programs to carry on for the coming year. The assistant to the President will, as in the past, take all possible steps to help expedite this program.

Partial Report to the President by the Cabinet Committee on World Food Programs

(FOR THE YEAR JULY 1, 1946-JUNE 30, 1947)

July 1, 1947.

Dear Mr. President:

Nearly 18½ million long tons (2,240 pounds) of food were exported by the United States during the twelve months ended June 30.

This was the largest total of foodstuffs ever shipped from one country in a single year, exceeding the previous United States record a year ago.

These supplies were channeled to those areas of the world which were in greatest need.

In spite of this vital contribution to the goal of world reconstruction and stability, it was still not possible to meet all the real needs of devastated countries.

The urgent need for food abroad continues. It will apparently be necessary to keep our exports at the highest practicable level during the year ahead.

These are the high lights of the United States food-export situation at the close of the 1946-'47 marketing year. They show that the American people can be justifiably proud of the achievements to date, but that we cannot yet ease up our efforts to make the maximum possible contribution to world needs. There is no room for complacency in the general situation.

Food grain, because it is easily shipped and stored and because it has high food value in relation to cost, was the backbone of the 1946-'47 export program, as it was a year ago. Cereals, including rice, made up slightly more than 15,000,000 long tons of the total shipments. Wheat, and flour in wheat equivalent, accounted for 10,500,000 tons (about 393,000,000 bushels—including 6,500,000 bushels of Canadian wheat milled in bond). Corn, oats, barley, rye and grain sorghums totaled nearly 4,000,000 tons (about 170,000,000 bushels). This brought the total for grain, other than rice, to about 563,000,000 bushels. Rice shipments amounted to 7,855,000 hundred-pound bags, the equivalent of more than 500,000 tons of rough rice.

Other shipments included: dairy products, 493,000 long tons; fats and oils, 233,000; meat, 224,000; other foods, including dry beans and peas, eggs, fish, sugar, potatoes, vegetables, fruit and nuts, nearly 2½ million tons.

The fact that it was possible to ship most of the food to the areas of the world which needed it most adds to the significance of the year's export program. Working closely with the International Emergency Food Council, and backed by allocation and export licensing authority, the government has been able to direct food exports to those destinations where they would do the most good. It has also been possible to shift current shipping schedules when necessary to meet extreme emergencies.

Shipments Listed by Areas

A general breakdown of the areas of destination, by quantities of United States food received in each area, will show the scope of the export operation: zones occupied by the American and British military forces in Europe received 3,481,000 long tons; the United Kingdom, 1,652,000; Italy, 1,349,000; France and French North Africa, 771,000; Belgium, 614,000; Netherlands, 600,000, and all other European countries combined, 1,248,000 tons. In the Far East, Japan and Korea received 1,642,000 long tons under the American military feeding program. India received 1,003,000; the Philippines, 523,000; China, 238,000, and the Netherlands East Indies, 102,000 tons. The Latin-American republics received 2,322,000, and other countries, 1,454,000 tons.

Another fact of special significance in connection with the year's export operations is that it was possible to make the very heavy shipments abroad without depriving our own people of any needed food supplies, and without any unnecessary or serious impact on the domestic economy. To the full extent that it has been possible to do so under rapidly changing conditions and needs, advance notice has been given on all programs and export plans. Allocations have been announced in advance. Government purchases for export have been announced regularly. This has been done to give both producers and food handlers all possible information on operations—to remove or minimize any uncertainties which might encourage speculation or result in upset conditions in domestic markets. Our people, of course, have continued to eat at record or near-record levels—well above pre-war average.

THE WORLD NEED FOR U. S. SUPPLIES

A year ago it was generally understood that continuing large imports of food would be an absolute necessity in many countries which were still struggling to overcome the effects of war. Food stocks were very low in large parts of continental Europe—particularly in Germany, Austria, Italy, and Romania—and in the deficit-producing countries of the Far East. In these areas, production facilities—work animals, implements, fertilizer and seed—were inadequate. Transportation systems were disrupted, which added to distribution problems. Most serious, months and years of malnutrition had brought human vitality to a low ebb.

Fortunately, and in sharp contrast to the desperate needs abroad, the food supply situation in the United States was very favorable for the 1946-'47 year. Our American farmers, responding to the call of the government for high-goal production, turned out record total food supplies last year. The 1946 wheat crop, at 1,156,000,000 bushels, set an all-time record. The corn crop, at 3,288,000,000 bushels, also was a new high. Totals for many other crops and livestock products were also held at levels far above the pre-war average.

This contrast between abundant food supplies in the United States and serious deficits in many other areas of the world formed the broad background of the situation at the time you appointed this committee (the Cabinet Committee on World Food Programs) last September. We were faced with the challenge of shipping out all the food supplies which we could spare, and which could be exported practically. At that time we knew that the situation in many countries abroad was getting worse instead of better. They were being forced to revise upward their earlier estimates of minimum food import needs. At the same time, our shipments had been lagging behind the desired schedules. There were no serious troubles with procurement, but the 1946 maritime strike and inland transportation difficulties had slowed down the movement of export supplies. More positive co-ordination and direction of the national food export effort was needed. That was the job you assigned to this committee.

Agencies Worked as Team

It was obvious that success in this tremendous national undertaking would depend upon the co-operation of all public and private agencies and services involved. This co-operation was given in full measure. As already mentioned, American farmers contributed the record production which was the basis for all subsequent accomplishments. The armed services, the civilian departments of the government, and international food agencies worked together as a team in planning and carrying out the export operations. They were backed solidly by the co-operative efforts of processors, distributors and transportation agencies.

We should like to record special appreciation of the invaluable services rendered by the Office of the Co-ordinator of Emergency Exports, which you established last December at the recommendation of this committee, under the very able direction of Captain Granville Conway. This office has co-ordinated all export transportation and shipping activities. Using priority authority when necessary, Captain Conway received the most complete co-operation

and assistance from Colonel J. Monroe Johnson, director of O. D. T.; from officials of the Maritime Commission, and from other interested agencies in breaking transportation jams and directing the steady use of facilities without which it would not have been possible to move the record volume of food exports.

JUL 1947

A LOOK AHEAD

Today, almost two years after the fighting stopped, we know that the food relief job is still unfinished. War-devastated areas, we have learned, recover slowly. Production materials must be supplied. Transportation and storage facilities must be repaired or replaced. Above all, human vitality must be restored.

On top of the war devastation, still not overcome, the terrible weather in northern Europe during the last winter reduced crop prospects there.

It is apparent that substantial food exports from the United States and other surplus-producing countries will be needed for many months to come. The total volume which is shipped from the United States during the year will depend upon a number of factors, including transportation, financial arrangements and available supplies. That we are preparing to do our full share again is shown by the grain export allocations which have already been announced for July and August. They call for continuing shipments at recent high levels for the first two months of the new marketing year.

We can make these allocations, at least during the early months, because of the definite prospects of another record-breaking United States wheat crop—last estimated at about 1,400 million bushels for 1947. We could not, of course, expect to keep up this level of export shipments throughout the entire year if the total of all available grain is substantially lowered by reductions in other grain crops. The size of the final exports which we can safely spare from our grain supplies for the year will, therefore, depend to a considerable extent upon the production of corn and other grains, in addition to wheat. It is hoped that we will be able to approximate this year's shipments, if transportation and shipping facilities are adequate and if the necessary financial arrangements are completed. We shall know more about this when the corn crop is harvested.

Can't Take "Luxury" Goods

The quantities of other foodstuffs which can be exported will depend not only upon supplies, but also upon their availability at relative costs which will make them practical import commodities for those countries and agencies responsible for stretching available funds to meet the most urgent food needs of hungry people. They cannot be expected to take "luxury" or "high cost" food items.

While we continue the necessary export of interim supplies of foodstuffs, it is very important that we make every effort to help the devastated countries "help themselves." The sooner these countries get back to their normal food production the sooner will we be relieved of special supply responsibility—and the sooner will they become self-supporting economic units able to take their place in a more stabilized world.

A good illustration of this sort of indirect "food" help is the program directed by the Army in shipping fertilizer to the occupied zones of Europe. During the calendar year 1947 the Army plans to supply fertilizer material containing about 160,000 short tons (143,000 long tons) of badly needed nitrogen. This nitrogen is being produced in plants which are under Army jurisdiction and does not come out of our commercially produced supplies. It will be a vital contribution to the job of getting these areas back into normal domestic food production.

In addition to the fertilizer shipments to occupation zones substantial quantities of nitrogenous fertilizer have also been exported to other devastated areas in accordance with I. E. F. C. recommendations as to the regions of greatest need. Although the United States is historically a net importer of nitrogen fertilizer, because of greatly increased domestic production it has been possible to make these special exports and still have much more nitrogen than before the war for use on our own farms to help meet the needs of high-level United States crop production.

Self-Help Program Urged

More work of the kind which will help restore production in the needy areas should be done in order to reduce the unusual drain on American food and financial resources.

The need for devastated countries to get back into normal production as soon as possible, and to make the most effective use of their own supplies, is underscored by the probability that even the utmost efforts of the United States and other exporting countries will again fall short of making up all the acute food deficits in many countries during the year ahead. To this end the Food and Agriculture Organization, acting on behalf of the International Emergency Food Council, and after a formal recommendation by the United States Department of Agriculture, has called a special cereals conference in Paris, beginning July 9. The effort will be to acquaint all countries with facts of the world food situation ahead and to encourage the most adequate possible steps on the part of importing countries to increase the effectiveness of their own production, distribution and utilization of food supplies.

A summary of the more important commodity export programs and a table giving preliminary estimates of all food shipments for the year are attached at the end of this report.

CABINET COMMITTEE ON WORLD FOOD PROGRAMS
CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
Secretary of Agriculture,
Chairman
G. C. MARSHALL,
Secretary of State.
W. A. HARRIMAN,
Secretary of Commerce.

REVIEW OF MAJOR COMMODITY EXPORT PROGRAMS

GRAINS: Before the beginning of the 1946-'47 program it was known that food grains would again have to be the mainstay of the year's operations. We had record production in the United States, and food grain was the first need of deficit countries.

As far back as May, 1946, we announced that definite foreign needs for around 267,000,000 bushels of wheat, in addition to other grains, were already known. Later in the fall we placed a general estimate of at least 400,000,000 bushels on the probable exports of all grains. By the early months of 1947 we said the over-all goal would be to move out the 400,000,000 bushels as soon as possible, and to exceed this total by as much as possible by June 30.

The record shows that these goals were met and surpassed. The 400,000,000 bushels had left our shores before May 1. The total food grain shipments through June 30 reached 563,000,000 bushels—in line with our top objectives but more than any one had dared predict could actually be moved out of the country during the period.

In spite of these record shipments there has been no shortage of bread flour in this country at any time during the year. Carry-over stocks of wheat have been reduced to less than 100,000,000 bushels. A very low figure, but one which is perfectly safe, in view of the tremendous 1947 wheat crop now being harvested.

About 52 per cent of the total grain exports went to the cash-paying foreign countries (principally the United Kingdom, India, France, Belgium, The Netherlands and Brazil); about 31 per cent went to the occupied areas in Germany (combined U. S.-U. K. zones), Italy, Austria, Japan and Korea; about 17 per cent went to "U. N. R. R. A." countries for distribution—principally in Italy, Greece, Austria, Czechoslovakia and China.

Dairy Products

Exports of dairy products in 1946-47 are expected to approximate 493,000 long tons, compared with 788,000 in 1945-46. Of the 1946-47 total about 300,000 long tons were procured by the Department of Agriculture.

The discontinuance of price controls on July 1, 1946, resulted in some minor procurement problems. Dairy-product prices advanced somewhat during July and August of 1946, and the Government adopted the policy of purchasing at levels not higher than the old ceiling price plus the wartime subsidy. Rather heavy purchases were made under this policy.

But prices of dairy products advanced sharply in September as it became apparent that dairy-product prices would not be recontrolled. As a result, the department was unable to purchase under its price policies all supplies needed.

By December, prices again had dropped to the ceiling-plus-subsidy level and substantial purchases were resumed. The full amounts needed to meet the formal commitments of the United States were purchased by Jan. 1, 1947.

Approximately 193,000 tons of dairy products were purchased in commercial channels for the account of foreign governments and for private trade distribution.

Major recipients of our dairy product exports were as follows: United Kingdom, 185,000 long tons; Latin-American republics, 52,000; the Philippines, 50,000; France and French North Africa, 41,000, and the United States-United Kingdom military zones in Europe, 33,000 tons.

Fats and Oils

Production of edible fats and oils in the United States in 1946 was the smallest since 1940, while imports were the smallest since 1921. The difficult supply situation that resulted was the principal reason exports of fats and oils declined from 337,000 long tons in 1945-46 to 233,000 long tons in 1946-47.

Actual shipments during the last six months of 1946 approximated 100,000 long tons. In view of the limited supplies in this country, exports during the January-June, 1947, period were limited to approximately 133,000 long tons.

Major recipients of United States fats and oils exports included Latin-American republics, 58,000 long tons; France and French North Africa, 44,000; Italy, 18,000; Poland, 18,000; United Kingdom, 17,000, and Belgium, 13,000 long tons.

Meats

Meat exports declined from 589,000 long tons in 1945-46 to 224,000 in 1946-47. The latter total includes some 31,000 long tons of Army rations and meat food products, not covered by formal allocation, distributed by UNRRA and the Army for civilian relief feeding.

Two major factors were responsible for the sharp decrease in meat exports: (1) Supplies of meat were not sufficient to satisfy the very high domestic demand, which made it impracticable to allocate and export as large a quantity of meat as in the previous year, and (2) importing countries reduced their purchases of high-priced meats in favor of increased purchases of relatively low-priced grain.

During the July-December, 1946, period, exports of meat totaled 141,000 long tons. Exports during the January-June, 1947 period are estimated at 83,000 long tons.

Of the twelve-month total of 224,000 long tons, Europe received 195,000; the Far East, 15,000; Latin-American republics, 6,000, and other countries 8,000 tons.

3,000 Abroad Study Under GI Benefits

Washington, July 5 (AP)—More than 3,000 veterans of World War II are studying abroad under educational provisions of the GI bill, the Veterans Administration said today.

The Philippine republic heads the list with 1,411, most of them Filipinos who served with the United States armed forces. Canada is second with 571.

The United Kingdom, with 217; France, with 175, and Switzerland, with 141, have the bulk of 662 students studying in thirteen European countries. The number in other nations there includes Belgium, five; Czechoslovakia, three; Denmark, three; Eire, nineteen; Italy, 35; the Netherlands, five; Sweden, 54; Spain, one; Greece, two, and Norway, two.

231 In Mexico

Mexico has 231 of the 279 students in Latin America. Others are Argentina, three; Brazil, four; Chile, three; Colombia, four; Costa Rica, two; Cuba, 22; Dominican Republic, four; Ecuador, one; El Salvador, one; Peru, three, and Uruguay, one.

The count in other nations includes Palestine, 63; China, three; Syria, three; Australia, 38; Newfoundland, one; New Zealand, four, and Union of South Africa, one.

Byrnes Joins Roberts Draft Committtee

Philadelphia, July 5 (AP)—James F. Byrnes has joined the Citizens Emergency Committee for Universal Training in its efforts to promote "peace through preparedness."

Owen J. Roberts, former Supreme Court justice and chairman of the newly formed committee, disclosed the membership of his one-time colleague yesterday together with those of Admiral Ben Morrell, Pittsburgh, former chief of the Navy's Bureau of Ships; H. J. Heinz 2d, president of the H. J. Heinz Company; Richard J. Mellon, president of the Mellon National Bank, Pittsburgh, and A. Rex Flinn, Pittsburgh industrialist.

Presidential Medal For Naval Hero

Washington, July 5 (AP)—President Truman has directed that a posthumous award of a gold medal to the American naval hero of the Revolutionary War, John Paul Jones, be made in "the name of the President of the United States."

A letter to this effect from Mr. Truman to Secretary of the Navy Forrestal was made public today by the Navy. The President expressed regret that his schedule would not permit attendance at the award ceremonies, tomorrow in Fredericksburg, Va.

To Go To Annapolis

The presentation is to be made by Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, president of the Naval Historical Foundation. The occasion is the two-hundredth anniversary of Jones's birth.

Rear Admiral James L. Holloway, Jr., superintendent of the United States Naval Academy, will accept the medal on behalf of the academy and place it in the John Paul Jones crypt at Annapolis.

The Continental Congress authorized the award of a medal to Jones, but historical records leave doubt that the medal, the dies for which were made in Paris, actually was struck and presented.

Is U.N. Slow? U.S. Basic Law Took 13 Years

San Francisco, July 5 (AP)—Americans fearful of delays in setting up effective world-peace machinery should remember it took thirteen years after the end of the American Revolution to adopt the Constitution, reminds Clarence A. Dykstra, provost of the University of California at Los Angeles.

"Just now every difference of

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opinion, every word of Molotov, for instance, is magnified and viewed with alrm," Dykstra told a closing session of the American Library Association's sixty-sixth annual conference last night.

"We are living in a credulous and fearful world in which press and radio are active every day.

"Our problem is to prepare ourselves intellectually and socially for living in the world which science and technology have created. As yet we haven't made the accommodation."

Paul North Rice, chief of the reference department of the New York Public Library, was installed as new president of the association.

Group Will Give Radios ToHospitalized Veterans

HOLLYWOOD, July 5.—Sixty prominent persons head by Jack Benny, announced today plans to provide tens of thousands of bedside and pillow-type radio receiving sets gratis to hospitalized veterans throughout the United States.

Mr. Benny said the project would be conducted by the Hospitalized Veterans National Radio Foundation, a non-profit, non-sectarian, non-political association, which has been in formation for several months. It comprises leading figures of the stage, screen and radio; business men, industrialists, bankers, public officials, educators, publishers and philanthropists from nearly every state.

With Mr. Benny as president, the founders include Eddie Cantor, Perry Como, Herbert Marshall, Joseph Cotton, Art Linkletter, Sophie Tucker, Larry Adler, Walter Pidgeon, Rudy Vallee, Louis Bromfield and Sammy Kaye.

Scandinavian States Will Get $40,000,000

New York, July 5 (AP)—Jesse Edwin Saugstad, chief of the shipping division of the State Department, said today that approximately $40,000,000 would be paid by the United States to Scandinavian countries as compensation for damage and loss to ships taken over by this country during the war.

Saugstad made the statement embarking on the Swedish American liner Gripsholm for Gothenburg, Sweden, en route to settle the claims.

He said about $35,000,000 would be paid to Denmark and a total of $5,000,000 to Finland and Norway.

VA AIDS 162,500 IN FARMING

Tennessee Has 11 Per Cent of U. S. Total Under 'GI Bill'

WASHINGTON, July 5 (AP)—The Veterans Administration is helping 162,500 students become better farmers. The agency said today the number of veterans of World War II enrolled for on-the-farm training, under the so-called "GI Bill of Rights" and a similar act providing educational benefits for disabled veterans, on May 1, totaled 142,000 who own or rent their farms and 20,500 who work for employer-trainers. More than 13,500 of them are disabled veterans.

More than half of the farmer-students are in Tennessee, with 11 per cent; North Carolina, Kentucky, Illinois, Arkansas, Alabama, Texas and Oklahoma.

The farms serve as laboratories in which the students put into practice knowledge gained at near-by agricultural or vocational schools. Classroom instructors visit the farms regularly to inspect the farm work.

Savants See Need To Study Effects Of Atomic Radiations

Washington, July 5 (AP) — The Atomic Energy Commission was told today by a board of eminent American scientists that there is an "urgent and extensive" need for further research on the effects of atomic energy radiations on human life in peacetime and war.

The board of seven researchers — especially appointed by the commission — declared in a report made public by America's atomic energy chief, David E. Lilienthal:

"Because the Atomic Energy Commission is charged by law with the exclusive control of materials, equipment, processes and information which are unique, constantly dangerous and certainly not yet sufficiently understood, the commission has every reason to assume extensive responsibilities for further development and study of the effects of products of atomic fission on human life."

Defense Measures Not Known

The need is "urgent," the board said, "because of the extraordinary danger of exposing living creatures to radioactivity (and) because effective defensive measures (in the military sense) against radiant energy are not yet known."

"From now on," said the report, "we shall mine, transport, process and use radioactive substances as sources of power, tools for investigation of biological processes, and for the treatment of disease. There will therefore be incessant danger in handling such substances and using their radioactive properties."

Reasons Are Given

And the need is "extensive," their report said, because—

"The number of radioactive substances is large; many have never been identified as existing in nature. Such substances call for suspicious study. . . . In all probability the discovery of new substances and new production methods will raise new research problems, the solutions of which are the responsibilities of the Atomic Energy Commission for the protection of their workers in the factories and the public in their environs."

6 Steps Asked

Specifically, the board urged the commission to:

1. Expand research on medical and biological aspects of atomic energy in its own facilities.

2. Join with the armed forces, the United States Public Health Service, and other Government agencies in co-operative studies.

3. Give support, financial or otherwise, to university researches on kindred problems; and continue to provide radioactive isotopes for the study of fundamental medical and biological problems. (Radioactive isotopes are materials which emit "rays" and therefore can be followed by the "signals" they give when they are placed in a human or animal body or a test tube.)

Fellowships Wanted

4. Establish fellowships for individuals in the field of atomic radiation effects so as to provide an adequate corps of ". . . young, available, and active scientists with continuing experience in atomic fission, its dangers, and its potentialities . . ."

5. Avoid secrecy in the field of biological and medical research, in so far as it is compatible with national security.

6. Encourage publication of scientific papers dealing with the subject, consistent with national security.

The board suggested that in the interests of progress in medicine and biology, steps be taken to make radioactive isotopes "available to foreign investigators."

Isotope Supply Growing

"The time is approaching," the report said, "when the supply of isotopes for the study of fundamental biological and medical problems will more than meet the needs of American investigators."

The board, known as the "Medical Board of Review" of the Atomic Energy Commission, consists of: Dr. Robert F. Loeb, of Columbia University, chairman; Dr. Detlev W. Bronk, of the University of Pennsylvania and chairman of the National Research Council; Dr. Wallace O. Fenn, University of Rochester physiologist; Dr. Herbert S. Gasser, director of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research; Dr. Ernest W. Goodpasture, dean of Vanderbilt University's School of Medicine; Dr. Alan Gregg, director for medical sciences, Rockefeller Foundation, and Dr. A. Baird Hastings, Harvard Medical School professor of biological chemistry.

Obligations Pointed Out

"With an absolute monopoly of new and powerful tools for research and important knowledge, the Atomic Energy Commission has obligations to share its acquisitions with the scientific world wherever security considerations permit . . .," the report said.

"The possible hazards to the health of human beings, animals and plants, incident to research, development, and production of materials concerned with atomic power, make knowledge regarding the nature of such hazards, their recognition and control a subject for which the Atomic Energy Commission must assume primary responsibility at this time."

Experts Shrug Over Saucers

U. S. Military and Scientific Men Offer No Explanation for Flying Disks.

Washington, July 5 (A. P.).—Military and scientific experts here had only bleak looks and shoulder shrugs today at a new rash of flying saucer reports from around the country.

Researchers of the Army, Navy and a Government observatory agreed on one thing—they "don't know what it's all about"—or so they said.

Told that the crew of an airliner flying over Idaho last evening had reported seeing a formation of the mysterious saucers skimming through the skies, an Army Air Forces officer repeated, a little wearily:

"W have no experimental aircraft of that nature in Idaho—nor anywhere else. We're mystified."

The Navy hod no suggestions to offer, beyond a statement from its Naval observatory here which said that none of the staff had sighted anything resembling the flying saucers.

The observatory added that from the descriptions so far given the discus would not seem to be astronomical phenomena.

Portland Excited.

Portland, Ore., July 5 (A. P.).—The flying saucers — or maybe they were something else—staged a wild Fourth of July celebration today that aroused more hullabaloo than ten years of firecrackers.

Scores of persons — including every branch of police in the area —reported seeing what they thought were silver disks sporting madly about overhead. Excited residents jammed newspapers and police switchboards with calls, and the police issued an "all cars" broadcast.

The reports came shortly after a flight of B-29 bombers, followed by P-80 fighters, passed over the city.

The first saucer reports came from southeast Portland, where residents saw flying disks above the Oaks amusement park. Two police patrol cars said they saw these, too, "up by the sun, going ——." A few minutes later Sheriff Martin T. Pratt's deputies reported seeing "20 in a line going like hell to the West."

Photographs One.

Seattle, July 5 (A. P.).—A Coast Guardsman said last night he believed he had taken the first picture of one of the mysterious flyings disks.

Yeoman Frank Ryman, Coast Guard public relations officer, said he took the picture from his home north of Seattle after excited neighbors told him of sighting it high overhead. The results showed a tiny light spot against the dark background of the evening sky.

More Saucers.

Port Huron, Mich., July 5 (A. P.).—Flying saucers were sighted last night by several residents southwest of Port Huron, who described them as flat translucent plates, twelve to fifteen inches in diameter, criss-crossing the sky and moving northward.

"They definitely were not fireworks," said one witness.

This was the first time the saucers had been reported over the Michigan area.

At New Orleans, Too.

New Orleans, July 5 (A. P.).—A New Orleans saleswoman reported seeing a flying disk in the sky over Lake Pontchartrain last night.

Miss Lillian Lawless said the object was flying at a great height and at terrific speed in a northeasterly direction. She said she could not estimate the size, but that it looked like "a round saucer," and shone like silver.

Saw Them 4 Weeks Ago.

Augusta, Ga., July 5 (A. P.).—An Augusta physician said today he sawing flying saucers almost four weeks before the first published account of them appeared.

Dr. Colden R. Battey said he sighted four disks, flying at terrific speed at an altitude of more than 20,000 feet, while he was fishing at St. Helena Sound near Beaufort, S. C. He said he did not report them sooner, because he believed them to be meteorological balloons or "some new type of flying wing aircraft."

Canada Spots Disks.

Summerside, Canada, July 5 (A. P.).—Farmers in this Prince Edward Island region claim to have seen more of the disk-like missiles reported flying through northern skies earlier this week.

James Harris, farmer at Sherbrooke, said he saw one of the objects last night. At about the same time Brenton Clark said he saw a bright object traveling north to south at medium height at Augustine Cove. Earlier this week four Summerside persons reported seeing one of the missiles.

Philadelphians See One.

Philadelphia, July 5 (A. P.).—Dr. M. K. Leisy, a junior interne at the Pennsylvania Hospital for Mental Diseases, and other persons in the western section of the city, reported seeing strange craft in the skies last night.

It was something round and dark with a luminous halo about it, Leisy declared, and seemed to be propelled by whirling wings. Contrary to reports from other parts of the country, Leisy said the object he saw was moving at approximately the speed of the wind.

Government Attitude Is 'Let's See Saucer'

Washington, July 5 (AP)—Government scientists and military officials took a "bring one in and let's see it" view tonight of growing reports of fresh coveys of "flying saucers" zipping through the air.

"I'd like to see one first before I make a guess," said Ivan R. Tannehill, chief of the Weather Bureau's division of synoptic reports and forecasts, when asked for his explanation of the disks.

This was echoed by an official at the Atomic Energy Commission.

Dr. Newbern Smith, of the National Bureau of Standards, said he "wouldn't think" the disks were a "natural phenomenon," but that "any theory might do equally as well." He suggested it may have been the "reflection of a distant plane."

Army And Navy "Don't Know"

At the War and Navy departments, officials repeated a little wearily that they "don't know what it's all about."

An official of the Civil Aeronautics Administration said the administration has received no official report of the strange sights.

Russell Robinson, assistant director of aeronautical research for the National Advisory Committee for Aeornautics, said he has no first-hand knowledge of the disks and can shed no light on what they are.

Foil-Covered Star Found

Interest in the mystery was heightened by the finding of a six-pointed tin-foil covered star, with

part of a balloon attached, on the land of a Circleville (Ohio) farmer.

It was described as a device employed by the Army Air Forces to check on wind speeds at high altitudes through radar.

Progress of such devices through the sky, an Army Air-Force official here said, is comparatively slow, and not at the high speeds witnesses have attributed to the "flying saucers."

Columbus, Ohio, July 5 (AP)—Louis E. Starr, national commander-in-chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, told the V.F.W. Ohio Encampment today that he was expecting information from Washington about "the fleets of flying saucers."

He indicated the information would help explain the disks, reported to have been sighted in various parts of the country.

The V.F.W. commander, whose home is Portland, Ore., did not indicate the source of the anticipated information.

After making the announcement, he remarked:

"Too little is being told to the people of this country."

Crew Of Airliner Reports Seeing 'Disks' In Idaho

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Boise, Idaho, July 5 (AP) — The entire crew of a westbound Boise-to-Seattle United Air Lines plane late last night reported they had seen nine flying disks near the airline's route over Emmett, Idaho.

Capt E. J. Smith, of U.A.L. Trip 105, which left Boise at 9.04 P.M., said that his copilot, First Officer Ralph Stevens, blinked the transport's landing lights in the belief the disks were other aircraft.

"Loose Formation"

Blinking landing lights during a night flight is a pilot's signal of warning to other aircraft that a plane is flying in the same area.

Smith said it was 8 minutes after takeoff from Boise that Stevens and he saw five disks, flying what appeared to be a "loose formation."

They called Marty Morrow, stewardess, to the cockpit to verify that they were actually seeing the disks, said Smith, and she agreed they saw them.

Then they saw four more of the disks, three clustered together, and a fourth flying "by itself, way off in the distance.

The plane was flying into the dim twilight sky when the objects were first sighted, Smith told the Idaho *Daily Statesman* by telephone from Pendleton, where the transport first landed after leaving Boise.

Flying disks have been reported over the northwest for the past two weeks.

Smith and Stevens said that as the landing lights were blinked, they could see no responding lights on the objects.

"The disks," they said, "definitely were not aircraft. But they were bigger than aircraft."

Following their first sight of the disks, said Smith and Stevens, it was observed that the five objects were apparently climbing on a course aproximating that of the airliner's.

At no time, they said, was there any apparent danger of a collision. They told the story over the telephone at Pendleton, where the wire was held open as the plane landed and taxied into the terminal.

Smith said he and Stevens had been joking about the disks before they left Boise. They said, "You'll have to show us these things," to local airline personnel.

Then, said Stevens, they were off the ground, climbing to cruising altitude, when the objects loomed out of the gathering darkness.

The transport was at an altitude of 7,000 feet over Emmett, said Stevens, when he reached forward and turned on the landing lights to avoid what he thought was danger from other planes flying at about the same level.

"At first I thought it was a group of light planes returning from some Fourth of July celebration," he said, "then I realized the things were not aircraft but were flat and circular."

Stevens said the first group appeared to open and close in formation.

The objects, after first being seen, veered over to the left of the transport and Smith picked up his radio microphone and called Ontario, Ore., CAA radio communications station, about 65 airline miles from Boise.

"Step outside and look to the Southwest about 15 miles and see what you can find," he told the operator.

The operator reported that he could see nothing.

By this time, said Stevens, the first group of disks disappeared.

"Then," said the first officer, "I saw the second group, three together and a fourth off to itself."

Over Rugged Country

By then the transport had reached 8,000 feet and was cruising over the rugged country leading to the Blue Mountains, athwart the liner's path.

Stevens said these objects "merged, then disappeared, then came back in sight and finally vanished again to the northwest. They seemed to be higher than our flight path this time. When they did finally disappear, they went fast."

Smith and Stevens said they had the objects under observation for from "ten to fifteen minutes."

The plane, they said, was southeast of Ontario when they lost all track of the disks.

"I know this," said Smith, "they were nothing from the ground in the way of fireworks reflections or anything like that. I know they weren't smoke. I know they weren't aircraft. I don't know how fast they were going. We all saw them. They are flat and circular. They are bigger than aircraft."

"Scientist" Suggests Atomic Tie

LOS ANGELES, July 5 (AP)—An unidentified "scientist in nuclear physics" at the California Institute of Technology was quoted today as suggesting the flying saucers might be the result of "transmutation of atomic energy" experiments. But Dr. C. C. Lauritsen, head of Caltech's nuclear physics department, denied the source was a member of his staff.

The Evening Herald and Express described its informant as a researcher on the Manhattan Atomic project and said he asked his name be withheld.

Lilienthal Scouts Idea

DENVER, July 5 (AP)—David Lilienthal, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, told The Denver Post in a telephone interview tonight that the "flying saucers" reported over the United States were in no way connected with atomic experiments.

The Post said a reporter held this brief telephone conversation with Mr. Lilienthal in Washington:

The reporter explained the purpose of his call, and related reports that a West Coast scientist had said the discs were related to "transmutation of atomic energy."

Mr. Lilienthal interrupted to say "of course, I can't prevent anyone from saying foolish things."

Portland, Ore., July 5 (AP)—The nation's perplexity over disks reported spinning through the skies deepened today, in the wake of July 4 reports from virtually all parts of the country.

There was no scientific explanation offered to fit the observations which spanned the nation from the Pacific to the Gulf, to the Atlantic.

A mass of evidence piled up swiftly as holiday throngs and flyers joined in telling of seeing bright, pancake-like objects skimming through the air at varying estimates of altitude and speed.

Skeptics Join Believers

Former skeptics joined the ranks of the believers as the flashing objects glittered before their eyes. Reliable observers—such as Capt. E. J. Smith, of United Air Lines, his copilot, Ralph Stevens, and his stewardess, Marty Morrow—told of seeing the round, flat objects for twelve minutes while flying west from Boise, Idaho, on Independence Day evening.

Ex-airmen, picnickers, motorists and housewives swelled the number of witnesses to the strange pnenomenon.

An Army Air Force spokesman in Washington on July 3 said there was not enough fact to "warrant further investigation," but the air material command at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, said it was making a study. Saturday at Washington an Army researcher admitted "we're mystified" and the Navy said it had no theories.

One top University of Washington physicist, who declined to be identified, said he could offer no theory regarding the disks.

Concerning a picture taken at Seattle yesterday, he said that as the object in the picture was unidentifiable, the photograph proved only "that some reflected light affected a photographic plate."

He considered an explosion theory as unlikely as reports indicate "directed motion, rather than chaotic."

The first published report of "flying saucers" came from Kenneth Arnold, Boise, Idaho, business man pilot, who reported at Pendleton, Ore., on June 25 that he had seen nine flying at 1,200 miles an hour in formation, shifting position "like the tail of a kite," over Washington State's Cascade Mountains.

Before scoffers had more than begun to offer explanations such as "reflections," "persistent vision," and "snow blindness," an Oklahoma City private flyer, Byron Savage, said he had seen a similarly shaped object some weeks earlier, but fear of ridicule kept him quiet.

Seen By Hundreds

Then the reports began to filter in, mostly from individuals. The disks were seen in Texas, in New Mexico, in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Missouri, Colorado, California, Arizona, Nebraska. The number varied from one to a dozen, seen by one or two people mostly.

Then the July 4 deluge hit. Two hundred persons in one group and 60 in another saw them in Idaho; hundreds saw them in Oregon, Washington and other states throughout the West.

And, for the first time, the eastern states had their reports. Observers, earlier all from west of the Mississippi River, came in with reports from Michigan, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Indiana, Kentucky, Georgia, South Carolina and Canada's Atlantic seaboard.

That the end was not yet became apparent when on Saturday, Donald Dwiggins, salesman, of Glendale, Cal., said he saw four—"changing shape as they flew"—over the Southern California city.

Observers Agree

Near unanimity was recorded on some of the disks' characteristics—terrific speed, bright reflections, round or oval in shape, flat and flying with a peculiar undulating motion. Size was moot and expressed by Captain Smith, of United Air Lines as "hard to judge" without knowing the distance from the observer to the objects.

Meanwhile, Kenneth Arnold, the man who first reported them, could recall his insistence when his report was widely questioned, that "I don't believe it either—but I saw it."

LONDON, JULY 5-(AP)-THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY REPORTS THAT BRITISH MERCHANT SHIP LOSSES IN WORLD WAR II AVERAGED 41 VESSELS A MONTH COMPARED TO A MONTHLY AVERAGE OF 95 IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR.

THE ADMIRALTY'S REPORT YESTERDAY, HOWEVER, POINTED OUT THAT THE AVERAGE TONNAGE SUNK EACH MONTH WAS ABOUT THE SAME -- 215,000 GROSS TONS. THE AGGREGATE LOSS IN THE SECOND WAR WAS 11,331,933 GROSS TONS. OF A TOTAL OF 2,426 MERCHANT SHIPS, THE ADMIRALTY SAID, 383 WERE SUNK BY ENEMY AIRCRAFT, 1,332 BY GERMAN SUBMARINES AND THE REST BY OTHER MEANS. THE LOSSES REACHED THEIR PEAK IN 1941 AT 717 SHIPS. THE ADMIRALTY SAID THE CONVOY SYSTEM HELPED HOLD DOWN LOSSES IN WORLD WAR II.

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"AMERICA AND BRITAIN WILL CONTINUE TO THINK ALIKE," BEVIN SAID. "I BEG OF THE GREAT AMERICAN CONTINENT TO GO ON WITH ITS GREAT MISSION."

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EUROPEAN ECONOMIC

LONDON, JULY 5-(AP)-STATEMENTS FROM EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT SOURCES INDICATED TODAY THAT AT LEAST FIVE NATIONS HAD ACCEPTED OR WERE AᴮOUT TO ACCEPT INVITATIONS TO A PROPOSED 24-NATION PARIS CONFERENCE NEXT SATURDAY ON THE MARSHALL RECOVERY PLAN. ᴮUT HOW MUCH SUCCESS THE ᴮID WOULD HAVE AMONG RUSSIA'S FRIENDS STILL WAS IN DOUᴮT.

THE FIVE FAVORAᴮLE NATIONS WERE GREECE, PORTUGAL, ITALY, THE NETHERLANDS AND DENMARK. STATEMENTS FROM OTHER CAPITALS GAVE REASON FOR ᴮELIEF THAT FIVE OTHERS--TURKEY, ᴮELGIUM, SWITZERLAND, EIRE AND ICELAND -- ALSO WOULD ACCEPT.

LONDON DIPLOMATIC OᴮSERVERS SAID THEY EXPECTED AT LEAST 12 COUNTRIES TO REPLY FAVORAᴮLY. AMONG THOSE THAT PROᴮAᴮLY WILL NOT, THEY SAID, ARE YUGOSLAVIA, HUNGARY, ᴮULGARIA AND FINLAND -- ALL UNDER SOVIET INFLUENCE. OFFICIAL ATTITUDES OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND POLAND WERE IN THE MAKING TODAY.

ᴮRITAIN AND FRANCE, WHICH HAVE LAID THE GROUNDWORK FOR THE CONFERENCE, ISSUED THE INVITATIONS THURSDAY NIGHT. THE DAY ᴮEFORE, THEY HAD FAILED TO GET AGREEMENT FROM SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER V. M. MOLOTOV TO A PROGRAM OF EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF AN OFFER OF UNITED STATES HELP MADE ᴮY SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE C. MARSHALL IN A HARVARD UNIVERSITY SPEECH JUNE 5.

THE FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTRY, THROUGH WHICH THE INVITATIONS WERE SENT, DISCLOSED THE TEXT YESTERDAY. UNDER AN INFORMAL TIME TAᴮLE THE NOTE SETS UP, THE NATIONS INVITED--EVERY CONSIDERAᴮLE ONE IN EUROPE EXCEPT THE SOVIET UNION AND FRANCO SPAIN--WOULD ANSWER ᴮY NEXT THURSDAY, MEET IN PARIS SATURDAY AND SET UP COMMITTEES TO ᴮEGIN WORK JULY 15 AND REPORT ᴮEFORE SEPT. 1.

UNDER ᴮRITISH-FRENCH PROPOSALS FROM WHICH THE CONFERENCE IS TO WORK, A STEERING COMMITTEE WITH SUᴮCOMMITTEES ON FOOD, POWER, METALS AND TRANSPORT WOULD LIST EUROPEAN RESOURCES AND NEEDS IN THE REPORT, TO ᴮE PRESENTED TO THE U.S. GOVERNMENT.

A ᴮRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN AT A NEWS CONFERENCE YESTERDAY VOICED HOPE THAT THE INVITED NATIONS WOULD ᴮE "LEFT COMPLETELY FREE AND UNINFLUENCED ᴮY EVERY GREAT POWER TO MAKE THEIR OWN DECISION."

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THE MOSCOW RADIO REPORTED THE ᴮRITISH-FRENCH INVITATION WITHOUT COMMENT IN ITS FIRST ᴮULLETIN IN RUSSIAN THIS MORNING, HEARD IN LONDON.

(A MOSCOW DISPATCH ᴮY EDDY GILMORE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS YESTERDAY QUOTED INFORMED PERSONS AS SAYING THAT RUSSIA, WITH GOOD HARVESTS IN PROSPECT AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION RISING, WAS IN A POSITION TO OFFER ECONOMIC AID OF HER OWN TO EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AS A COUNTER ATTRACTION TO THE MARSHALL PLAN).

TWO CZECHOSLOVAK OFFICIALS--PREMIER KLEMENT GOTTWALD, COMMUNIST, AND HIS FOREIGN MINISTER, JAN MASARYK--HEADED FOR MOSCOW AFTER DISCUSSIONS IN PRAGUE PARLIAMENTARY CIRCLES YESTERDAY.

ON THE TRAIN WITH THEM WAS POLISH PREMIER JOSEF CYRANKIEWICZ AND NINE MINISTERS, HOMEWARD ᴮOUND FOR WARSAW AND A POLISH DECISION ON THE CONFERENCE. POLAND AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA SIGNED A CULTURAL AND TRADE TREATY IN PRAGUE YESTERDAY.

MK435AED

LONDON--FIRST ADD EUROPEAN ECONOMIC (A30) X X X PRAGUE YESTERDAY:

IN SOFIA, ᴮRITISH AND FRENCH DIPLOMATS PLANNED TO CALL ON ᴮULGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER KIMON GEORGIEV TODAY WITH THE WRITTEN INVITATION. A REPLY WAS EXPECTED WITHIN A FEW DAYS.

SIX OF THE DOZEN CAᴮINET MEMᴮERS WHO ATTENDED AN INDEPENDENCE DAY RECEPTION YESTERDAY AT THE UNITED STATES LEGATION WERE QUESTIONED AᴮOUT ᴮULGARIA'S ATTITUDE ON THE MARSHALL PLAN. THEIR CONSENSUS WAS THAT THEY HAD "JUST ᴮEGUN TO STUDY THE QUESTION AND IT IS TOO EARLY FOR AN ANSWER." GEORGIEV WAS AMONG THOSE QUERIED. COMMUNIST PREMIER GEORGI DIMITROV WAS AT THE RECEPTION.

MK545AED

(EDITOR'S NOTE: TOM WILLIAMS, AP CORRESPONDENT IN LONDON, HELPED COVER THE THREE-POWER CONFERENCE IN PARIS ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MARSHALL AID-EUROPE PLAN. IN THIS DISPATCH HE WEIGHS THE PROᴮAᴮLE EFFECT OF THE SOVIET REFUSAL TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PLAN ON FUTURE HIGHLY IMPORTANT CONFERENCES OF THE MAJOR POWERS. THIS IS ANOTHER OF A SERIES OF WEEKLY ARTICLES POINTING UP DEVELOPMENTS IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS).

ᴮY TOM WILLIAMS

1947

PARIS, JULY 5-(AP)-TWO YEARS OF DISMAL PEACE HAVE INDUCED ᴮRITAIN AND FRANCE TO TRY NOW TO PATCH UP EUROPE'S TATTERED ECONOMY WITHOUT RUSSIA.

THE CHOICE WAS NOT THEIR OWN, ᴮUT THE RUSSIAN'S, WHO VETOED CONTINENTAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION ᴮECAUSE, THE SOVIETS SAID, IT THREATENED THE SOVEREIGNTY OF SMALL EUROPEAN STATES.

THERE HAS ᴮEEN NO EFFORT TO MINIMIZE THE RESULTS OF THE ANGLO-SOVIET-FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE. IT ENDED IN ᴮITTERNESS. THE RUSSIANS SAID WITHOUT CONTRADICTION EUROPE WOULD ᴮE DIVIDED.

SINCE THE WAR INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES HAVE ENDED MOSTLY IN FAILURE TO AGREE. THE PARIS MEETINGS ENDED IN OUTSPOKEN CONFLICT, SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER V.M.MOLOTOV GROWLING THREATENING WORDS.

UNQUESTIONAᴮLY RUSSIA RAN A RISK WHEN MOLOTOV TURNED DOWN THE PROPOSAL OF U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL FOR THE ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE. IF IT WORKS ELSEWHERE RUSSIAN INFLUENCE AND PRESTIGE WILL SUFFER IN THOSE STATES THAT TARRY ᴮEHIND WITH THE SOVIETS.

MOLOTOV'S WARNING TO ᴮRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST ᴮEVIN AND FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES ᴮIDAULT THAT THE PROJECT MEANS DIVISION OF EUROPE AND WOULD LEAD "TO NO GOOD RESULTS" WAS INTERPRETED IN EUROPEAN CAPITALS AND IN WASHINGTON TO MEAN THE SOVIETS WOULD FIGHT IT.

IN THE VIEW OF WESTERN OᴮSERVERS THE PARIS CONFERENCE WAS NOT A FAILURE. IT PRODUCED AN UNMISTAKAᴮLE ULTIMATUM TO THE SOVIETS: THAT RUSSIA CANNOT CONTINUE TO DELAY WORLD PROGRESS ᴮY AN UNCOMPROMISING STAND AND A SUSPICIOUS APPROACH TO EVERY WESTERN SUGGESTION.

MOLOTOV'S VETO OF THE MARSHALL PLAN, THEY SAID, WAS PERHAPS THE WORST RUSSIAN DIPLOMATIC ᴮLUNDER SINCE THE END OF THE WAR.

IT MADE ONLY TOO CLEAR THE RUSSIAN POSITION IN THE UNITED NATIONS, WHERE MANY IMPORTANT DECISIONS HAVE ᴮEEN SO EFFECTIVELY ᴮLOCKED ᴮY THE SOVIETS THAT ᴮRITAIN ALREADY HAS QUESTIONED THE EFFECTIVENESS OF

THE WORLD PEACE ORGANIZATION.

AUTHORITATIVE FRENCH AND BRITISH SOURCES TOOK OPPOSING VIEWS, IN THE LIGHT OF THE PARIS BREAKDOWN, ON THE CHANCES OF AGREEMENT WHEN THE CONFERENCE OF FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETS IN LONDON IN NOVEMBER TO WRITE THE GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN PEACE TREATIES.

WELL-INFORMED ADVISERS IN THE BRITISH CAPITAL EXPRESSED THE BELIEF THAT SUCCESSFUL LAUNCHING OF THE MARSHALL PROJECT FOR REBUILDING EUROPE'S WAR-SHATTERED ECONOMY COULD INCREASE RATHER THAN REDUCE THE PROSPECTS OF A LONDON SETTLEMENT.

THE FRENCH WERE NOT SO OPTIMISTIC.

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A135

AUTHORITATIVE FRENCH QUARTERS SAID PROSPECTS FOR THE NOVEMBER CONFERENCE DEPEND ON WHAT HAPPENS AT THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY MEETING IN SEPTEMBER--THE NEXT MAJOR MEETING OF THE RUSSIANS AND THE WEST.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IN NEW YORK? FRENCH OFFICIALS DON'T KNOW AND DECLINE TO SPECULATE.

AN AUTHORITATIVE BRITISH INFORMANT SAW TWO POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES OF THE PARIS CONFERENCE:

THAT INITIATION OF THE MARSHALL PROJECT UNDER ANGLO-FRENCH LEADERSHIP COULD RESULT IN WHAT THEY CALLED "THE ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL ISOLATION OF RUSSIA AND THE RUSSIAN-ORBIT STATES" A DIVISION OF EUROPE.

THE STRONGER POSSIBILITY THAT THE SUCCESS OF THE MARSHALL PROJECT WOULD "SHOCK" RUSSIA AND THE COUNTRIES ALONG EUROPE'S RED FRINGE INTO THE REALIZATION THEIR COOPERATION WAS NOT ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL FOR CONTINENTAL RECOVERY.

THE LATTER, THE INFORMANT ADDED, COULD BE CONSIDERED DEVELOPMENT OF THE U.S. POLICY OF "KEEPING TOUGH" WITH THE SOVIET UNION.

NOT ALL OF THE 22 COUNTRIES INVITED BY THE BRITISH AND FRENCH TO A PARIS MEETING ON JULY 12 TO INITIATE THE MARSHALL PROPOSALS ARE LIKELY TO ACCEPT. LONDON SOURCES SAID THEY EXPECTED AT LEAST 12 TO ATTEND.

THOSE IN THE DOUBTFUL COLUMN INCLUDED YUGOSLAVIA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, POLAND, FINLAND, ROMANIA, HUNGARY AND BULGARIA. SPAIN, AS LONG AS FRANCO IS DICTATOR, WILL NOT BE ASKED TO PARTICIPATE IN ANY JOINT EUROPEAN RECOVERY EFFORT.

CONCEIVABLY THE MARSHALL PLAN COULD WORK WITH ONLY A HANDFUL OF WESTERN EUROPEAN STATES. IT MIGHT EVEN SUCCEED IF THE STRONG FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY PREVENTS COOPERATION OF THAT COUNTRY. FRANCE, HOWEVER, IS KNOWN TO BE ONE OF THE KEY NATIONS SECRETARY MARSHALL HAD IN MIND WHEN HE PROPOSED HIS PLAN.

FOREIGN OBSERVERS SAID THERE WAS LITTLE DOUBT THAT ECONOMIC REORGANIZATION OF EUROPE WOULD CAUSE POLITICAL CONFLICT.

THE ITALIAN AND FRENCH GOVERNMENTS ARE ORGANIZED WITHOUT COMMUNISTS BUT THEIR PARTIES ARE STRONG--THEY HOLD MOST SEATS BUT NOT A MAJORITY IN THE FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

NORWAY, DENMARK AND SWEDEN, GUARDING AGAINST A BREAK WITH RUSSIA, WILL PROBABLY AGREE ON A COMMON SCANDINAVIAN STAND WHICH QUITE POSSIBLY WILL BE FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION.

POLAND, WHICH COULD CONTRIBUTE PRECIOUS COAL, IS ANOTHER OF THE DOUBTFUL STATES THAT MAY TAKE PART.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA MAY ALREADY BE CAUGHT IN THE CONFLICT OF EASTERN AND WESTERN IDEOLOGIES BROUGHT SO SHARPLY INTO FOCUS BY THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

BEFORE RUSSIA TURNED DOWN THE MARSHALL PLAN THE CZECHS WERE KNOWN TO HAVE LOOKED WITH FAVOR UPON IT. BUT YESTERDAY A SURPRISE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID COMMUNIST PREMIER KLEMENT GOTTWALD AND FOREIGN MINISTER JAN MASARYK WERE LEAVING FOR MOSCOW, PRESUMABLY TO CONFER WITH MOLOTOV OR PERHAPS PRIME MINISTER STALIN.

LONDON, SUNDAY, JULY 6-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TODAY THE BRITISH AND FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTERS HAD DETERMINED IN ADVANCE THE PROGRAM OF THE CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN PARIS ON JULY 12 FOR CONSIDERATION OF THE MARSHALL PROPOSALS FOR ECONOMIC AID TO EUROPE.

"BIDAULT AND BEVIN, ON THE BASIS OF AGREEMENT REACHED BETWEEN THEMSELVES, HAVE DRAWN UP AND SENT OUT THE AGENDA OF THE CONFERENCE AND THE ORDER OF ITS WORK, THUS SHOWING THAT EVERYTHING HAS BEEN DECIDED IN ADVANCE," THE BROADCAST SAID, QUOTING A TASS NEWS AGENCY DISPATCH FROM PARIS.

THE BRITISH AND FRENCH INVITATIONS SENT TO THE GOVERNMENTS OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, THE BROADCAST SAID, DESCRIBED AGREEMENT TO THE AGENDA AS BEING "COMPULSORY FOR THOSE INVITED TO THE CONFERENCE."

"THESE PLANS," IT CONTINUED, "SHOW THAT THE BRITISH AND FRENCH INITIATORS OF THE CONFERENCE DO NOT WANT TO LET THESE AFFAIRS OUT OF THEIR HANDS. THE CONFERENCE IS CONVENED SIMPLY IN ORDER TO CAST VOTES TO PUT THE SEAL ON THE BRITISH AND FRENCH PLAN.

"THE UNCEREMONIOUS ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE GOVERNMENTS OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES INVITED TO THE CONFERENCE HAS SURPRISED EVEN THOSE WHO ORIGINALLY SUPPORTED THESE PLANS AND WERE REJOICING OVER THE FACT THAT, WITH SOVIET UNION REPRESENTATIVES ABSTAINING, IT WOULD BE EASIER TO PUSH THROUGH WHATEVER COMPLIED WITH THESE BRITISH AND FRENCH PLANS."

THE BROADCAST ASSERTED THAT "IN VIEW OF THE ABSENCE OF OTHER SUCCESSES" IN CONNECTION WITH THE CONVENING OF THE CONFERENCE, "ALL KINDS OF REPORTS AND RUMORS ARE BEING ENLARGED UPON TO THE EFFECT THAT PORTUGAL, TURKEY AND GREECE ALREADY HAVE GIVEN THEIR AGREEMENT TO PARTICIPATE."

"CONTRARY REPORTS CONCERNING THE FUTURE PARTICIPANTS IN THE CONFERENCE," IT SAID, "ONLY EMPHASIZE, HOWEVER, THE LACK OF CONFIDENCE IN THE SUCCESS OF THIS BRITISH-FRENCH ADVENTURE."

F L A S H E S O F L I F E

- READY FOR THE FLEET -

LONDON, JULY 5-(AP)-WHEN TWO U.S. BATTLESHIPS, TWO AIRCRAFT CARRIERS AND FOUR DESTROYERS TURNED UP ON A GOODWILL MISSION, THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY FRETTED THAT THE AMERICANS MIGHTN'T HAVE NICE GIRLS TO ENTERTAIN THEM AT DANCES AND THINGS.

SO THE ADMIRALTY SENT OUT A CIRCULAR TO ITS GIRL EMPLOYEES, INVITING VOLUNTEERS.

TODAY, PERFECTLY DEADPAN, THE ADMIRALTY REPORTED "A VERY READY RESPONSE." IN FACT, SAID A SPOKESMAN, "WE NOW HAVE A WAITING LIST."

30. 24- 10765

"THE GOVERNMENT'S ACCEPTANCE OF THE INVITATION IS BASED ON THE CONVICTION THAT EARLY RESTORATION OF SOUND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN EUROPE IS AN ESSENTIAL PREREQUISITE TO WORLD ECONOMIC STABILITY, WHICH IN TURN IS A VITAL ELEMENT IN THE TASK OF PRESERVING PEACE," THE GOVERNMENT SAID.

VIENNA, JULY 5-(AP)-INTERIOR MINISTER OSKAR HELMER HAS CHARGED THAT RUSSIAN OCCUPATION TROOPS WERE INVOLVED IN 10 KIDNAPING CASES IN AUSTRIA IN THE PAST SIX WEEKS.

UNDER PRESENT CONDITIONS, HE TOLD PARLAIAMENT YESTERDAY, THE AUSTRIAN POLICE ARE POWERLESS TO STOP THE KIDNAPING, SINCE INVESTIGATIONS ARE LIMITED BY REGULATIONS IMPOSED BY THE OCCUPYING POWERS.

TERMING THE CHARGES "MALICIOUS LIES," THE COMMUNIST PARTY NEWSPAPER VOLKSSTIMME SAID TODAY THAT BRITISH AND AMERICAN OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES WERE OPERATING" CONCENTRATION CAMPS' WITH THE FULL KNOWLEDGE OF THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

MEANWHILE, OTHER OFFICIAL AUSTRIAN SOURCES TIMATED THAT THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF KIDNAPINGS WAS AT LEAST 30 AND POSSIBLY MORE.

REFERRING TO LIMITATIONS ON INVESTIGATIONS, HELMER SAID:

"AS SOON AS IT HAS BEEN REVEALED THAT ONE OF THE OFFENDERS IS A MEMBER OF ONE OF THE OCCUPATION FORCES OR THAT THE AUTOMOBILES INVOLVED BELONG TO AN OCCUPYING POWER, ALL INVESTIGATIONS MUST BE HANDED OVER TO THE OCCUPYING POWER INVOLVED. AUSTRIAN POLICE REPORTS CAN ONLY BE FORWARDED TO OTHER AUSTRIAN AUTHORITIES AFTER THEY HAVE CLEARED THROUGH THE OCCUPYING POWER INVOLVED."

HELMER SAID THAT MOST OF THE KIDNAPINGS HAD TAKEN PLACE IN THE RUSSIAN ZONE OF VIENNA AND THAT IN MOST CASES THE AUTOMOBILES USED OR THE UNIFORMS OF THE MEN INVOLVED WERE RUSSIAN.

EDS:IN 4TH GRAF ABOVE READ : SOURCES ESTIMATED THAT XX ETC.
ML&HJ233PED

ROTTERDAM, JULY 5-(AP)-THREE AMERICAN MAYORS AND COL.PAUL V.BETTERS, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE U.S.CONFERENCE OF MAYORS, ARRIVED TODAY EN ROUTE TO THE SEVENTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES TO BE HELD IN PARIS JULY 6-12.

THE MAYORS WERE GEORGE W.WELSH OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., W. COOPER GREEN OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA., AND JOHN J.BURNS OF BURLINGTON, VT.

THE PARTY TOURED ROTTERDAM AND ATTENDED A RECEPTION BY MAYOR P.J.OUD OF ROTTERDAM.

HAMBURG, GERMANY, JULY 5-(AP)-THE BRITISH MILITARY GOVERNMENT HANDED CONTROL OF THE DEUTSCHERPRESS DIENST, BRITISH ZONE NEWS AGENCY, TO GERMAN NEWSPAPERMEN TODAY.
HJ1203PED

ROME,JULY 5-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER CARLO SFORZA WAS HOST AT A FORMAL LUNCHEON TODAY IN HONOR OF ELPIDIO QUIRINO, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE YOUNG PHILIPPINES REPUBLIC, HERE TO SEEK A TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP WITH THE ALMOST EQUALLY YOUTHFUL ITALIAN REPUBLIC.

INVITED GUESTS FOR THE FUNCTION AT VILLA MADAMA, THE GOVERNMENT'S SHOW-PLACE, INCLUDED PREMIER ALCIDE DE GASPERI, THE AMBASSADORS OF THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA AND THE MINISTER OF PORTUGAL.

QUIRINO, WHO HAS ALREADY VISITED THE U.S., GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE ON HIS TREATY-MAKING TOUR, SAID YESTERDAY HE HOPED IT WOULD BE POSSIBLE TO COMPLETE THE PACT WITH ITALY BEFORE HIS DEPARTURE JULY 9.

OTHERWISE, HE SAID, A PHILIPPINE LEGATION TO BE ESTABLISHED HERE, PROBABLY THIS FALL, WILL COMPLETE THE TASK.

QUIRINO TOMORROW WILL ATTEND THE CEREMONIES IN ST. PETER'S CHURCH FOR THE CANONIZATION OF THE BLESSED ELIZABETH BICHIER DES AGES AND THE BLESSED MICHELE GARICOITS, BOTH OF FRANCE, AND MONDAY WILL BE RECEIVED IN AUDIENCE BY POPE PIUS XII.

HE SAID HIS ORGANIZATION SUPPORTED ITSELF BY DUES AND FUNDS COLLECTED AT RALLIES BUT NOT FROM ANY OUTSIDE NATION.

"WE RECEIVE MORAL SUPPORT FROM RUSSIA AND FROM PROGRESSIVE ELEMENTS EVERYWHERE," HE ADDED. "WE SUPPORT RUSSIA IN THE FIGHT FOR PEACE AND DEMOCRACY AND WE BELIEVE THEY FIGHT FOR PEACE AND DEMOCRACY."

MEANWHILE, THE UN COMMITTEE PREPARED TO HEAR TOMORROW ELIEZER KAPLAN, JEWISH AGENCY TREASURER, WHO WAS EXPECTED TO PRESENT THE ARGUMENT THAT JEWISH IMMIGRATION HAS BROADENED THE CAPACITY OF PALESTINE TO ABSORB NEW RESIDENTS, AND THAT MILLIONS OF JEWS CAN BE BROUGHT INTO THE COUNTRY AND BE MADE SELF-SUPPORTING DURING THE NEXT 10 YEARS.

THE COMMITTEE, IN RECESS TODAY BECAUSE OF THE JEWISH SABBATH, IS SCHEDULED TO LEAVE JULY 20 FOR GENEVA, THEN LATER AS A WHOLE GROUP OR IN SMALLER DIVISIONS WILL VISIT DISPLACED PERSONS CAMPS.

JERUSALEM, JULY 5-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PALESTINE, IN RECESS TODAY BECAUSE OF THE SABBATH, HAS BEFORE IT AN OFFICIAL ZIONIST DEMAND FOR A JEWISH STATE IN THE HOLY LAND.

THE JEWISH CASE BEFORE THE COMMITTEE WAS OPENED YESTERDAY BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE OFFICIAL JEWISH AGENCY--DAVID BEN-GURION, CHAIRMAN OF THE AGENCY EXECUTIVE, RABBI YEHUDA FISHMAN AND ECONOMIST DAVID HOROWITZ.

THE ARAB HIGHER EXECUTIVE, WHICH IS BOYCOTTING THE U.N. INVESTIGATION OF THE PALESTINE PROBLEM, WILL HOLD A CONFERENCE TOMORROW IN COASTAL HAIFA. JAMAL EFFENDI HUSSEINI, THE EXECUTIVE'S DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, CALLED THE CONFERENCE TO STUDY "PRESERVATION OF ARAB LANDS AND A BOYCOTT OF JEWISH INDUSTRY, PRODUCTS AND SERVICES."

"ONLY BY ESTABLISHING PALESTINE AS A JEWISH STATE," GEN-GURION TOLD T

"ONLY BY ESTABLISHING PALESTINE AS A JEWISH STATE," BEN-GURION TOLD THE COMMITTEE IN A HEARING AT THE Y.M.C.A., "CAN THE TRUE OBJECTIVES--IMMIGRATION AND STATEHOOD FOR JEWS, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL PROGRESS FOR ARABS--BE ACCOMPLISHED."

HE URGED THAT THE WHITE PAPER LIMITING IMMIGRATION OF AND LAND

SALES TO JEWS BE ABOLISHED AT ONCE, A JEWISH STATE ESTABLISHED AND A JEWISH-ARAB ALLIANCE PROMOTED.

"WE ARE READY TO CONSIDER THE QUESTION OF A VIABLE (SELF-SUPPORTING) JEWISH STATE," HE DECLARED IN A DEPARTURE FROM HIS PREPARED TEXT TAKEN AS A HINT THAT JEWISH LEADERS MIGHT BE INCLINED TO DISCUSS PARTITION OF PALESTINE.

FISHMAN AND HOROWITZ TALKED OF RELIGIOUS AND ECONOMIC PHASES OF THE JEWISH CLAIM.

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THE REFERENDUM IN THE NORTHWEST FRONTIER PROVINCE WAS DEMANDED BY THE MOSLEM LEAGUE, WHICH ALWAYS HAD CLAIMED THE TERRITORY FOR PAKISTAN, DESPITE THE FACT THAT THE CONGRESS PARTY IS IN POWER THERE.

ALTHOUGH THE CONGRESS PARTY IS PREDOMINANTLY HINDU IN THE REST OF INDIA, IT IS PREDOMINANTLY MOSLEM IN THIS PROVINCE.

FORTY BRITISH OFFICERS AND SOME 60 INDIAN OFFICERS AND MEN HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED TO SUPERVISE THE BALLOTTING. SPECIAL POLICE POWERS HAVE BEEN GRANTED TO THE MILITARY BY THE VICEROY, LORD MOUNTBATTEN.

JOGJAKARTA, JAVA, JULY 5-(AP)-AN INDONESIAN REPUBLICAN DELEGATION LEFT BY SPECIAL TRAIN TONIGHT FOR BATAVIA WITH A NOTE FROM THE NEW REPUBLICAN CABINET WHICH PREMIER AMIR SJARIFFOEDDIN SAID HE WAS "DONFIDENT WOULD PROVE ACCEPTABLE TO THE NETHERLANDS AND DISSIPATE FEARS OF WAR."

A HIGH INDONESIAN OFFICIAL SAID THAT THE REPUBLICAN REPLY WAS "AN ACCEPTANCE OF THE REQUEST CONTAINED IN THE UNITED STATES' AIDE MEMORIE" OF JUNE 28. IN THIS MEMORANDUM, THE UNITED STATES URGED A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE INDONESIANS AND DUTCH IN SETTING UP THE UNITED STATES OF INDONESIA AND OFFERED TO DISCUSS ECONOMIC AID FOR INDONESIA.

THE INDONESIAN INFORMANT SAID THE NOTE BEING TAKEN TO BATAVIA ACCEPTS ULTIMATE AUTHORITY OF THE NETHERLANDS CROWN REPRESENTATIVE OVER THE INTERIM GOVERNMENT DURING THE PERIOD BEFORE FULL SOVEREIGNTY IS GRANTED TO INDONESIA JAN.1, 1949.

THE INFORMANT SAID THE NOTE ASKED FOR A CLEAR DEFINITION OF ULTIMATE AUTHORITY IN INDONESIA AND FOR ASSURANCES THAT IT WOULD NOT BE USED TO INTERFERE WITH THE REPUBLIC'S DAY-TO-DAY ADMINISTRATION OF ITS INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

FORMER PREMIER SUTAN SJAHRIR ANNOUNCED EARLIER THAT HE HAD RESIGNED AS CHAIRMAN OF THE DELEGATION WHICH REPRESENTS THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC IN INDEPENDENCE NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE DUTCH.

Bangkok xxx Trou.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT PRIDI PHANOMYANG, SIAM'S ELDER STATESMAN, HAD TOLD THE FRENCH HIS COUNTRY WOULD INSIST ON THE INDEPENDENCE OF LAOS AND CAMBODIA AS A CONDITION TO ENTERING THE UNION WHEN HE CONFERRED WITH FRENCH REPRESENTATIVES AT WASHINGTON AND PARIS SEVERAL MONTHS AGO.

SIAM, IT CONTINUED, SUGGESTED LAOS AND CAMBODIA AS THE NUCLEUS OF THE PROPOSED UNION WHICH WOULD WORK OUT A SYSTEM OF COMMUNICATION AND IRRIGATION ALONG THE MEKONG RIVER. AT THE SAME TIME, BURMA AND THE INSURGENT VIET-NAM REPUBLIC OF INDOCHINA WOULD BE INVITED TO JOIN THE UNION, ACCORDING TO SIAM'S TERMS.

SEOUL,KOREA, JULY 5-(AP)-FIRM SOVIET OBJECTIONS TO CONSULT WITH KOREAN RIGHTIST POLITICAL GROUPS ON FORMING A KOREAN PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT HAVE AGAIN DEADLOCKED THE AMERICAN-RUSSIAN JOINT COMMISSION

RETURNING FROM THE LATEST DISCUSSIONS IN THE RUSSIAN-OCCUPIED NORTHERN ZONE OF KOREA, MAJ.GEN.ALBERT E.BROWN, THE CHIEF AMERICAN DELEGATE, ISSUED A STATEMENT THAT, AS A RESULT OF THE SOVIET ATTITUDE,

NORTHERN ZONE OF KOREA, MAJ.GEN.ALBERT E.BROWN, THE CHIEF AMERICAN DELEGATE, ISSUED A STATEMENT THAT, AS A RESULT OF THE SOVIET ATTITUDE, ORAL CONSULATIONS WITH KOREANS, WHICH WERE SCHEDULED TO BEGIN IN SEOUL MONDAY, HAD BEEN POSTPONED INDEFINITELY.

WITHOUT GIVING DETAILS, HE SAID, "WE'VE MADE CONSIDERABLE PROGRESS IN THE PRESENT NEGOTIATIONS. I FEEL THE COMMISSION CAN SUCCEED IN THE TASK OF ESTABLISHING A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT. IT IS A FACT THAT ANY ISSUE CAN BE RESOLVED IF DETERMINATION EXISTS ON BOTH SIDES."

KURE, JAPAN, JULY 5-(AP)-VERNON BARTLETT, MEMBER OF THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS, WILL LEAVE FOR HONG KONG TODAY, ENDING A VISIT TO THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OCCUPATION ZONE IN JAPAN. HE WILL BE ACCOMPANIED BY HIS WIFE.

KURE,JAPAN, JULY 5-(AP)-BRIGADIER R.G.H.IRVING, O.B.E., ARRIVED TODAY FROM SYDNEY ON THE DESTROYER CULGOA TO ASSUME COMMAND OF THE KURE NAVAL BASE IN THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH CAMPAIGN ZONE.

COMMANDER OF THE EIGHTH AUSTRALIAN MILITARY DISTRICT IN NEW GUINEA FOR THE PAST YEAR, IRVING WAS WARTIME DIRECTOR OF MILITARY TRAINING FOR ALLIED LAND FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA AND OF ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN MELBOURNE.

RA531ACS

NANKING,SUNDAY,JULY 6-(AP)-U.S. MINISTER WALTON BUTTERWORTH LEFT TODAY BY PLANE FOR WASHINGTON CONFERENCES WHICH POSSIBLY WILL DECIDE THE UNITED STATES POLICY TOWARD CHINA.

INFORMED SOURCES SAID BUTTERWORTH, A STATE DEPARTMENT VETERAN, HAD BEEN SUMMONED BY SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL FOR A DISCUSSION OF THE CHINESE SITUATION.

MANILA, SUNDAY, JULY 6-(AP)-THE U.S. WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION ANNOUNCED TODAY RECEIPT OF 241,964 CLAIMS FOR PHILIPPINES PROPERTY LOSSES TOTALING $184,661,810.

THE COMMISSION REPORTED THAT, UNTIL THE END OF THE FISCAL YEAR JUNE 30, A TOTAL OF 2,599 CLAIMS HAD BEEN SETTLED WITH PAYMENTS SLIGHTLY MORE THAN $250,000. TO MEET ALL CLAIMS, THE COMMISSION WAS GRANTED $400,000,000.

UNOFFICIAL ESTIMATES BY HIGH GOVERNMENT SOURCES PLACED PHILIPPINES REPARATIONS CLAIMS AGAINST JAPAN AT BETWEEN $3,500,000,000 AND $4,000,000,000.

FJ1021PCS

Hongkong xxx China

THE CHAMBER ADVISED CHANG, HOWEVER, ITS POLICY WAS TO RECOMMEND THAT MEMBERS NEGOTIATE THEIR PROBLEMS WITH APPROPRIATE CHINESE OFFICIALS, AND THAT THEY REPORT TO AMERICAN OFFICIALS ANY GENERAL QUESTIONS WHICH CAN NOT BE SETTLED BY INDIVIDUAL EFFORTS.

THE LETTER WAS INSPIRED BY PRESS REPORTS IMPLYING CHAMBER CRITICISM OF CHANG'S BOARD. IT POINTED OUT THAT THE CHAMBER AND MANY MEMBERS INDIVIDUALLY HAD RECOMMENDED FINANCIAL AID BE GIVEN CHINA FOR SPECIFIC PROJECTS.

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BY DUANNE HENNESSY

GUAM, JULY 5-(AP)-HIROSHI IWANAMI, JAPANESE FORMER NAVAL CAPTAIN WHO HAS SAT WITH SEEMING IMPASSIVITY FOR TWO WEEKS OF HIS TRIAL ON CHARGES OF KILLING TEN AMERICAN WAR PRISONERS IN A SERIES OF "MEDICAL EXPERIMENTS," SAID IN AN INTERVIEW TODAY THAT HIS WEIGHT HAD FALLEN TO 80 POUNDS AND THAT "THE STRAIN IS GETTING ME."

IWANAMI, WHO WAS COMMANDANT OF THE JAPANESE NAVAL HOSPITAL ON TRUK WHEN THE ATROCITIES OCCURRED IN JANUARY, 1944, NORMALLY WEIGHS BUT 90 POUNDS.

HE IS THE PRINCIPAL ONE OF THE 19 JAPANESE ON TRIAL, AND HAS BEEN NAMED BY EVERY WITNESS THUS FAR AS HAVING DEVISED AND PARTICIPATED IN OR DIRECTLY ORDERED THE BACTERIAL INJECTIONS, TOURNIQUET APPLICATIONS, DYNAMITINGS AND SPEARINGS THAT KILLED THE UNIDENTIFIED AMERICANS.

PROSECUTORS SAID HIS CONTINUING HOLD OVER HIS FELLOW DEFENDANTS WAS REMARKABLE.

THEY FEEL THAT ANY ORDER HE MIGHT CHOOSE TO GIVE EVEN NOW WOULD BE INSTANTLY OBEYED, S HE IS KEPT UNDER STRICTEST SURVEILLANCE INSIDE AND OUTSIDE THE COURT.

FJ342PCS

5 JUL 1947

GUAM, JULY 5-(AP)-CAPT. HIROSHI IWANAMI, PINT-SIZED JAPANESE ACCUSED OF TORTURE SLAYING OF AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR ON TRUK ATOLL, SAID TODAY THAT THE STRAIN OF HIS WAR CRIMES TRIAL WHICH WAS RESUMED TWO WEEKS AGO "IS GETTING ME."

HE HAS LOST TEN OF HIS 90 POUNDS SINCE THE TRIAL BEGAN.

"I'M LOSING WEIGHT EVERY DAY," HE TOLD A CORRESPONDENT THROUGH AN INTERPRETER AS WITNESS AFTER WITNESS TESTIFIED THAT HE ORDERED HIS MEN TO KILL "THE AMERICAN BEASTS."

IWANAMI AND 18 OF HIS OFFICERS AND MEN FROM TRUK'S FOURTH NAVAL HOSPITAL ARE ON TRIAL FOR THE MURDER OF 10 AMERICANS. EVERY PROSECUTION WITNESS HAS TESTIFIED THAT IWANAMI PERSONALLY ORDERED THE AMERICAN PRISONERS BE USED IN MEDICAL EXPERIMENTS.

NEEDS OF THE COMMUNITY ARE REPRESENTED BY A TRADE CHIEF.

A NUMBER OF RUSSIANS LEFT MUKDEN SOME MONTHS AGO COMPLAINING OF HARSH TREATMENT. SOLDIERS USED TO TAKE POTSHOTS AT THEM UNTIL GENERAL TU YU-MING, THE GOVERNMENT COMMANDER, ORDERED THIS PASTIME HALTED.

ONLY A FEW RUSSIAN STORES REMAIN IN THE CITY, AND THESE ARE GENERALLY BOYCOTTED BY THE CHINESE. ON THE OTHER HAND, AMERICANS ARE TREATED WITH EVERY COURTESY.

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A FAVORITE QUESTION CHINESE ASK VISITING AMERICANS IS, "WHEN WILL AMERICA FIGHT RUSSIA"--A QUERY MADE IN A TONE WHICH IMPLIES CONVICTION THE UNITED STATES WILL DO SO SOONER OR LATER.

THE CHINESE ALSO ARE TRYING TO MAKE A CASE FOR INCREASED MILITARY AID TO NATIONALISTS IN MANCHURIA ON THE GROUND THE RUSSIANS ARE HELPING THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS--A CHARGE OFTEN MADE BUT NOT YET CONCLUSIVELY PROVED.

SUMMERSIDE, CANADA, JULY 5-(AP)-FARMERS IN THIS PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND REGION CLAIM TO HAVE SEEN MORE OF THE MYSTERIOUS DISC-LIKE MISSILES REPORTED FLYING THROUGH NORTHERN SKIES EARLIER THIS WEEK.

JAMES HARRIS, FARMER AT SHERBROOKE, ONE MILE NORTH OF HERE, AND HIS HIRED MAN, HERMAN LINKLETTER, SAID THEY SAW ONE OF THE OBJECTS LAST NIGHT TRAVELING FROM THE NORTHWEST TOWARD THE SOUTHEAST.

AT ABOUT THE SAME TIME BRENTON CLARK AT AUGUSTINE COVE, ABOUT 18 MILES FROM SHERBROOKE, SAID HE SAW A BRIGHT OBJECT TRAVELING NORTH TO SOUTH AT MEDIUM HEIGHT.

EARLIER THIS WEEK FOUR SUMMERSIDE PERSONS REPORTED SEEING ONE OF THE MISSILES.

NEW YORK, JULY 5-(AP)-SEN.JOSEPH R.MCCARTHY (R-WIS) SAYS "WE'VE BEEN AT WAR WITH RUSSIA FOR SOME TIME NOW, AND RUSSIA HAS BEEN WINNING THIS WAR AT A FASTER RATE THAN WE WERE DURING THE LAST STAGES OF THE LAST WAR."

"EVERY ONE IS PAINFULLY AWARE OF THE FACT THAT WE ARE AT WAR AND THAT WE'RE LOSING IT," MCCARTHY SAID LAST NIGHT DURING AN INTERVIEW BY NEWSMEN ON THE MUTUAL NETWORK "MEET THE PRESS" PROGRAM.

MCCARTHY, A MEMBER OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES AND THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM, PREDICTED A JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE SOON WOULD BE NAMED TO INQUIRE INTO THE EFFICIENCY AND EXPENDITURES OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE SENATOR SAID THAT, UNFORTUNATELY, THE EXISTENCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS WOULD NOT ELIMINATE THE NEED FOR A LARGE STANDING ARMY FOR THE UNITED STATES.

PREDICTING A JOINT CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION OF THE DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS WAR MATERIAL, MCCARTHY DECLARED HIS INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE HAD FOUND THAT 2,000,000 GALLONS OF AVIATION GASOLINE, COSTLY AND DIFFICULT TO OBTAIN, WAS SOLD RECENTLY ALONG WITH "JUNK" AIRPLANE PARTS AT PORT HUENEME, CALIF., AND KINGMAN FIELD, ARIZ.

"THE PEOPLE WHO BOUGHT THE SO-CALLED JUNK PARTS FOUND OUT LATER THAT THEY HAD ALSO PURCHASED 2,000,000 GALLONS OF AVIATION GAS," HE SAID.

THIS DISCLOSURE, HE SAID, PROBABLY WOULD LEAD TO A JOINT INVESTIGATION OF THE OVER-ALL WAR SURPLUS DISPOSAL PICTURE. AFTER THE BROADCAST, THE SENATOR SAID THE INVESTIGATION PROBABLY WOULD BE PROPOSED IN THE SENATE MONDAY OR TUESDAY.

MCCARTHY SAID DURING THE BROADCAST THAT AT ONE ARIZONA AIR FIELD 70 LARGE TRACTORS, "EACH WITH $3,000 WORTH OF GOOD RUBBER," WERE LEFT UNTIL THE TIRES ROTTED AND THEY "WERE FINALLY SOLD AS JUNK RUBBER." HE DID NOT NAME THE AIRFIELD. VS355AED

WASHINGTON,JULY 5-(AP)-A SHORTAGE OF STEEL APPEARS TO UNDERLIE THE ENTIRE PROBLEM OF INADEQUATE SUPPLIES OF OIL AND GASOLINE IN SOME PARTS OF THE NATION, RUSSELL BROWN, GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE INDEPENDENT PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, SAID TODAY.

IN A LETTER TO B.A.HARDEY, ASSOCIATION PRESIDENT, BROWN SAID:

"WE MUST GREATLY INCREASE OUR DRILLING PROGRAM. IT IS NOT ENOUGH TO SAY THAT WE ARE DRILLING MORE WELLS NOW THAN AT SOME OTHER TIME. OUR DEMAND IS FAR GREATER THAN AT ANY TIME IN HISTORY. WE ARE FAR BEHIND WITH OUR NORMAL DRILLING PROGRAM.

"THE WELLS WE FAILED TO DRILL DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS--THAT WE WERE PREVENTED FROM DRILLING--SHOULD BE DRILLED AS RAPIDLY AS OUR SUPPLY OF STEEL WILL PERMIT."

HE DECLARED STEEL FOR PIPE LINES, TANK CARS, BARGES AND TRUCKS IS IN SHORT SUPPLY AND THAT "THE CURRENT AND IMMEDIATE PROBLEM OF GETTING OIL TO CONSUMERS IS TIED UP IN THIS LATTER CLASS OF STEEL SHORTAGES."

MANY THINGS, HE TOLD HARDEY, CAN BE DONE TO CORRECT THE OIL AND GAS SUPPLY SITUATION.

A CAREFUL STUDY, HE SUGGESTED, COULD DEVELOP "WORKABLE PROGRAMS OF INDUSTRY ACTIVITY." MORE EFFICIENT USE OF AVAILABLE TRANSPORTATION THROUGH ELIMINATION OF UNNECESSARY CROSS HAULING AND FASTER TURN-AROUND FOR TANK CARS ARE AMONG MEANS ALREADY ARE BEING TRIED AND "SHOULD BE INCREASED," HE SAID.

NEW YORK, JULY 5-(AP)-THEODORE GEIGER, WHO VISITED GERMANY AS EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THREE EUROPEAN WELFARE COMMITTEES, SAYS HUNGER IS WIDESPREAD IN GERMAN CITIES WHILE FARMERS HOLDING PLENTIFUL FOOD SUPPLIES DEAL IN THE BLACK MARKET.

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ARRIVING YESTERDUS

FOOD SUPPLIES DEAL IN THE BLACK MARKET.

ARRIVING YESTERDAY ON THE S.S. AMERICA, GEIGER SAID THE FORD PROBLEM IN GERMANY WAS "PRETTY BAD," AND THE FARMERS HELD BACK FOODSTUFFS BECAUSE THEY WERE UNABLE TO PURCHASE ITEMS THEY DESIRED WITH MONEY THEY WOULD RECEIVE FOR SALE OF THEIR PRODUCTS.

GEIGER SAID HE VISITED GERMANY AS EXECUTIVE OFFICER FOR THE EMERGENCY COMMITTEE FOR EUROPE, THE EUROPEAN COAL ORGANIZATION AND THE EUROPEAN CENTRAL INLAND TRAFFIC ORGANIZATION, WHICH HE DESCRIBED AS SEMI-OFFICIAL ORGANIZATIONS SET UP BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. HE SAID HE WOULD REPORT HIS FINDINGS TO THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT.

GEIGER SAID THE GERMANS "ARE MAKING HAY OUT OF THE EAST-WEST CONFLICT" AND HOPE TO REBUILD GERMANY TO PREWAR STATUS AS A RESULT OF DISAGREEMENTS AMONG THE VICTORIOUS NATIONS.

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HARTFORD, CONN., JULY 5-(AP)-WINSTON CHURCHILL, BRITAIN'S WARTIME PRIME MINISTER, TODAY WAS THE FIRST ENGLISHMAN TO HAVE BEEN VOTED A MEMBERSHIP IN THE CONNECTICUT CHAPTER, SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI. THE ORGANIZATION IS COMPOSED OF DESCENDANTS OF OFFICERS IN THE AMERICAN ARMY WHICH FOUGHT ENGLAND IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

CHURCHILL, WHO WAS ELECTED DURING THE SOCIETY'S ANNUAL MEETING HERE YESTERDAY, SAID IN A LETTER READ AT THE MEETING THAT HE WOULD BE HAPPY TO ACCEPT MEMBERSHIP.

CHURCHILL'S GREAT-GREAT-GRANDFATHER ON HIS MOTHER'S SIDE WAS LIEUT. REUBEN MURRAY OF GUILFORD, WHO FOUGHT IN COL. CHARLES BURRALL'S CONNECTICUT CONTINENTAL REGIMENT. #

COLUMBUS, O., JULY 5-(AP)-FROM A WARTIME POSITION FAR AHEAD OF ITS NEAREST RIVALS, THE UNITED STATES HAS SLUMPED TO THIRD PLACE BEHIND RUSSIA AND GREAT BRITAIN AS A MILITARY AIR POWER THE SENIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS ASSERTED TONIGHT.

RAY H. BRANNAMAN OF DENVER TOLD THE 27TH ANNUAL OHIO VFW ENCAMPMENT AMERICAN NOW HAS BUT 5,000 FIRST-LINE FIGHTING PLANES COMPARED WITH RUSSIA'S 15,000 AND THE ROYAL AIR FORCE'S 10,000.

BRANNAMAN'S PESSIMISTIC REMARKS WERE ECHOED BY MAJ.GEN.F.L.ANDERSON, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES, AND OLIVER P. ECHOLS, A FORMER AAF GENERAL AND PRESIDENT OF AIRCRAFT INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION.

ANDERSON SAID THIS NATION NEEDED ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF 5,000 NEW PLANES TO STAY IN THE FIELD AS A FOREMOST AIR POWER. ECHOLS REPORTED AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION LINES NOW WERE TURNING OUT LESS THAN 3,000 ANNUALLY, DECLARINGALSO THAT "TWO-THIRDS OF THE MANUFACTURERS ARE GOING BROKE."

BRANNAMAN DECLARED THE U.S.STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND AT WASHINGTON HAD ADVISED HIM ONLY 125 B-29/ '9.'34' :97)$ '3 7'3$ 3!!3:58;3)6 -5 58

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HAD ADVISED HIM ONLY 125 B-29 BOMBERS COULD BE USED EFFECTIVELY AT THE PRESENT TIME. WITH BUT 55 AIR GROUPS NOW ACTIVE, BRANNAMAN SAID, AMERICA MUST RELY ON A FIGHTING AIR FORCE THAT IS 15 AIR GROUPS LESS THAN THE STRENGTH THE AAF HAD DECLARED NECESSARY FOR "MINIMUM ESSENTIAL PROTECTION."

NEXT YEAR, HE ADDED, THE AIR FORCES WOULD BE ABLE TO PURCHASE ONLY 600 PLANES OF ALL TYPES.

YELLOW SPRINGS, O., JULY 5-(AP)-A SPEAKER TOLD THE ANTIOCH COLLEGE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS INSTITUTE TODAY ECONOMIC UNIFICATION OF EUROPE COULD BE INDEPENDENT OF BOTH RUSSIA AND AMERICA.

F.WILHELM SOLLMANN, FORMER CABINET MINISTER OF THE GERMAN REPUBLIC, SAID RUSSIA WAS MUCH MORE OF AN ASIATIC POWER THAN EUROPEAN AND SUGGESTED BOTH AMERICA AND RUSSIA MIGHT FIND AN INDEPENDENT EUROPE A GOOD BRIDGE BETWEEN THEIR CONTINENTS.

"WITH GERMANY AND GREAT BRITAIN NO LONGER AN OBSTACLE TO EUROPEAN UNIFICATION, SINCE NEITHER COULD NOW DOMINATE THE CONTINENT, IT SEEMS POSSIBLE TO MOVE TOWARDS EUROPEAN ORGANIZATION OF IRON AND COAL PRODUCTION, RAILROADS, TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE, ELECTRICITY, AIRLINES, HIGHWAYS, AND WATERWAYS," SOLLMANN PROPOSED.

"TWO WORLD WARS HAVE DESTROYED EUROPE'S ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ORDER BASED UPON CAPITALISTIC FREE ENTERPRISE," HE DECLARED AND SAID AMERICA MUST CHOOSE BETWEEN SUPPORTING ONE OR ANOTHER KIND OF SOCIALISM IN EUROPE.

"EITHER WE SUPPORT DEMOCRATIC SOCIALISM WITH STRONG CHRISTIAN INFLUENCES SIMILAR TO THE LABOR POLICY IN GREAT BRITAIN, OR WE THROW THE GAME TO THE ATHEISTIC BOLSHEVIST DICTATORSHIP," SOLLMANN DECLARED.

EARLIER, MILTON MAYER, A UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LECTURER, SAID "OUR RESPONSIBILITY AS A WORLD POWER IS TO STOP DEPENDING UPON OUR POWER AND BEGIN TO BE OUR BROTHER'S KEEPER."

MAYER RECOMMENDED GIVING THE ATOM BOMB TO "THE RUSSIANS, THE PATAGONIANS, AND ANYONE ELSE WHO WANTS TO TRAFFIC WITH THE DEVIL."

IT IS "BETTER TO BE BOMBED THAN TO BOMB" MIGHT BE A NEW VERSION OF THE CHRISTIAN PRECEPT THAT IT IS BETTER TO "BE SINNED AGAINST THAN SINNING," HE OBSERVED. #

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NEW CASTLE,PA.,JULY 5-(AP)-ITALY, "WORRIED BY SHADOWS OF ADVANCING CRISES," WOULD "CERTAINLY LOOK WITH CONFIDENCE TO THE U.S. FOR A SURE AND BROTHERLY HELP," IF CONFRONTED WITH NEW DIFFICULTIES, THE ITALIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE U.S. SAID TONIGHT.

SPEAKING AT THE ANNUAL STATE CONVENTION OF THE SONS OF ITALY, AMBASSADOR H.E.TARCHIANNI DECLARED:

"IT IS AN OPEN SECRET THAT WE (ITALY) NEED THE HELP OF THE U.S. NOT ONLY FOR THE CURRENT YEAR BUT ALSO FOR AT LEAST THREE OR FOUR MORE YEARS X X X"

THE AMBASSADOR SAID THAT ITALY HAS "SURVIVED THE WORST WAR AND POSTWAR PERIOD, THANKS TO THE LOYAL AND CONTINUOUS ASSISTANCE OF THE U.S." #

CULVER,IND.,JULY 5-(AP)-ADMIRAL H.E.YARNELL, U.S.N. (RETIRED), TODAY RELEGATED UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING TO A SECONDARY POSITION IN THE PREPAREDNESS PLANNING FOR THE UNITED STATES.

ADM.YARNELL, DIRECTOR OF THE CULVER SUMMER NAVAL SCHOOL AND FORMER COMMANDER OF THE ASIATIC FLEET, TOLD CADETS AT THE OPENING OF THE 46TH SESSION OF THE SUMMER SCHOOL AT CULVER MILITARY ACADEMY THAT UMT IS "USEFUL" BUT "NOT THE MOST IMPORTANT FACTOR" IN PREPAREDNESS.

"MAJOR FACTORS IN A PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM FOR OUR NATION SHOULD INCLUDE FULL DEVELOPMENT OF OUR ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL STRENGTH; EXPANSION OF OUR RESOURCES, AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE MORALE AND PHYSIQUE OF OUR PEOPLE," HE CONTENDED.

HE SAID THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF A PEOPLE HAS AN IMPORTANT BEARING NOT ONLY ON NATIONAL WELFARE, BUT ON NATIONAL DEFENSE AS WELL.

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FRENCH LICK, IND., JULY 5-(AP)-THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUBS TODAY ENDORSED PEACETIME UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING FOR AMERICA'S YOUTH.

THE ACTION CAME UNEXPECTEDLY AS ENACTMENT OF SUCH A LAW WAS ADDED TO THE ORGANIZATION'S LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM.

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MISS HELEN IRWIN OF DES MOINES, IA., CHAIRMAN OF THE BPW'S LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE, RECOMMENDED THE ENDORSEMENT OF UMT AND THE ACTION WAS SECONDED BY MISS MARY ANDERSON OF ABILENE, TEX., PRESIDENT OF THE TEXAS GROUP.

MISS ANDERSON EXPLAINED THAT THE TEXAS ORGANIZATION HAD ENDORSED PEACETIME TRAINING AT ITS CONVENTION LAST MONTH.

THE BOARD FURTHER PLEDGED THE ORGANIZATION TO SUPPORT AND WORK FOR EARLY ADOPTION OF THE SO-CALLED "EQUAL RIGHTS" AMENDMENT TO THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION. THE PROPOSAL WOULD PROHIBIT DISCRIMINATION OF WOMEN IN BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY BECAUSE OF THEIR SEX. #

FRENCH LICK, IND., JULY 5-(AP)-A NEW MEXICO CONGRESSWOMAN, MRS. GEORGIA L. LUSK, WHO LOST A SON IN WORLD WAR II, SAYS AMERICA NEEDS UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING FOR ITS YOUTH.

MRS. LUSK LAST NIGHT URGED THE BOARD OF THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL CLUBS TO ENDORSE THE TRAINING PROGRAM.

THE SOUTHWESTERN LAWMAKER POINTED OUT THAT "IT IS FAR BETTER TO HAVE OUR SONS TRAINED NOW IN PEACETIME THAN TO WAIT FOR EMERGENCY CONDITIONS."

"I DO NOT ANTICIPATE ANOTHER WORLD WAR," SHE ADDED. "I BELIEVE THAT WE HAVE LAID THE GROUNDWORK FOR WORLD PEACE."

A SECOND CONGRESSWOMAN, MRS. KATHERINE ST.GEORGE OF NEW YORK, TOLD THE BOARD THAT THE AVERAGE WAGE EARNER IS WORKING ABOUT ONE DAY OF EVERY THREE FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

THAT SITUATION, SHE DESCRIBED AS "AN IINTOLERABLE BURDEN ON ANY ECONOMY." #

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NEW YORK,JULY 5-(AP)-TRYGVE LIE, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS, LEFT BY PLANE FOR OSLO TODAY TO VISIT HIS HOME. HE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY HIS DAUGHTER, GURI, 21.

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End July 5,

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FRANCO WINS SPANISH VOTE

Confirmed As Chief Of State By Big Majority

Madrid, July 6 (AP)—Spanish voters today ratified by an apparent majority of more than 80 per cent the law confirming Generalissimo Francisco Franco as Chief of State and establishing procedure for selection of a king or regent to succeed him.

It was the first time in eleven years that balloting had been permitted in Spain.

Of nearly 2,225,000 votes tabulated late tonight by the Associated Press, 2,069,764 were "yes," 103,776 were "no" and 51,097 were blank.

No Organized Opposition

There was no official announcement of the result of the balloting other than a statement by Blas Perez, Minister of the Interior, that the succession law had been approved by "an overwhelming majority," probably greater than 80 per cent.

There was no indication how many of the 16,187,992 registered voters had remained away from the polls.

Franco had permitted no organized campaign by the opposition, which was expected to show its strength in the number who refused to vote.

Perez said there had been no disorder in the country during the voting except for the cutting of one telephone wire in Ciudad Real and that not even that had been definitely established as sabotage.

Heavy Voting In Barcelona

He reported that more than 82 per cent of the qualified voters of Barcelona and an unspecified majority of those on the registers in Bilbao had cast ballots. Both cities are considered centers of anti-Franco agitation. Perez said the biggest vote against the new law yet reported was in Vallecas, a suburb of Madrid known for its Leftist tendencies, but that in some districts of central Madrid there had been no negative votes at all.

He promised to release complete results Monday afternoon.

At one Madrid voting place in a Monarchist stronghold only 65 out 744 registered voters had cast their ballots by 1 P.M. This was in contrast to a workers' district, where 80 per cent had voted by that hour.

Balloting Is Secret

The balloting was secret and freely exercised at polling places visited by the Associated Press. The citizens displayed the traditional good humor of the Spaniards as they stood in line under the hot sun awaiting their turn. Many carried large picnic baskets.

At one polling place the ballots were dropped into the urns at the rate of 90 an hour.

Each ballot carried a simple "yes" or "no" reply to the question of whether the law met with approval of the voter.

Required To Vote

All eligible citizens were required by law to vote. The polls were open from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. The official outcome will not be announced until July 26.

Franco was reported as not voting, but all of his ministers did. Leading Monarchists voted, including Princess Eualalia, aunt of Spain's last king, who went to the polls in Irun.

Archduke Carlos Hapsburg de Bourbon, the candidate of the Falange for the throne, voted in Barcelona. The Duke of Alba postponed a trip to Switzerland to be able to vote.

When Manolete, the famous bullfighter, appeared at the polls in Barcelona, the election judge held up proceedings to get his autograph.

March on Spanish Embassy

LONDON, July 6 (AP)—Two thousand persons marched from Hyde Park to the Spanish Embassy tonight in a Communist-organized demonstration against the referendum on the law of succession held today in Spain. The march leaders denounced the referendum as "a blatant attempt to mislead world democratic opinion."

EXPLOSIVES IN LONDON

Packages Found in Two Autos Parked in Separate Areas

LONDON, July 6 (AP)—Three sticks of an explosive, believed to be gelignite, and seven detonators were found tonight in an automobile parked in front of The Daily Express office in Fleet Street.

The driver, whose name was not disclosed, said he found the explosives wrapped in a newspaper, wedged behind the driver's seat when he returned to the car after a short absence. He notified the police, who plunged the package into a bucket full of water.

A quarter of an hour after the explosive and detonators were found in Fleet Street, authorities said seven sticks of gelignite and eighteen commercial-type detonators were found in an automobile in Whitehall Court, near the Houses of Parliament, Scotland Yard and other Government centers.

The driver said he had left his car parked outside his house for a short time and on returning found the explosive and detonators with two pieces of cord, all wrapped in newspaper. X.14

Killed for Brother's Writings

LONDON, July 6 (AP)—The Observer said today that Alfredo Martinez Nadal, a Spanish civil servant and brother of an Observer staff writer, had been killed by a policeman in Barcelona on June 15 without provocation. The newspaper said he had had "no past or present political affiliations" but had been threatened and persecuted repeatedly because of his brother, Rafael, the Observer's special London correspondent on Spanish affairs.

Thousands Join King In British Day Of Prayer

London, July 6 (AP)—Hundreds of thousands of Britons went to cathedrals and village churches today in response to a summons by King George to a national day of prayer for Britain and the British Commonwealth.

The King himself, with Prime Minister Attlee and other Government leaders, went to St. Paul's Cathedral in London. There the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Geoffrey Fisher, offered the prayer that "as a nation we may return to the simple laws of the Ten Commandments."

Romania Gets Russian Wheat

LONDON, July 6 (AP).—The Moscow radio said today that 1,000 carloads of grain from the Soviet Union had arrived in Romania and "more trainloads" were on the way. Ministerial informants at Bucharest reported last month that Russia had agreed to lend Romania 17,000 carloads of grain. The Romanians had been seeking credit to purchase American wheat.

Paris Fears Division In Europe Over Plan

Paris, July 6 (AP)—French diplomats made no attempt tonight to hide their concern at the threat of Europe splitting into hostile camps over the Marshall aid-Europe proposal, but stressed anew that the door remained open for Soviet participation.

They clung to their stand that the Marshall program offered Europe a unique opportunity to overcome the divisions and quarrels which have plagued the continent for centuries, and continued plans for the conference of participating nations opening here Saturday.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said eleven nations had indicated unofficially their intention to take part. They include Eire, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Portugal, Italy, The Netherlands, Belgium, Greece, Iceland and Turkey.

Finland In Doubt

Representatives of the three Scandinavian countries will meet Wednesday in Copenhagen to determine their joint policy. It was reported here that Sweden would press for political reservations, in view of her geographical position next to the Soviet orbit.

Unofficial word from Finland was that she would reject the invitation unless the Russian attitude changed. Both the British and French have asked the Soviets to reconsider their refusal to participate in the plan to establish machinery for economic mutual assistance prior to requesting American financial aid.

[Swiss Government sources said tonight in Bern the Swiss Federal Council had not yet decided whether to accept the British-French invitation to the conference.]

French Socialist Premier Paul Ramadier told the Socialist National Party Council that the Marshall proposal was "the only way to organize the economy of Europe. We must take the lead, together with England, in European reconstruction."

French Deny Charge

The French Foreign Ministry, meanwhile, denied categorically statements in the Moscow newspaper *Pravda* that Britain and France had issued invitations to 22 nations for the July 12 meeting before the end of the meeting here last week with V. M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister.

A spokesman said the invitations were drafted by Georges Bidault, French Foreign Minister, and Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Minister, the morning after Molotov rejected the final British-French proposal.

The spokesman said the *Pravda* report was "absolutely false."

Leon Blum, elder statesman of the Socialist party, in an article in the newspaper *Le Populaire* described as "ridiculous" Russia's argument that the Marshall program meant curtailing German reparations payments and reviving the Reich at the expense of her wartime victims.

Three Lost in Plane Crash

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, July 6 (AP)—A Royal Air Force flying boat carrying a crew of ten and two observers crashed into the Irish Sea last night while on combined naval-air force exercises. Five of the crew were rescued by the submarine Sentinel, on which the plane was making a simulated attack at the time. Search boats later recovered three bodies.

Rebel Blow Fails In Madagascar

Paris, July 6 (AP)—The Overseas Ministry reported today that several thousand native rebels assaulted Tananarive, capital of Madagascar, three nights ago, and were repulsed with heavy losses.

Under cover of darkness, the Ministry said, more than 3,000 insurgent warriors fled their own lines to surrender to French military posts. The rest were dispersed.

A battalion of reinforcements, landed June 30 at Tamatave, has now secured both the capital and Tamatave from the danger of further surprise attacks, the Ministry added. Mopping up operations are progressing without difficulty west of Tamatave and Fenerive. Both these towns are on the east coast of the island.

Swiss Voters Approve 2 Economic Measures

Geneva, July 6 (AP)—Switzerland's male electorate ratified two Government-sponsored economic measures today, one enacting emergency measures during depressions and the other providing old-age pensions and benefits for aged persons, widows and orphans.

The "economic article," which would legalize emergency machinery to avoid unemployment and to reimburse civilians for loss of earnings during military service, was adopted by the voters, 582,449 to 520,179.

Among other emergency measures in the article is a provision that no new watch factory may be established in Switzerland without a Government permit. Manufacture of watches and watch movements is the largest Swiss industry.

Two Natives of France Are Raised to Sainthood

VATICAN CITY, July 6 (AP)—Two natives of France—Elisabeth Bichier des Ages and Michel Caricoits—whose holy works during the nineteenth century gained note were elevated to sainthood today by Pope Pius XII in an impressive ceremony at St. Peter's.

The Pope praised the virtues of the two new saints and voiced the hope that they might prove an example to all the faithful for the "achievement of a perfect Christian life."

Twelve cardinals and about forty bishops were among the high prelates who attended the ceremony.

Thousands of pilgrims—most of them from France—almost filled the world's largest church as the two new saints were created.

2 U.S. Clergymen Urge Ban On GI Marriages In Germany

Berlin, July 6 (AP)—A Methodist bishop and a Jewish clergyman from the United States said today talks with United States Army chaplains had convinced them the Army should ban marriages in Germany between American soldiers and German girls. In their view, the GI should wait at least until he returns home.

Dr. Fred Pierce Corson, Methodist bishop of Philadelphia, said German girls often were using the GI's only to get "a meal ticket and entrance to the United States."

Rabbi James G. Heller, of the Isaac M. Wise Temple at Cincinnati, said the German girls were a political danger because of their indoctrination to nazism and should not be permitted to enter the United States "without years of fumigation."

Group Touring Europe

Both men are with a group of prominent American clergymen touring Europe as guests of the War Department. They made their views known in interviews.

The Army lifted its ban on marriages between American soldiers and German girls last December. Practically the only reservation was that no marriages could take place just before the GI was leaving for home.

But all prospective couples must undergo army screening, and the first item is an interview with a chaplain. Failure to win his approval is a handicap to gaining the permission of the commanding officer for the marriage.

Says Policy Is Mistake

"From what the chaplains have told us, I am convinced the policy of permitting marriages in Germany is a mistake," said Dr. Corson. "Many troops in our occupation forces are young—too young—and often they are being used by German girls who are marrying them only to get a meal ticket and entrance to the United States.'

"The wiser course would be to prohibit marriages here and require that a soldier affianced to a German girl could send for her only after he had returned to the United States and waited a specific time.

"That would give him a cooling off period which would test their attachment. I'll wager that only one in ten soldiers would send for his German girl to join him after such a test."

Nazi Training Cited

Rabbi Heller agreed with Dr. Corson and added:

"We must remember that practically all these young German women went through the Hitler youth indoctrination, whether they wanted to or not.

Rabbi Heller disagreed, however, with a young American Jewish chaplain here, Lieut. Mayer Abrampowitz, who refused to perform marriages between Jewish GI's and German girls because he felt such marriages would not be successful.

"The Soldier's Right"

"I regard those not as Jewish-German weddings but as American-German weddings, and if the Army permits them it is the soldier's right," said Rabbi Heller. "It is the wisdom of any such marriages which is challenged."

Since the lifting of the Army ban, several thousand marriages have taken place. Last January Major Marvin E. Utter, Protestant chaplain of the Berlin command, predicted marriages between German girls and GI's would be more successful than with British and French war brides.

He said the prospective German brides he interviewed appeared to be "of superior quality," and that the Army prevented marriages in haste.

GERMANS ASK IRO AID TO EXPELLED PERSONS

STUTTGART, Germany, July 6 (AP)—The Council of States, declaring Germany could not care for some 12,000,000 Germans expelled from near-by countries, has asked that the International Relief Organization take up the problem.

The request was contained in a recent report on expelled persons by the council to the American Military Government, German officials disclosed today. It criticized as "anything but orderly and humane" the way in which "this compulsory mass removal" of Germans from bordering nations was carried out.

Most of the expelled came from Czechoslovakia's Sudetenland and

the eastern German regions now incorporated into Poland. Almost 3,000,000 have been resettled in the American zone.

The care of German expellees was specifically excluded from the scope of the IRO, which took over the care of displaced persons in Europe on July 1.

U. S. Curbs Anthem in Germany

BERLIN, July 6 (AP)—German bands and orchestras have been forbidden to play "The Star-Spangled Banner" except by special authorization of the United States Arm. The reason: to insure proper rendition of the national anthem.

Soviet Increases Mining Hours

BERLIN, July 6 (AP)—The Soviet-controlled press said today that the German Economic Commission for the Soviet zone had instituted seven-day-a-week operation of coal mines in eastern Germany to raise coal production.

The announcement said that miners would continue to work an individual six-day week and continue on an eight-hour day. Additional labor is being recruited to carry out the new work schedule.

The commission also ordered closer control of the use and distribution of coal and the maintenance of a larger security service to fight black marketing and the theft of coal.

Griffis Reaches Warsaw

WARSAW, July 6 (AP).—Stanton Griffis, newly appointed American Ambassador to Poland, arrived at Warsaw by automobile from Prague late yesterday. He said that during his journey he "noted with admiration the energetic manner with which the people of Poland are at work building their country, which suffered terrible devastation during the war." He said he expected to present his credentials to Polish President Boleslaw Bierut later in the week. He succeeds Arthur Bliss Lane, who recently resigned.

21 Killed by Polish Band

WARSAW, July 6 (AP).—An official announcement said today that twenty-one persons, including ten women, had been killed by an underground band which attacked the village of Puchazew, near Lublin.

GREEK FIRE TOLL RISES

Three More Die From Burns in U. S. Aid Quarters Blaze

ATHENS, July 6 (AP)—Three persons died today of burns and injuries suffered Saturday in a fire in a building housing units of the United States aid mission to Greece, bringing the two-day death toll to six. Two other persons are listed as missing.

Of eighteen other persons burned in the blaze, which Greek officials said had bee caused by "Communist sabotage," doctors said four were not expected to live.

Fire department and insurance officials estimated the damage at more than $200,000.

Angel Evert, Athens police chief, said Saturday night that two persons had been arrested in connection with the fire.

PRAVDA SAYS 'TALKS' WERE SABOTAGED JUL 1947

Blames France And Britain For Collapse Of Aid Discussions

Moscow, July 6 (AP)—*Pravda* accused Britain and France today of sabotaging the three-power economic conference in Paris to strengthen their own hands for "unilateral actions."

Jacob Vietorov, writing in the Communist party organ, also declared that France had sent out invitations to 22 European nations for a new economic conference with her and Britain even before the three-power conference had ended.

Broke Up Wednesday

[The three-power conference on the Marshall aid-Europe proposal broke up last Wednesday after V. M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister, refused to go along with the British-French recovery plan. Molotov left Paris for Moscow Thursday morning. The French Foreign Office announced later that day that invitations for the new conference, which will open in Paris next Saturday, were being sent Thursday night to 22 European embassies in Paris.]

"Examination of the material of the conference can lead to but one conclusion: Considering the position taken by the British and French delegations, agreement was impossible," the *Pravda* article said.

"More than this, the impression was created that organizers of the conference (Britain and France) purposely brought about the breakdown in order to untie their hands for further action. . . .

Would Assemble Data

"The very statement of the organizers of the conference on the question of conditions and consideration of the 'Marshall Plan' demonstrates that they, ahead of time, brought about the breakdown of the conference in order in the future to continue their unilateral actions."

Pravda said a statement by a spokesman of the French Foreign Office showed Britain and France were trying to make participation in the new conference conditional on the acceptance of the principle of the British-French plan.

[The British-French plan calls for a steering committee to assemble information on European countries, including their needs and resources. These data would be used to determine Europe's ability to help herself and the amount of assistance needed from the United States. Molotov insisted that the listing of national resources would constitute interference in the internal affairs of some countries, and would lead to British-French domination of the Continent with American funds.]

Three Moscow Workers Held

MOSCOW, July 6 (AP)—Three workers in Moscow's lone Automat-type restaurant have been arrested on charges of selling short-weight sandwiches. The Moscow News said that forty-six pounds of butter, twenty-two pounds of sturgeon and a large amount of cash and jewelry had been found in the apartment of one of the defendants.

TURKS PREDICT CHANGE

Others Discount Rumors That Fall of Cabinet Is Near

ISTANBUL, Turkey, July 6 (AP)—Some Istanbul newspapers predicted today the collapse of Premier Recep Peker's Government under protests against its domestic policies, but normally well-informed sources doubted any immediate change.

Such an eventuality would have no effect on Turkey's relations with the United States under the military-aid program, since all elements of the Government and opposition are united on the present foreign policy. Son Posta, independent morning paper, said Mr. Peker might resign today or tomorrow. The conservative influential Cumhuriyet said Ankara was again full of reportse that a coalition Cabinet was in the offing.

Mr. Peker is now on vacation here. His close friends, discounting the idea of a pending crisis, said his absence fr[om] peared to be eviden[t] was expected imm[ediately]. His Cabinet has been ha[mpered] tinued economic ills[,] nkara appeared at nothing tely. His d by con-

China Must Beat Communists To Survive, Chiang States

Nanking, July 6 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, in a bitterly worded radio address, tonight told his people the nation would die unless they conquered the Communists.

Speaking on the eve of the tenth anniversary of the Japanese invasion, the Chinese Government chieftain declared the long war with Japan would have been "fought in vain" unless the Government recovered the Northeast Provinces (a Chinese term for Manchuria) and assured the integrity of all Chinese territory.

The Communists, he declared, were "carrying on the heritage of imperialistic activities left over by the enemy and their puppets."

Taken From Text

[This version of his statement was taken from the official Chinese text, furnished to newsmen some 3 hours after the speech was delivered.

[Chinese listening to the Generalissimo's radio address as it was delivered, however, declared that he said Communists were "only the tools of a vast imperialism" whose goal was eventual destruction of the Chinese nation and race.]

The Chinese people, Chiang said in his 35-minute talk, have these alternatives:

"Remain aloof from the present struggle and watch the nation die, or realize the Communist imperialistic ambitions and join in the war effort to defeat them."

En Route To Washington

As he spoke, his Government was acknowledging new Communist successes in important Shantung province, and Walton Butterworth, United States Minister, was en route by air to Washington for conferences which may decide American policy vital to the Chiang regime.

Chiang's address was full of references to the Communists as "bandits" and "gangsters" as he sought desperately to arouse China's millions to support his hard-pressed Government.

"Peace and unity cannot be separated," he asserted. "Neither can unity and race."

He asked his people to consider the civil war "an extension of the war of resistance against the Japanese, with the same aims and the same necessities."

Admits Government Defects

Admitting defects in the Government, he promised immediate economic and political reforms in return for support of his new total mobilization orders, saying every Chinese had a duty to "prevent establishment of a proletarian dictatorship in China."

Gen. Chen Cheng, Government chief of staff, followed Chiang on the nationwide network with an appeal to his troops to revive their spirits and carry the war to the Communists.

Bridgehead Conceded

Earlier, Premier Chang Chun issued through the official Central News Agency a statement that the new total mobilization was aimed not only at "suppression of rebellion" but at national reconstruction.

Government dispatches meanwhile conceded that the Communists had expanded a bridgehead across the Yellow River in Western Shantung province and had captured Chuangcheng, 95 miles southwest of Tsinan. [The Communist radio announced this July 4 and that it was the auspicious start of a new major Communist offensive.]

Pro-Government reports also said national troops had abandoned to the Communists Tangkwantun, a town 30 miles south of Tientsin "to shorten the defense perimeter" around that important port.

Air Chief Ends China Tour

Brig. Gen. McConnell and Last Flying Tiger Leave for U. S.

NANKING, July 6 (AP).—Brigadier General John Paul McConnell, last of the American wartime air commanders in China, left for Washington today by air after completing his tour of duty as chief of the Air Advisory Group in China.

With him was Colonel Edward F. Rector of Marshall, N. C., who was the last of the original Flying Tigers still on duty in China. Rector is assigned to Air Defense Command headquarters at Mitchel Field, N. Y.

JAPS DEFEND PRICE BOOST

Blow At Black Market Called Aid To Citizens

Tokyo, July 6 (AP)—New official price increases up to 300 per cent, with more modest pay raises for industrial workers, are intended to balance the budget of the individual Japanese citizen and crack the black market, a cabinet minister said today.

The program, adopted Saturday, triples the prices on such necessities as coal and rice, but they still will be as little as one-fifth of the black market's exorbitant charges. Stricter enforcement of controls is planned to decrease this gap, though such efforts have failed previously.

Earns 1,600, Spends 2,300

Hiroo Wada, director of the Economic Stabilization Board, said statistics indicated the average Japanese had been earning 1,600 yen a month ($32 at the official rate but actually much less in purchasing power on the black market).

This same "average Japanese," he said, was having to spend 2,300 yen a month to live.

The new price, Wada's office estimated, would put more commodities on the legitimate market and would cut the average Japanese living cost to 1,800 yen a month. To make up the remaining 200-yen deficit, wages are being raised to the 1,800-yen level, with some, such as shipyard workers, getting 2,400.

Philippines Get 3 U. S. Ships

MANILA, Monday, July 7 (AP).—Three American naval vessels—a minesweeper, a subchaser and a patrol boat—were presented formally to President Manuel A. Roxas today at ceremonies at the Manila yacht basin. The three vessels were symbolic of eighty-four craft being transferred to the Philippines under terms of the United States-Philippines military assistance pact. They will become the nucleus of a projected Philippine Navy, for coastal patrols.

Philippine Claims Totaled

MANILA, July 6 (AP)—The United States War Damage Commission announced today the receipt of 241,964 claims for Philippine property losses totaling $184,661,810. The commission reported that, until the end of the fiscal year June 30, a total of 2,599 claims had been settled with payments slightly more than $250,000. To meet all claims, the commission has received a grant of $400,000,000.

Luzon Guerrilla Lair Captured

CABANATUAN, Philippines, July 6 (AP).—Military police announced today they had captured and burned a Hukbalahap guerrilla hide-out in central Luzon known as "Little Bataan," killing two and seizing five of the thirty insurgents found there.

LAND SALES TO JEWS HIT BY ARABS

Leaders Vote To Excommunicate Those Violating Rule

Haifa, Palestine, July 6 (AP)—A resolution to excommunicate any Arab selling land to Jews was adopted by 1,500 Palestine Arab leaders in Haifa's bazaar district today.

The resolution against land sales was one of 22 adopted to tighten up the Arab boycott of Zionist goods and services. It was introduced in behalf of Abdul Majid Salim, Grand Mufti of Egypt.

It declared that "any Moslem Arab who sells his land to any foreigner shall be considered a pagan and no longer a Moslem, and all his people should leave him aside, and his wife shall be considered divorced." It continued to include a manifesto providing for similar excommunication and social ostracism for any Arabs among the 100,000 Arab Greek Orthodox Christians in Palestine who sold land to Jews.

Would Develop Desert

The resolution was ordered referred to next Sunday's scheduled meeting of Arab youth organizations in Jeffa, with a request that similar action be taken there. The Arab women's organizations, to meet in Jerusalem two weeks from today, also are expected to follow suit.

Another resolution called on the Arab Higher Executive Committee to allocate funds for the development of Arab lands now desert or uncultivable mountains and authorized the committee to seek reduction of land taxes to this end.

The Arab leaders also resolved that all land held by the Palestine Government should be turned over to the Arab community for apportionment among the Arab people.

Message From Mufti

Six resolutions dealing with the Jewish boycott of Arab goods and

services called on Arab capitalists to invest their money in industry and trade to offset the "Zionist economy" and called for more punitive measures for boycott violators.

Jamal Effendi Husseini, deputy chairman of the Arab Higher Executive Committee, read a message from Haj Amin el Husseini, Mufti of Jerusalem now in Cairo, declaring:

"For ten years the imperialistic Government of Palestine has prevented me from returning to your midst, although allowing thousands of Zionists to go to our country. I beg you to go together in unity and strength to meet our enemies."

Palestine Committee Hears Jewish Plea

Jerusalem, Palestine, July 6 (AP). Eliezer Kaplan, a representative of the Jewish Agency, defended as "practical" before the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine today the agency's plan for the absorption of a million Jews in the Holy Land within the next ten years.

Kaplan said that Jewish immigration had "given great impetus to the economic progress of the country as a whole, to benefit all its inhabitants." He declared that "means can be found to finance" the additional immigrants.

"We are, in Palestine, still at the beginning of the development process," he added.

Reviews Achievements

Kaplan attacked what he called the "legends of water and land scarcities in Palestine" and reviewed Jewish achievements in irrigation and land reclamation.

"The truth is," he said, "that this little country contains sufficient land and water to feed not only its present population but twice and thrice this number." He added that the [illegible] irrigated had increased ten[illegible]d in the last 25 years.

"Great Human Problem"

Kaplan ended his testimony with a plea that United Nations consider the Palestine problem, "not merely as an economic problem but as a great human problem for all the peoples of the world."

Dr. Fritz Bernstein, head of the trade and economic section of the Jewish Agency, told the committee that Britain, "by her control of our dollars and our imports . . . has in fact been exploiting Jewish Palestine on a very large scale."

He said that Palestine's available source of power—oil—was not obtainable at cost plus a normal profit, adding that Britain had not used her position "to protect Palestine from monopolistic extortion."

Says They Have Dollars

Taking up what he said was a boycott of trade with Palestine Jews by surrounding Arab countries, Bernstein said the British Government had "treated the boycotting countries with every conceivable indulgence."

He said that in 1945, before any boycott, Palestine had bought more than 4,000,000 pounds ($16,000,000) in goods from Arab countries. In the next year, when the boycott began, Palestine purchased more than 7,000,000 pounds ($28,000,000) worth of goods from the Arabs, he added.

"Palestine has dollars to buy the same goods elsewhere far more cheaply, but British controls have deprived Palestine of the use of these dollars," he said.

Newspapers Stolen

The United Nations committee, which devoted its second day today to hearing the Jewish side of the Palestine problem, decided to hear representatives of four additional organizations: the Chief Rabbinate of Jerusalem; the Church of England and Church of Scotland of Jerusalem; the Council of Jewish Women's Organization of Palestine and Tel Aviv, and the League of Jewish-Arab Reapproachment and Co-operation of Jerusalem.

The current weekly issue of the Arab newspaper *Nida El Are* (Call of the Land), a critic of the Arab leadership of Palestine, was stolen from the newspaper's printing plant in Jaffa last night. The papers were to have been distributed Monday.

Authorities said five Arabs seized all the papers, plus about $100 in cash, and made off in a truck. Police announced the arrest of one of the raiders.

GANDHI WARNS OF CIVIL WAR

Assam And Frontier Provinces Vote On Partition

New Delhi, India, July 6 (AP). Assam and northwest frontier provinces voted today on whether to join Pakistan or Hindustan in the division of India, while Mohandas K. Gandhi warned his followers here of the possibility of war in this subcontinent.

Gandhi, spiritual leader of the Congress party, urged party members to abstain from voting in northwest frontier province. The Congress party has a Hindu majority in all of India except the province, where Moslems are in the majority and the Congress consequently had more Moslem than Hindu members.

Gandhi declared at a prayer meeting tonight that "every son and daughter of India is preparing for war on a common plea of defense."

Gandhi Asks God's Help

"The history of Europe will be repeated in this India," he said. "To think of India being turned into a battlefield, its sons and daughters being butchers, and the world watching the tragic drama, is painful and humiliating. I pray God to lead us to light from this darkness."

Gandhi made his statements while referring to the division of India's armed forces between the two dominions.

Gandhi said the two states should part as friends, but "to our utter dismay we are not parting like friends. . . . Division of the armed forces is going on and the huge sum of money spent on the armed forces is going to be increased because both states are going to be armed camps in the future."

Voting Going Peacefully

Reports from the northwest frontier, where the referendum will continue for eleven days, indicated that the voting was proceeding peacefully despite Congress party opposition.

Dr. Khan Sahib, the provincial premier and a Congress party leader, has declared the northwest frontier should be permitted to declare its independence of both Pakistan and Hindustan, and Gandhi has indicated sympathy with that position.

Moslem League leaders declared such an attitude was contrived to "sabotage" the plan of Viscount Mountbatten, the viceroy, for partition of India. They were confident, however, that Moslems belonging to or sympathetic with the league would be in the majority.

Trouble Continues In Calcutta

Observers in New Delhi also predicted that the province, whose warlike tribesmen have made it one of India's most troublesome areas for many years, would vote overwhelmingly to join Pakistan.

In Assam, also a Moslem-majority province, the Congress party never has had a strong organization. Since there have been practically no outbreaks of communal strife in Assam, no trouble during the voting has been anticipated.

Communal troubles continued today in Calcutta, however, the unofficial ambulance corps reporting that eight persons had been killed and 21 injured in street fighting.

A Government communique issued in Calcutta announced two fatalities, one of them a police officer, in eight incidents of assaults with firearms, bombs and acid-throwing. It reported 46 arrests during the day.

INDONESIAN RESPONSE HELD 'VAGUE' BY DUTCH

BATAVIA, Java, July 6 (AP)—High ranking Dutch sources said today that an Indonesian note to the Netherlands Government, delivered earlier by a Republican delegation from Jogjakarta, was "extremely vague" and failed to provide a solution for the potentially explosive Dutch-Indonesian crisis.

The note was referred to The Hague for Government decision.

Although high Republicans in Jogjakarta said yesterday that the note would constitute acceptance of the ultimate authority of the Netherlands Crown representative over the Interim Government, Dutch sources said today no definite commitments were contained in the reply.

TEHERAN TRIES TO BAR SOVIET'S IRAN FLIGHTS

TEHERAN, Iran, July 6 (AP)—Operation of Russian commercial aircraft in northern Iran was apparently prohibited today by a decree of the Iranian Government.

Doubt was expressed generally that the Russians would recognize the decree, and most observers believed Iran might complain to the United Nations.

The decree, delivered to newspapers by the Commercial Aviation Department of the Interior Ministry, specified routes to be followed by foreign aircraft operating in the country and prohibited flights by any other lines except by special permission of the Ministry.

Russian commercial planes have been flying from Teheran to Tabriz, Resht and Meshed weekly since the war, despite repeated protests by the Iranian Government that the operation was illegal and unlicensed.

An Aviation Department official said diplomatic protests over operation of the Russian lines were "unanswered." An Iranian Airways official added that the Soviet lines were "ignoring regulations, refusing to pay passenger and landing rights, monopolizing Meshed airport hangars, importing Russian fuel without paying Iranian customs duties and cutting fares."

A reliable diplomatic source said "some Russian planes operating in Iran were believed to be lend-lease craft."

Truman to Get Yemen Plea

Prince to Deliver Father's Note Supporting Arabs and Egyptians

CAIRO, July 6 (AP)—Prince Saif Al-Islam Abdullah said here today he would deliver to President Truman a personal message from his father, the ruler of Yemen, supporting the Arab demands in Palestine and Egypt's case against the British. He plans to make the trip by air in the near future to further friendly relations between Yemen and the United States.

The prince said his father had approved an agreement signed in Cairo recently granting Yemen a $1,000,000 credit for purchase of American machinery and supplies.

PERON PLEDGES ARGENTINE AID

World-Wide Broadcast Offers Resources To Help Destitute

Buenos Aires, July 6 (AP)—President Juan D. Peron, in a speech broadcast throughout the world today, pledged Argentina's resources to aid countries "so severely punished by the war."

The president declared that international peace could be established only after internal peace was secured in war-torn countries of the world.

Speaking as president of one of the greatest food producing nations, Peron said his administration was "trying to put an end to the anxiety of the destitute."

Broadcast By 1,165 Stations

The Argentine Government arranged for the speech to be broadcast by 1,165 radio stations throughout the world and instructed all Argentine diplomats to listen. The speech was translated and broadcast in four other languages in addition to Spanish. There were versions in Portugeuse, French, Italian and two in English—one read by a speaker with a British accent and the other by a speaker with an American accent.

Every radio station in Argentina broadcast the president's words twice today. Teachers were instructed to discuss the speech in classrooms and students of the fourth, fifth and sixth grades in all Argentine schools were directed to write compositions about it.

Perón said Argentina was "fully aware of the needs of the world; we must substitute plenty for misery without falling into the error of turning help into charity."

Added To World Plans

At another point, he assured his listeners that Argentina's resources "have been added to world plans of assistance, in order to achieve the moral and spiritual rehabilitation of Europe, and to facilitate the material and economic rehabilitation of all suffering nations."

The President also called upon all peace-loving men, women and children to organize pacifist societies and asserted that governments should take action in political, economic and social fields to eradicate "capitalistic or totalitarian extremes."

At the same time, he emphasized that "the world conscience must place man above systems and ideologies" and asserted that "human confusion is based on misunderstanding."

The world needs, he added, "a conviction that war is not a solution because misery and despair will afflict all equally."

Cuba for Joint Military Staff

HAVANA, July 6 (AP)—Informants in the Foreign Ministry said today that Cuba would propose the creation of a joint hemisphere military staff at the forthcoming Rio de Janeiro conference of American Foreign Ministers.

Russia Believed Using War Fear To Raise Output

Foreign Policy Association Article Notes Aura of 'Feverish Preparedness'

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP).—The Foreign Policy Association today published opinions that Russia is trying to lash workers into greater production with fears of the atom bomb and war with the United States and Great Britain.

American observers believe that "an atmosphere of feverish war preparedness" is being created, with the United States and Britain pictured as potential enemies, an association article said. It did not name the observers.

They see Russia using "the threat of another war, made more frightening by the possible use of the atomic bomb, as an incentive to bring about increased output," it was stated.

A survey of Russia's internal economic problems written by Vera Micheles Dean, editor of the private foreign study organization, said Russia had been running the risk that underproduction might demoralize workers and force output still lower.

Concentration on heavy industry to the neglect of consumer goods in the face of growing needs of her own people was seen as a major problem.

Russian planners regard light industries that produce such articles as shoes, cloth and household utensils as "the stepchild of Soviet economy," the report said. As a result the Russian people "are forced to content themselves with a standard of living which is low even compared to that of some of Russia's neighbors in eastern Europe," it added.

Moreover, the domestic demand for consumer goods has been sharpened greatly, the report said, both by war destruction and the newly acquired tastes of Russian soldiers who grew accustomed to higher standards while in occupied countries.

"There are today in the U. S. S. R. more people with money they want to spend on urgently needed goods than there are goods for them to buy. Only drastic government controls have prevented the inflationary trend latent in Soviet ecoonmy from assuming runaway proportions," it added.

Despite the stress on production, the report said, the increase in output of civilian goods during the first year of the new five-year plan was only 20 per cent over 1945—a performance that "must be regarded as disheartening."

It added: "Russia's economy in the post-war period continues to be beset, as it was before the war, by the profound maladjustments of a society which is striving to pass from backward agriculture to modern industrialization at maximum speed without substantial foreign loans."

COMMISSION'S TRAINING PLEA DRAWS REPLY

20 Signers Call Accent On Military Power 'Trite' And 'Childish'

Washington, July 6 (AP)—A group

of twenty Americans, most of them educators or churchmen, assailed universal military training today as part of an arms-race theory that would bring on "a titanic showdown conflict" with Russia.

Signers of a joint statement included Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy in World War I; Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, chancellor of the University of Chicago; the Rev. William J. Miller, S.J., president of the University of Detroit, and Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D., Col.).

They urged rejection of the recent report of President Truman's commission on universal training, saying it is based on an implied assumption that "war with Russia within a decade or two is inevitable."

"Outmoded Form"

"The commission draws from this the conclusion, which is definitely and indeed almost hysterically enunciated, that the United States must begin immediate total preparation for atomic war," the group said.

They said that "universal military training is an outmoded form of military preparation in the atomic age and give a nation the feeling of power without the reality of power."

The commission's argument that weakness causes war and the United States must be in a position "to lead from strength" was characterized as "a trite and unbelievably childish oversimplification of history."

History Appealed To

Their statement said history shows that "the great heavily armed nations" have gone down to destruction through exhaustion of their economic resources and their manpower and become caught in a cycle of wars with other nations "equally infatuated with the idea" of piling up armaments.

The outcome of such a program "at this stage in human history, when the weapons of warfare are atomic and biological," said the group, is bound to be "a titanic showdown conflict between the United States and Russia."

"No one in his right senses," they added, "can long entertain the idea that Russia will not also take to heart, if the United States does, the commission's counsel to lead from strength and at every cost to avoid weakness."

Disarmament Program Urged

The group said they agreed that communism and Russian expansion must be stopped, but maintained the "only real security for this country or any country lies in the abolition of war, a vigorous program for universal disarmament, and strengthening of the United Nations, including the World Court."

They also urged a huge relief and reconstruction program to help people everywhere, including Russia, and the strengthening of democracy at home through aid to education, improved health facilities and general lifting of living standards.

The President's commission urged prompt action on a law requiring universal training for America's youth, but Congress leaders have indicated they expect no action at this session of Congress.

Wheat Prospect Is Good In Northern Hemisphere

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP).—The Agriculture Department reported tonight that prospects point to a slightly above average wheat crop in the Northern Hemisphere. The outlook was said to be brightest in North America and poorest in Europe.

The European crop, excluding Russia, will again be substantially below the pre-war average production of 1,670,000,000 bushels, and may be as much as 10 per cent or more below the 1946 harvest of 1,350,000,000, the department said. The United States has prospects of a record-breaking crop of about 1,400,000,000 bushels.

Wheat production in Russia this season will be larger than in 1946, although still considerably smaller than in the pre-war period, when the crop exceeded a billion bushels in some good years.

The total crop in Asia may be near last year's level, but prospects were said to be unfavorable in areas to which the United States sent large quantities of grain during the last twelve months.

McMahon Says U. S. Must Stockpile Atomic Bombs

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP).—Senator Brien McMahon, Democrat, of Connecticut, declared today that the "present state of the world" requires the United States to continue the manufacture and stockpiling of atomic bombs.

Senator McMahon, former chairman of the Senate's Atomic Energy Committee, said in a broadcast, "I don't see any other way out of manufacturing bombs and continuing to manufacture them in the present state of the world. Experimentation and research are going and will go ahead on peace-time uses, particularly the uses of the by-products for the treatment of disease, but I do not think we should deceive ourselves.

"You cannot have a main objective and do justice to several side objectives. And so, while we are making some effort, there is no question of the fact that the main activities of the Atomic Energy Commission are devoted to the manufacturing of bombs."

U.S. Eases Appraisals Of Imports From Japan

Washington, July 6 (AP)—The Government announced today a move to make it easier for American merchants to import goods from Japan. It duplicated earlier action with respect to Germany.

The customs Bureau advised appraisers at the various ports of entry to assess merchandise arriving from Japan and adjacent occupied islands at its "export value in dollars prevailing at the time of shipment."

It was explained that "abnormal conditions" in Japan make impossible the normal procedure of using the value the merchandise has when "offered freely" for sale for consumption in Japan.

At Manhattan Beach, Cal., A. W. McKelvey took a Mustang fighter plane up above Van Nuys. For two hours he cruised at 35,000 feet.

"I didn't see a thing," he said when he landed.

Spaatz Denies Knowledge

Gen. Carl Spaatz, commandant of the Army Air Forces, was in the Pacific Northwest. He denied knowing anything about the flying disks—or of plans to use AAF planes to look for them.

"I've been out of touch with things for four or five days," he said.

Then he went to Medford, Ore., on a fishing trip.

Louis E. Starr, National commander in chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, told newsmen in Columbus, Ohio, yesterday he understood Gen. Spaatz had a "group out right now" looking for disks.

At Muroc army airfield in California a P-80 jet fighter stood ready to take off at a moment's notice should any flying saucers be sighted in that area.

DISKS REMAIN INVISIBLE AS U.S. PLANES PATROL SKY OVER WEST COAST

Flight Called 'Routine' With Order To Be On Lookout

San Francisco, July 6 (AP)—Military aircraft hunted the skies over Pacific Coast states today for sight of the mysterious "flying saucers" that for twelve days have puzzled the entire country.

Early reports of results were negative.

Five P-51's of the Oregon National Guard cruised over the Cascade Mountains of Washington—the area where the strange objects first were reported sighted. A sixth circled over Portland, in constant radio contact with the other five. All carried photographic equipment.

Col. G. R. Dodson, commanding, described their flight as a "routine patrol," but said they had been instructed to watch for the flying disks.

Attitude Is Cautious

A cautious attitude marked both official and scientific comments, but Capt. Tom Brown, of the Air Forces public relations staff in Washington, acknowledged that the Air Forces had decided "there's something to this" and had been checking up on it for ten days.

"And we still haven't the slightest idea what they (the disks) could be," he added.

First sighted June 25 and greeted generally with scornful laughs, the objects have been reported every day since by observers in 33 states. Most of the objects were reported seen July 4. A few were reported yesterday.

Called Larger Than Aircraft

Competent observers, such as airline pilots, said they had seen the totally unexplained disks or saucers, larger than aircraft and flying in "loose formation" at high speed.

David Lilienthal, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, said they had nothing to do with atomic experiments, and Army and Navy officials also entered positive disclaimers.

Captain Brown said the Air Forces were not making a formal investigation. Official interest, however, was no longer casual.

Guided Missile Doubted

"We don't believe anyone in this country, or outside this country, has developed a guided missile that will go 1,200 miles an hour as some reports have indicated," said the Air Forces public relations man.

A Los Angeles newspaper story quoting an unidentified California Institute of Technology scientist as saying the phenomena might have something to do with experiments in "transmutation of atomic energy" caused a brief sensation late yesterday. The institute quickly denied the report. Dr. Harold Urey, atom scientist at the University of Chicago, called it "gibberish." He said elements could be "transmuted" but not energy.

Reports generally agreed that the flying objects were round or oval. Estimates of their speed ranged from about 300 miles to 1,200 miles an hour. They were described as flying with an undulating motion at heights of 10,000 feet and less. Some described them as glowing, or luminous.

D.C. Man Describes One

Nova Hart, St. Louis mechanic who was trained during service in the war to spot all types of aircraft, said he saw one of the strange objects near Pattonville yesterday. It was flying at an altitude of 300 feet, he said. He described it as circular, with a ribbed framework and silver gray in color. Hart said it appeared to have a motor with a propeller attached in the center and it kept turning like an airplane doing a slow roll.

A report of a "saucer" seen over the District of Columbia came tonight from Hazen Kennedy, former AAF flying cadet.

He said he saw it about 8.40 P.M. through a window of his home, thought at first it was a reflection on the glass, and raised the window for an unobstructed look.

He described the object as flying about 1,200 to 1,500 feet up at "well over 1,000 miles an hour." He said it was of an orange hue. After a short time it just "disappeared," he recounted.

First Reported June 25

First published reports of the phenomena occurred June 25. Kenneth Arnold, Boise (Idaho) businessman pilot, told of seeing nine of the disks flying in formation at 1,200 miles an hour over the Cascade Mountains in Washington.

Arnold's account was taken lightly. Various explanations were offered—"reflections," "persistent vision," "snow blindness."

Soon afterward other individuals—in New Mexico, Missouri, California and other states—reported they also had seen the flying objects.

Then on Independence Day 200 persons in one group and 60 in another saw them in Idaho. Hundreds of others in Oregon, Washington, and other Western States reported seeing them.

Wide Area Covered

July 4 also brought first reports of the flying disks from east of the Mississippi. Since then they have been reported seen in widely separated sections of the country—in 33 states in all.

C. E. Holman, of Walter, Okla., asserted yesterday he also had seen the flying saucers June 25. He watched them "flying around and around each other" for about 30 minutes, he said. Then he went to bed.

"I thought about waking up some of my neighbors, but decided if it meant the end of the world they would be just about as happy sleeping when the world ended," Holman said.

Saw Disks Land, Woman Reports

Spokane, Wash., July 6 (AP)—Eight flying saucers were reported today to have made a landing on a mountainside near St. Maries, Idaho, in full view of ten persons.

Mrs. Walter Johnson of suburban Dishman said the saucers came down in timber there Thursday evening, but had not been reported until she returned to her home in Dishman today.

The saucers were seen to fall near Butler's Bay on the St. Joe River 6 miles west of St. Maries, where Mrs. Johnson was visiting her parents.

She said they came into view at an extreme speed, traveling from the south to the north. Suddenly they slowed, she said, and then "fluttered like leaves to the ground."

"The mysterious part was that we couldn't see them after they landed," said Mrs. Johnson. "We could see them flutter down into the timber yet we couldn't see that they did anything to the trees."

She said the objects were saucer-shaped, but thicker than she had expected, resembling wash-tubs more than disks. She described them as "about the size of a five-room house."

Disk Discoverer Is Seeking Photo

Boise, Idaho, July 5 (AP)—The airman who reported sighting "flying saucers" said today he had invested $150 in a movie camera to get film photographic proof of the disks he said flipped through the air "like fish skimming through water."

Kenneth Arnold, 32, Boise flying business man, said he would take the camera with him on every flight he makes over his five-state business territory, because "a picture of them would be the most beautiful thing you ever saw, and it would provide a record of what I saw and I know to be true."

Arnold said the avalanche of reports since he first told about the "flying saucers" has pointed up two factors which he considers significant:

1. Most observers on the ground and in the air place the height of the disks at "9,000 feet or higher—never any lower."

2. Generally a large volume of reports of saucers being sighted in the Pacific Northwest "occurs only on days when the air is quiet—hardly ever when the air is turbulent."

Not Mass Hysteria, Says Psychiatrist

Syracuse, N.Y., July 6 (AP)—Dr. Harry A. Steckel, psychiatric consultant to the United States Veterans Administration, tonight discounted the element of "mass hysteria" in connection with reports of so-called "flying saucers" in the United States.

Steckel, professor emeritus of phychiatry at the Syracuse University college of medicine, added in an interview broadcast over a local radio station that the disks possibly were a result of "experiments by unknown Government agencies."

"The element of mass hysteria should not be taken into consideration," Steckel said. "They have been seen by too many people, in too many different places to be dismissed so lightly."

"There apparently have been some reliable individuals who have observed disks, so it would seem to me that their appearance is possibly a result of experiments by some unknown Government agencies, unwilling or unable to reveal their activities at this time."

Dr. Steckel said he thought "full credence should be attached to the stories we have read about these objects having been seen."

Often Sees Disks, Author Declares

Port Washington, N.Y., July 6 (AP)—"Flying disks" aren't anything new to John J. Floherty, Port Washington author of juvenile books. He says he's seen them lots of times.

But Floherty's disks—slightly elongated saucers apparently traveling at high speeds—are the beams of revolving airline beacons playing on or through cloud layers, he said today.

Under certain cloud and weather conditions, Floherty said, the beacons, many of which remain on day and night, produce the startling effects of disks speeding across the sky. He declared he had seen them numerous times from planes.

He hastened to add, however, that the beacons couldn't have caused many of the disk-like objects reported recently, for conditions existing at the time of the sightings apparently would rule them out.

Floherty said he saw the saucer-like objects while standing on a Port Washington dock several nights ago. They appeared through an upper cloud layer, almost perfect ovals spinning through the clouds.

But, Floherty added, it was just the searchlights at LaGuardia Field, 12 miles away, playing tricks in the sky.

5 DISKS REPORTED OVER HAGERSTOWN

Roared Like Faraway Train, Says Woman Worker

Hagerstown, July 6 (AP)—Five skimming saucers, racing in formation at "terrific speed" were reported over Maryland by a woman aircraft worker today.

"They roared with a sound like a faraway train," said Mrs. Madelyn Ganoe, 30, a sheet-metal worker at the Fairchild Aircraft Corporation here.

Mrs. Ganoe said she spotted the disks at 4.30 P.M. from a rocking chair on her back porch.

Arched Eastward

Flying in a close-knit two-one-two formation, the saucers arched eastward through a clear sky and disappeared after three seconds over a row of oak trees, Mrs. Ganoe said.

"They were sort of flat, like saucers, with something on the back end," she said.

Mrs. Ganoe said she alerted her mother-in-law—Mrs. Nancy Ganoe, 45—who also spotted the disks.

About Size Of Planes

"They were about the size of airplanes," Mrs. Ganoe said, "but they were definitely not planes."

She said the saucers first moved silently at a low altitude, below the clouds.

"Then, after they passed, I could hear a sound like a roar in the sky."

The only other report of mystery disks over Maryland has come from Mrs. Gertrude Landry, of Baltimore.

Philadelphia Boy Reports 'Saucer'

Philadelphia, July 6 (AP)—Paul Moss, 14, said today he saw a "flying saucer" about 40 inches in diameter following a transport plane crossing the Delaware River today.

Moss said he was playing baseball with a group of other boys when he saw the disk, orange in color, at one time outdistance the plane.

A spokesman at the weather bureau at the southwest airport said the disks might have been balloons which the bureau releases about six times daily to determine wind direction and velocity.

"We never recover these balloons, which are about 30 inches in diameter," he said. "They drift everywhere and when they float high in the sky they appear as flat objects."

DISKS?—BOSH, BRITISH SCOFF

They're U.S. Reply To Loch Ness Monster, Is View

London, July 6 (AP)—Don't mention those flying saucers on this side of the Atlantic unless you're prepared for an argument about your sanity.

Maybe they have been seen by sober citizens over a vast area of the United States, but Europe won't believe in them until somebody lassoes one and has it photographed by Frank Sinatra, the British ambassador and five Supreme Court justices.

America's Monster?

"America's reply to the Loch Ness monster," chortled today's Sunday *Dispatch*, referring to Britain's hoariest tall story—the vast serpent that is "seen" romping in Scotland's Loch Ness every time the tourist trade needs a shot in the arm.

"Citizens of a country which possesses the Atom bomb ought not to be afraid of anything," scoffed the Communist *Daily Worker*, adding:

"You remember those stories about rockets streaking out over Sweden—or is your memory so short?"

[Swedish military headquarters announced last October 10 that radar equipment had detected some kind of "ghost rockets" over Sweden, but that "it proved impossible, on the basis of indications, to decide the nature of the things." Peculiar aerial objects have been reported sighted in great numbers between July and October, 1946. There was speculation that they might be experimental rockets from the Russian-occupied Baltic coast of Germany.]

Liquor Antidote Urged

Europeans generally took the position that the flying saucers, like Sweden's "ghost rockets," would go away if everybody took a good stiff bicarbonate of soda and the pledge, in that order.

Frenchmen shrugged at the story, Scandinavians grinned good-naturedly and Englishmen—most infuriatingly of all—asked Americans about the skyborne crockery as one might ask a child how his G-man game was progressing.

"What is it, mass hallucination, or one of those American hoaxes?" Inquired a Fleet street sub-editor.

"You Americans do have a lot of fun playing games like that, don't you?" suggested a school teacher.

"When one of our British G.I. brides writes home to say she's seen it, then I'll believe it," said a grocer.

But then, lots of Englishmen still think the Empire State building is a publicity man's nightmare and flatly doubt there is any such thing as a chocolate sundae with whipped cream and walnuts.

Marine First Division Returns

SAN DIEGO, Calif., July 6 (AP)—Nearly 1,000 men of the Marine First Division arrived here today on the Navy Transport Renville from Tientsin, China, where they had been the principal United States force for nineteen months. The division, which is to be reorganized at Camp Pendleton, fought through the war in the Pacific from Guadalcanal to Okinawa and then was assigned to China duty. Some of the returning men were seeing their homeland for the first time in five years.

Seen Over Ontario

Wallaceburg, Ont., July 6 (AP). Scores of residents of the Wallaceburg area in southwestern Ontario said today they saw two large formations of flying saucers swing over a wide arc in the sky Saturday night.

MEDAL VOTED IN 1787 GIVEN TO J. P. JONES

Halsey And King Honor Memory Of Naval Hero Of Revolution

Fredericksburg, Va., July 6 (AP)—Admiral John Paul Jones received a Congressional Medal today—160 years late—and Fleet Admiral William F. Halsey took the occasion to assert that the Colonial naval hero brooked not interference with the right of the American Navy to go wherever required and he added:

"Neither must we."

Speaking to a crowd of 3,000 in James Monroe Stadium that included Army, Navy and Marine leaders and a Russian admiral from the Soviet Embassy in Washington, Halsey recalled that the American naval hero held a commission in the Russian Navy given him by Empress Catherine II and approved by Congress.

Praise For Russian Empress

"There was nothing in that naval connection inconsistent with Jones's abiding loyalty to the United States," said Halsey in the address at the bicentennial celebration of Jones's birth.

"The ideas of tolerance and freedom preached by the queenly Russian leader were in complete harmony with our own," he said. "We recall that Empress Catherine II was one of the first to sponsor the doctrine of 'freedom of the seas'—the same principle which our own Navy has been committed to protect down through our history."

Awarded In 1787

The posthumous presentation of the gold medal the Continental Congress awarded Jones on October 16, 1787—there is no record that he ever received it during his lifetime—was made by Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King "in the name of the President of the United States."

Dies for the medal were made in Paris where Jones [illegible] alone and in poverty at the age of 45. The dies were retrieved from the museum of the French Mint and returned to the Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1939.

U.N. SHOWDOWN DUE THIS WEEK

Vote Expected On Balkans Border Question

Lake Success, N.Y., July 6 (AP)—Some United Nations delegates said today there was a possibility Russia and the Western Powers would reach a showdown this week on the Balkans.

This will come when the Security Council votes on a United States proposal calling for a semi-permanent United Nations border commission to watch over the Balkans and settle any disputes that might arise.

With the Council set to hold three and possibly four sessions this week on the Balkan question, delegates said there was a chance a vote might be reached Friday if the meetings did not bog down in prolonged debate.

50-50 Chance Seen

Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, was expected to announce the Russian position Tuesday. British and American sources said the Soviet delegate might disclose then whether he would veto the United States proposal.

Some delegates saw a 50-50 chance that Gromyko would refrain from vetoing the American proposal, since the measure does not hold Russia's Balkan satellites responsible for Balkan disturbances.

Others, however, hold that Russia would back Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania. These three countries were found primarily responsible by the United Nations Balkan Commission for disturbances along Greece's northern borders.

France Abstained

When the commission drew up its findings Russia voted against them. She was backed by Poland. With France abstaining, the remaining members of the commission voted the three Soviet satellites guilty and proposed the creation of a United Nations border watch.

Sir Alexander Cadogan, chief British delegate, warned the Council last week that if the United States proposal was not adopted "we might as well tear up the charter—and pack up."

Russian sources refused any indication of the line Gromyko would take. Some delegates, however, felt that he would attempt to discredit the commission's findings.

Representatives of Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania who have already appeared before the council denied that they were responsible in any way for the disturbances on Greece's northern frontiers. Each of them questioned the testimony of witnesses who appeared before the commission.

The Balkans in some form or other have been before the Security Council almost from its start in London in January, 1946.

Constantin Tsaldaris, Greek Foreign Minister, arrived from Athens by plane last week to be on hand for the showdown discussions.

The current United Nations inquiry was inspired by Greece's charges that her northern neighbors were abetting Greek guerrillas in their struggle against the Athens' Government.

Meanwhile, the Council also prepared to review the long-pending bids from the Mongolian Peoples Republic, Albania, Trans-Jordan, Portugal and Eire for membership in the United Nations.

Soil From Parthenon Put On Roosevelt Grave

Hyde Park, N.Y., July 6 (AP)—A delegation of Greek World War II veterans scattered soil brought from the Parthenon, an ancient temple in Athens, over the grave of President Roosevelt today.

The ceremony was attended by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and the New York county council of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, members of which served as an honor guard to the Greek visitors.

The President's widow said:

"I am sure my husband would have been honored to have received this token of gratitude from you, the warriors and representatives of a valiant nation."

The presentation was made by Lieut. George Scarpas of the Greek Royal Army Reserve.

Would Ask China To Right Injustice

New York, July 6 (AP)—The Far East-America Council of Commerce and Industry said today it had asked the United States State Department to make representations to the Chinese Government "to correct a manifest injustice to an American company and its manager" in the arrest March 3 of F. Mysberg, Dutch national, and Shanghai manager of the wholly American-owned Abis Company Federal, Inc.

Mysberg was convicted April 14 of "circulating foreign currency banknotes" and given a year's sentence in prison. The council said the Chinese Government confiscated $40,000 in United States banknotes and 20,000 Hong Kong dollars belonging to the Abis Company.

The council said the Abis Company was not a commercial bank and did not accept banking deposits, as the Chinese courts held, but was an investment bank and brokerage house.

30 24-10775

LONDON, JULY 6-(AP)-BRITAIN'S FAMED NO.24 AIR SQUADRON, WHICH FLEW THE ROYAL FAMILY AND OTHER NOTABLES DURING THE WAR, WILL BE EXPANDED INTO A COMMONWEALTH SQUADRON AND WILL INCLUDE PILOTS FROM THE AUSTRAL-IAN, NEW ZEALAND AND SOUTH AFRICAN AIR FORCES.

AN AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE MOVE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A COMMON TECHNIQUE BETWEEN THE DOMINIONS AND WOULD PROVIDE EXPERIENCE OF FLYING IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. TRAINING FLIGHTS TO THE DOMINIONS WILL BE PART OF THE SQUADRON'S PROGRAM.

FM416PED

LONDON, JULY 6-(AP)-THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, NEWS OF THE WORLD, TOLD ITS 7,000,000 READERS TODAY THAT "A FEW ILL-MANNERED PEOPLE HAVE MADE A LOT OF NOISE ABOUT THE FORTHCOMING PRIVATE VISIT TO LONDON OF SENORA (EVA DUARTE) PERON (WIFE OF THE ARGENTINE PRESIDENT)."

"THEY DO NOT WE ARE CONVINCED, REPRESENT BRITISH FEELING," THE PAPER SAID.

"SENORA PERON IS THE WIFE OF THE HEAD OF A GREAT AND FRIENDLY COUNTRY, FROM WHICH WE DERIVE MUCH OF OUR FOOD AND WITH WHICH WE HAVE LONG ENJOYED BENEFICIAL TRADING RELATIONS.

"IN THAT CAPACITY, AND AS A WOMAN, SHE MUST BE ASSURED OF TRADITIONAL BRITISH HOSPITALITY."

BN734AED

JUL

LONDON, MONDAY, JULY 7-(AP)-THE LONDON DAILY TELEGRAPH QUOTED THE PRAGUE RADIO TODAY AS SAYING THAT CZECHOSLOVAKIA HAD ACCEPTED PROVISIONALLY THE BRITISH-FRENCH INVITATION TO ATTEND THE FORTHCOMING CONFERENCE IN PARIS ON THE UNITED STATES PROPOSAL FOR ECONOMIC AID TO EUROPE.

THE PRAGUE RADIO, QUOTING THE PRAGUE NEWSPAPER PRAVO LIDU, SAID THAT BEFORE CZECHOSLOVAKIA ACCEPTS THE INVITATION WITHOUT RESERVATIONS, "MORE MUST BE KNOWN ABOUT THE PLAN AND HOW IT WORKS."

THE NEWSPAPER ADDED THAT THE CZECHOSLOVAK AMBASSADOR IN PARIS HAD BEEN APPOINTED CZECH REPRESENTATIVE AT THE CONFERENCE.

WW1048PED

BY EDWIN SHANKE

BERLIN, JULY 6-(AP)-THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT'S OFFICIAL GERMAN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER SAID TODAY SOVIET MARSHAL LAVRENTI P. BERIA HAD WORKED OUT WITH SOVIET MILITARY AUTHORITIES HERE AN EXTENSIVE PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN FOR SELLING COMMUNISM TO THE GERMANS.

THE NEWSPAPER, DIE NEUE ZEITUNG, SAID IT WAS ASSUMED THAT THE SOVIET MARSHAL, WHO HAS BEEN VISITING IN THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION ZONE, WENT TO AUSTRIA AND PERHAPS THE BALKANS FOR THE SAME PURPOSE. HE IS A FORMER CHIEF OF THE RUSSIAN SECRET POLICE AND IS NOW A VICE PRESIDENT ON THE SOVIET COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

THE NEWSPAPER SAID GEN.MAKAROW, SOVIET COMMISSIONER FOR DEMOCRATIZATION OF THE EASTERN ZONE OF GERMANY, HAS BEEN CHARGED BY BERIA WITH CARRYING OUT THE NEW PROPAGANDA PROGRAM TO PROMOTE UNDERSTANDING OF SOVIET POLICY AND SUPPORT THE GERMAN ELEMENT LOYAL TO THE SOVIET UNION.

THE CAMPAIGN IS AIMED ALSO AT HAMMERING DOWN SPREADING OPPOSITION AMONG WORKING CLASSES TO THE POLICIES OF THE COMMUNIST-DOMINATED SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY, DIE NEUE ZEITUNG SAID.

AS AN EXAMPLE OF SUCH OPPOSITION, SAID TO OCCUR EVEN IN THE PARTY'S OWN RANKS, THE NEWSPAPER REPORTED THE ARREST LAST MONTH OF A NUMBER OF PERSONS AT GUBEN, ON THE ODER SOUTHEAST OF BERLIN, FOR PUTTING "UNCOMFORTABLE QUESTIONS" TO A RUSSIAN MAJOR FOLLOWING A LECTURE.

THE SECRET POLICE CRACKED DOWN, SAID DIE NEUE ZEITUNG, AFTER SUCH QUESTIONS AS THESE WENT UNANSWERED: WHERE ARE OUR SONS AND DAUGHTERS WHO WERE DRAGGED AWAY LAST YEAR? WHY DON'T WE GET COAL FOR HEATING AND WHERE DOES OUR COAL GO? WHY DOES THE FOOD SITUATION DETERIORIATE? WHERE DO THE TRANSPORTS OF CATTLE GO WHICH PASS THROUGH GUBEN DAILY TOWARD THE EAST? WHEN IS THE DISMANTLING (OF INDUSTRIES) GOING TO STOP? WHY ISN'T THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY PERMITTED IN THE EASTERN ZONE?

BW412PED

JUL

BERLIN, JULY 6-(AP)-THE AMERICAN-LICENSED GERMAN DAILY TAGESSPIEGEL'S PROPOSAL FOR A WEST GERMAN FEDERATED REPUBLIC DREW FIRE FROM BOTH THE LEFT AND THE RIGHT TODAY.

NEUE ZEIT, THE OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF THE RIGHTWING CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC UNION PARTY, SAID THE PROPOSAL MUST BE A RESULT OF THE JULY HEAT.

THE SOVIET-LICENSED BERLINER ZEITUNG, WHICH FOLLOWS THE LINE OF THE COMMUNIST-DOMINATED SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY, DECLARED PROPAGANDISTS FOR THE DISMEMBERMENT OF GERMANY WERE EXPLOITING THE DISAPPOINTMENT WHICH THE FAILURE OF THE THREE-POWER ECONOMIC CONFERENCE IN PARIS BROUGHT TO PART OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE.

THE TAGESSPIEGEL ADVANCED ITS PROPOSAL SATURDAY. IT SUGGESTED QUICI

30. 24- 10777

CONSIDERATION OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A GERMAN REPUBLIC IN THE ECONOMICALLY-MERGED BRITISH AND AMERICAN ZONES, WITH PROVISIONS THAT THE STATES OF THE OTHER ZONES, RUSSIAN AND FRENCH, COULD JOIN AT any TIME.

JA416PED

OSLO, NORWAY, JULY 6-(AP)-TRYGVE LIE, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS, ARRIVED BY PLANE TODAY FROM NEW YORK FOR A SHORT VACATION WITH HIS WIFE--HIS FIRST "PLANNED HOLIDAY" IN SEVEN YEARS.

JUL 1947

VV537PED

OPPONENTS OF THE "ECONOMIC ARTICLE" TERMED IT A THREAT TO FREE ENTERPRISE AND ARGUED THE FEDERAL SWISS GOVERNMENT WAS GROWING TOO POWERFUL AT THE EXPENSE OF COMMUNAL AND CANTON GOVERNMENT.

THE PENSION AND BENEFITS MEASURE, ENACTED BY AN 895,902 TO 234,308 VOTE, PROVIDES FOR SALARY CONTRIBUTIONS OF FOUR PERCENT BY EMPLOYERS AND TWO PERCENT BY EMPLOYES TO FINANCE THE PROGRAM.

WOMEN DO NOT VOTE IN SWITZERLAND.

WW630PED

NANKING, MONDAY, JULY 7-(AP)-TING MO-CHUN, CHIEF OF SECRET POLICE DURING THE WARTIME JAPANESE PUPPET REGIME, WAS EXECUTED BY A FIRING SQUAD SATURDAY FOR TREASON.

THE SUPREME COURT DENIED TING'S APPEAL FROM THE NANKING HIGH COURT'S SENTENCE OF LAST FEBRUARY 9. TING WAS CONVICTED OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE SLAYING OF GOVERNMENT UNDERGROUND OPERATORS DURING THE WAR.

JM1PCS NM

NANKING, JULY 6-(AP)-GEN. LIU PO-CHENG'S COMMUNIST FORCES, DRIVING INTO GOVERNMENT-HELD SECTIONS OF SHANTUNG PROVINCE FROM THE REAR, EXPANDED THEIR BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE YELLOW RIVER BY CAPTURING CHUANCHENG AND WERE MOVING ON YUNCHENG, 20 MILES TO THE NORTHEAST.

CHUANCHENG IS ABOUT 115 MILES SOUTHWEST OF THE PROVINCIAL CAPITAL OF TSINAN.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS, ON THE OTHER HAND, OCCUPIED TWO SMALL TOWNS IN THE NORTHERN SECTOR OF THE PEIPING-HANKOW RAILROAD.

DS253APS NM

WADA'S OFFICE WAS ATTEMPTING TO HOLD PRICES AND PRODUCTION COSTS AT NOT MORE THAN 65 TIMES THOSE OF THE BASE PERIOD OF 1934-36.

IN SOME INSTANCES, HOWEVER, PRODUCTION COSTS ALREADY ARE 200 TIMES THAT BASE, AND THE GOVERNMENT PROPOSES TO SUBSIDIZE INDUSTRIES WHICH ARE THUS HANDICAPPED. THIS SUBSIDY PROGRAM, IT WAS OFFICIALLY ESTIMATED, WILL COST THE GOVERNMENT 20,000,000,000 YEN (OFFICIALLY $400,000,000) THROUGH NEXT MARCH.

MH110SAPS

MANILA, Monday, July 7---The treason trial of Jorge B. Vargas, Mayor of Manila at time of Jap. occupation, and later Ambassador to Tokyo for the puppet republic under the Jap. occupation, is to be resumed in People's Court this afternoon.

In another division of the same court, Hilario Moncado, head of the Filipino Federation or America, was summoned to trial on 15 counts of treason during the Jap. occupation.

Counsel for Vargas, failing to obtain an indefinite postponement of his trial, now are contending that they cannot prepare a proper defense until documents supposedly taken by U.S. Army intelligence officers in June, 1945, are returned. They have filed suit to recover the papers from Lt. Col. Warren H. Hoover, executive officer of the assistant chief of staff, intelligence, of the Philippines-Ryukyus command.

JUL 1947

TOKYO, Monday, July 7----Girl finance ministry workers told their labor union chief "men have a barbershop here; why not a beauty parlor for us?"

The union leader asked the ministry section chief, who roared:

"Let those girls put permanent wave pots on their heads. It would take three hours. When would they work?"

In short, he said no -- which practically none of the girls is accepting as final.

MANILA, July 6---Task force 38 sailed from Manila today after a five-day courtesy visit.

The main force, commanded by Rear Ad. Samuel P. Ginder, with his flag aboard the carrier Antietam, will go to Guam and is due to call at Japanese ports in August.

A cruiser division commanded by Rear Admiral John Hazard Carson and including the Atlanta and Duluth, headed for California ports for personnel changes.

Carson disclosed that some 300 men aboard the Atlanta was under treatment for dysentery.

JERUSALEM, JULY 6-(AP)-THE STERN GANG, UNDERGROUND JEWISH RESISTANCE ORGANIZATION, WROTE TO THE UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PALESTINE TODAY PROTESTING THE ARREST OF TWO GIRLS WHILE TAKING STERN LITERATURE INTO THE COMMITTEE DELEGATES' LIVING QUARTERS.

COMMITTEE SOURCES SAID TWO 16-YEAR-OLD GIRLS WERE ARRESTED SATURDAY WHILE CARRYING TWO PARCELS OF PAMPHLETS INTO KADIMAH HOUSE WHERE THE COMMITTEEMEN ARE LIVING.

"WE COULD HAVE HOPED," THE COMMITTEE SOURCES QUOTED THE STERN LETTER AS SAYING, "THAT THE PLACE WHERE THE UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PALESTINE LIVES AND WORKS WOULD BE RECOGNIZED AS EXTRA-TERRITORIAL X X X AND THAT THE INITIALS 'U.N.O.' WOULD NOT SERVE AS A POLICE TRAP TO CATCH TWO YOUNG GIRLS."

2914PED

BATAVIA, JAVA, JULY 6-(AP)-AN INDONESIAN REPUBLICAN DELEGATION FROM JOGJAKARTA ARRIVED HERE TODAY AND PRESENTED TO THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT A NOTE WHICH AN INDONESIAN OFFICIAL SAID WAS "AN ACCEPTANCE OF THE REQUEST CONTAINED IN THE UNITED STATES AIDE MEMOIRE" OF JUNE 28.

JUL 1947

IN THIS MEMORANDUM THE U.S. URGED A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE INDONESIANS AND DUTCH IN SETTING UP THE UNITED STATES OF INDONESIA AND OFFERED TO DISCUSS ECONOMIC AID FOR INDONESIA.

DNGAED

THE ONE-TIME BALKAN PLAYBOY AND THE WOMAN, THE DAUGHTER OF A MONEY LENDER, FLED ROMANIA IN 1940 AFTER CAROL DECIDED HE WOULD NOT TAKE ORDERS FROM HITLER.

Rio add'x Bruce

SEVERAL MONTHS AGO, WHEN THE LOCAL PRESS REPORTED MME. LUPESCU WAS DYING, SHE ALLOWED HER PHOTOGRAPH TO BE TAKEN SO AS TO DISPROVE THE RUMORS.

THEIR INSISTENCE ON PRIVACY HAS GIVEN RISE TO FREQUENT MYSTERIOUS REPORTS ABOUT THEIR ACTIVITIES. BUT ACTUALLY THEY HAVE LIVED QUIETLY, ENJOYING LEISURELY GAMES OF BRIDGE, STROLLING ON THE COPACABANA BEACH, AND SITTING AT THEIR USUAL NIGHTCLUB TABLE--WHILING AWAY THE HOURS.

CESAR PROENCA, A CIVIL ENGINEER WHO ATTENDED THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY, SAID THE SERVICE LASTED ABOUT FIVE MINUTES AND THAT CAROLL REMAINED PERFECTLY COMPOSED DURING THAT TIME.

"DURING THE LEGAL ACT," PROENCA SAID, "ALL THE ATTENDANTS AND CAROL WORE DARK SUITS. NO PHYSICIAN ATTENDED THE CEREMONY. MME.LUPESCU, PERFECTLY CONSCIOUS, NODDED FROM HER BED TO ALL THE WITNESSES WHEN WE ENTERED THE ROOM.

"WHEN THE CEREMONY WAS OVER, KING CAROL SAID A FEW WORDS EXPRESSING THANKS FOR OUR PRESENCE. BEFORE I LEFT THE ROOM I WENT TO MME. LUPESCU'S BESIDE AND TALKED WITH HER FOR ABOUT A MINUTE. X X X HER VOICE WAS FIRM DESPITE HER PHYSICAL DISTRESS."

WW525PED

HAMILTON, BERMUDA, JULY 6-(AP)-NAMES OF SIX MEMBERS OF THE CREW OF THE ARMY C-54 PLANE, MISSING SINCE THURSDAY ON A FLIGHT FROM BERMUDA TO WEST PALM BEACH, FLA., WERE RELEASED TODAY BY COL. THOMAS D. FERGUSON, COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE BERMUDA BASE COMMAND.

COL. FERGUSON SAID AN INTENSE SEARCH FOR THE MISSING CRAFT WOULD CONTINUE. THOSE ABOARD WERE:

MAJ. RALPH B. WARD, PILOT AND OPERATIONS DIRECTOR AT KINDLEY FIELD BERMUDA BASE COMMAND, SON OF MR. AND MRS. B. WARD OF SOUTH UNION STREET, CONCORD, N.C. MAJ. WARD'S WIFE IS IN BERMUDA.

MAJ. CLYDE R. INMAN, CO-PILOT AND EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE BERMUDA BASE COMMAND, SON OF HOMER F. INMAN, CALDWELL, IDAHO, AND MRS. HILDA JOHNSON INMAN, 616 S. 16TH ST., BOISE, IDAHO. MAJ. INMAN'S WIFE AND SON ARE IN BERMUDA.

MAJ. JOHN R. SANDS, JR., NAVIGATOR. HIS WIFE IS IN BERMUDA AND HIS SISTER, MRS. KATHERINE SANDS MANRY, LIVES AT 770 ACOSTA ST., JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

STAFF SGT. ANDREW S. BAGOCUS, AERIAL ENGINEER, SON OF MR. AND MRS. TONY B. BAGOCUS OF TOWNSEND, WIS. HIS WIFE IS IN BERMUDA.

STAFF SGT. FRED E. FRICKS, ASSISTANT AERIAL ENGINEER, SON OF MRS. VINA P. FRICKS, 844 MCCALLIE AVE., CHATTANOOGA, TENN. HIS WIFE AND SON ARE IN BERMUDA.

STAFF SGT. ERNEST O. FEY, RADIO OPERATOR, SON OF MRS. MARGARET C. FEY, 626 S. CORTEZ ST., NEW ORLEANS. HIS WIFE IS IN BERMUDA.

FH431PED

WHITBY, ONT, JULY 6-(AP)-DR. JOHN R. MOTT OF NEW YORK, CO-RECIPIENT OF THE 1946 NOBEL PRIZE, SAID TODAY THAT CURRENT WORLD CONDITIONS AFFORDED RELIGIOUS MISSIONARIES NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR SERVICE IN ASSISTING RESIDENTS OF WAR-STRICKEN LANDS.

JUL 1947

"TO MY MIND," DR. MOTT TOLD THE SECOND SESSION OF THE CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL, "A MOST INSPIRING GROUND FOR HOPE IS THE FACT THAT ALL DOORS NOW ARE OPEN FOR THE FRIENDLY, CONSTRUCTIVE MINISTRY OF JESUS CHRIST."

"ATOMIC DISCOVERIES AND THE ALMOST UNBELIEVABLE DEVELOPMENTS IN THE REALM OF THE CLASHING OF PEOPLES AND THE DESTRUCTION OF LIFE LEND MOST ALARMINGLY TO THE CRITICAL AGE IN WHICH WE LIVE," HE SAID.

"THINK ALSO OF THE VAST MULTITUDES, EVEN SOME ENTIRE PEOPLES, WHO HAVE BEEN KEPT UNDER OPPRESSION AND EVEN SLAVERY. WHEN HAVE THERE BEEN SUCH NUMBERS OF DISLOCATED PEOPLES, DRIVEN FROM THEIR HOMES AND EVEN AT THIS LATE DAY UNABLE TO RETURN IN SAFETY?

"THE MILLIONS OF SHATTERED HOMES OF RICH AND POOR, INCLUDING ENTIRE VAST CITIES, WILL FOR MANY A YEAR BE A CRUEL REMINDER OF THIS TIME."

WJ703PED

30. 24- 10779

WASHINGTON,JULY 6-(AP)-SENATOR REVERCOMB (R-W.VA.) TODAY CRITICIZED THE "MARSHALL PLAN" AS A "NEW DEAL FOR THE COUNTRIES OF EUROPE" THAT MIGHT COST THE UNITED STATES FROM 18 TO 24 BILLION DOLLARS.

"YOU CANNOT BUY FRIENDSHIPS-YOU CANNOT BUY PEACE," THE WEST VIRGINIA REPUBLICAN SAID IN A SPEECH TRANSCRIBED FOR REBROADCAST LATER IN WEST VIRGINIA.

THE PLAN, ADVANCED BY SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL, CALLS FOR THE BUILDING UP OF AN INTEGRATED EUROPEAN ECONOMY ON A BASIS OF SELF-HELP PLUS U.S. FINANCIAL AID. IT HAS BEEN REJECTED BY RUSSIA.

REVERCOMB CONTENDED THAT THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES "HAS SUDDENLY CHANGED" FROM SUPPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO THE "NEW PLAN OF AMERICA TO GO IT ALONE".

"THE TIME HAS COME WHEN WE MUST SETTLE UPON A POLICY," HE SAID. "WE WANT TO AID OTHER COUNTRIES AND OTHER PEOPLE, BUT THAT HELP MUST BE WITHIN THE BOUNDS OF OUR QBILITY TO HELP WITHOUT INJURING OUR OWN STRENGTH, AND IT MUST BE UPON A BASIS OF HELP TO THOSE WHO DO NOT HOLD THE THREAT OF WAR FOR US".

REVERCOMB DISPUTED ARGUMENTS THAT THE UNITED NATIONS "WAS NOT READY TO TAKE OVER THE BURDEN OF PEACE-MAKING" OR THAT RUSSIA'S USE OF VETO POWER AGAINST U.N. ACTION COMPELLED THE NEW JULED STATES 1947 POLICY.

HE SAID THAT THE U.N. WAS ABLE TO FORCE "RUSSIA TO WITHDRAW HER FORCE FROM IRAN". HE PROPOSED:

"IF RUSSIA INDEED WAS GOING TO USE THE VETO WITHOUT REASON, THEN LET THOSE WHO STOOD AGAINST RUSSIA REPUDIATE HER AND ACT AGAINST HER. THEN THE UNITED STATES WOULD NOT STAND ALONE."

THE MARSHALL PLAN, REVERCOMB CONTINUED, "CALLS FOR APPROPRIATION AND EXPENDING OF VAST SUMS OF MONEY, NOT PARTICULARLY TO FEED PEOPLE IN NEED, NOT TO SHELTER THEM OR TO CLOTHE THEM, BUT TO SUSTAIN GOVERNMENTS".

THE SENATOR SAID CONGRESSIONAL SUPPORT OF THE MARSHALL PLAN WOULD REQUIRE "AS MUCH AS $6,000,000,000 A YEAR FOR THREE OR FOUR YEARS TO COME".

SUCH AN OUTLAY, HE SAID, "IS BOUND TO IMPOVERISH OUR PEOPLE AND DESTROY OUR NATURAL RESOURCES."

GG/VH204PED NM

WASHINGTON,JULY 6-(AP)-CAPT.TOM BROWN OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES PUBLIC RELATIONS STAFF SAID TODAY THAT THE AAF HAS DECIDED THERE IS "SOMETHING TO" ALL THESE FLYING SAUCER STORIES BUT IS COMPLETELY MYSTIFIED.

BROWN TOLD A REPORTER THE TALES OF FLAT ROUND OBJECTS ZIPPING THROUGH THE SKY ARE TOO WIDESPREAD TO BE GROUNDLESS. HE NOTED THAT A NUMBER OF COMPETENT AIRMEN AND OTHERS HAD REPORTED THEM.

BUT FOR 10 DAYS, HE DECLARED, THE AAF HAS BEEN CHECKING ON THE STORIES "AND WE STILL HAVEN'T THE SLIGHTEST IDEA WHAT THE THINGS CAN BE."

A NAVY OFFICIAL SAID IT HAD CHECKED, THROUGH ITS ORDNANCE BUREAU, ALL ITS FACILITIES TO DETERMINE WHETHER ANY WERE SENDING ALOFT OBJECTS THAT COULD ACCOUNT FOR THE STRANGE SIGHTS. THE ANSWERS WERE NEGATIVE.

WELL, COULD THEY BE COMING FROM OUTSIDE THIS COUNTRY? TURNING TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT, A REPORTER ASKED WHETHER ANYONE INSIDE OR OUTSIDE THAT AGENCY IS INVESTIGATING THE POSSIBILITY THE OBJECTS ORIGINATE WITH A FOREIGN POWER.

LINCOLN WHITE, STATE DEPARTMENT PRESS OFFICER, SAID HE DIDN'T KNOW OF ANY SUCH INQUIRY.

CAPT. BROWN SAID "WE DON'T BELIEVE ANYONE IN THIS COUNTRY, OR OUTSIDE THIS COUNTRY, HAS DEVELOPED A GUIDED MISSILE THAT WILL GO 1,200 MILES AN HOUR, AS SOME REPORTS HAVE INDICATED. 1947

"WE AREN'T ENGAGED IN ANY TESTS OR EXPERIMENTS THAT MIGHT EXPLAIN THIS MYSTERY AND WE DON'T KNOW OF ANYONE IN OR OUTSIDE THE GOVERNMENT WHO IS. OUR GUIDED MISSILE SCIENTISTS ARE AS PUSSLED AS WE ARE."

GG147PED

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 6-(AP)-DR.AUREL ACZEL, EDITOR OF A HUNGARIAN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER, TODAY EXPRESSED BELIEF THE FLYING SAUCERS REPORTED SEEN OVER THE NATION MERELY WERE MIRAGES--POSSIBLY CIRCULARLY DISTORTED SKY REFLECTIONS OF FLIGHTS OF REAL AIRPLANES MANY MILES AWAY.

A WORLD-WIDE TRAVELER, DR.ACZEL SAID:

"YEARS AGO I HAVE SEEN SIMILAR THINGS ON THE EGYPTIAN DESERT AND ON THE BUSZTA, OR THE HUNGARIAN PLAINS. AT SEA I HAVE ALSO SEEN MIRAGES OF SHIPS KNOWN TO BE A GREAT DISTANCE AWAY.

"FROM MY STUDIES AND OBSERVATIONS IN THE PAST I BELIEVE THESE DISCS ARE MIRAGES OF PLANES. IT IS TO BE REMEMBERED THAT DURING THE MONTHS OF JULY AND AUGUST, AND SOMETIMES EVEN IN JUNE, ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS ARE ESPECIALLY ADAPTABLE TO THE CREATION OF MIRAGES."

HENRY P.ADAMS, WEATHERMAN HERE, SAID SUCH A THING WAS NOT IMPOSSIBLE BUT HE HAD NEVER HEARD OF FLYING MIRAGES.

"MIRAGES ARE USUALLY FORMED CLOSE TO THE SURFACE OF THE EARTH AND NOT SEEN AT ANY PARTICULARLY HIGH ALTITUDE," ADAMS SAID.

JM833PED NM

DAYTON,O.,JULY 6-(AP)-OFFICIALS OF THE AIR MATERIEL COMMAND OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES AT WRIGHT FIELD DECLARED TONIGHT THEY HAD "NO REPUTABLE INFORMATION" REGARDING THE FLYING DISCS PHENOMENON WHICH HAS BEEN REPORTED IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

"WE FIND NOTHING OFFICIAL ON WHICH TO WORK," AUTHORITIES AT WRIGHT FIELD SAID. "THERE HAS BEEN NO REPUTABLE INFORMATION PROVIDED US. THE AIR MATERIEL COMMAND IS READY FOR ANY ACTION NECESSARY AND, WHEN WE ARE PROVIDED REPUTABLE INFORMATION, TO TAKE WHATEVER ACTION IS NECESSARY."

F1012PES NM

BY HOWARD W. BLAKESLEE

ASSOCIATED PRESS SCIENCE EDITOR (480)

NEW YORK, JULY 6-(AP)-CERTAIN LAWS OF HUMAN EYESIGHT WILL EXPLAIN MUCH OF WHAT HAS BEEN DESCRIBED ABOUT THE FLYING SAUCERS REPORTED FROM NEARLY ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

AT ANY DISTANCE WHICH IS CLOSE TO THE LIMIT OF HOW FAR A PERSON CAN SEE, ALL OBJECTS APPEAR ROUND OR NEARLY SO. THIS LAW OF SIGHT COVERS BOTH SMALL THINGS SEEN NEARBY AND LARGE ONES AT GREAT DISTANCES.

REGARDLESS OF SHAPE, THE OBJECT NEAR THE LIMIT OF SIGHT LOOKS ROUND. IF THE THING IS SILHOUETTED AGAINST A BRIGHT SKY, AS SOME OF THE FLYING SAUCERS HAVE BEEN REPORTED, THEN IT IS MORE LIKELY TO REVEAL ITS TRUE SHAPE.

IF THE THING IS SEEN BY REFLECTED LIGHT, AS IN MOST CASES REPORTED, IT IS ALMOST CERTAIN TO BE ROUND, AND IF THE REFLECTIONS ARE SUNLIGHT, THEN THE SIZES REPORTED ARE THOSE WHICH WOULD BE EXPECTED FROM DISTANT LIGHT REFLECTIONS.

THE ONE OUTSTANDING FACT ABOUT VIRTUALLY ALL THE SAUCERS IS THAT THEY HAD NO STRUCTURE - THEY SEEMED MERELY ROUND AND FLAT. THAT DESCRIPTION FITS EXACTLY WITH THE TRICKS THAT EYES PLAY. THIS TRICKINESS VARIES WITH DIFFERENCES IN WEATHER AND LIGHTING. 1947

THIS WRITER HAS SEEN FLYING SAUCERS OVER LONG ISLAND SOUND NEAR HIS HOME, NOT ONLY THIS YEAR BUT IN PREVIOUS YEARS. THEY WERE ROUND, BRIGHT AND MOVING FAST. BUT THEY WERE NO MYSTERY BECAUSE THEY WERE LIGHT REFLECTED FROM THE BODIES OF AIRPLANES THAT SOON IDENTIFIED THEMSELVES BY CHANGING COURSE AND COMING NEAR ENOUGH TO BE SEEN DISTINCTLY.

LAST WEEK THIS WRITER ALSO SAW ONE OVAL FLYING FORM WHICH FOR A MOMENT LOOKED EXACTLY LIKE THE PHOTOGRAPH OF THE OVAL OBJECT TAKEN BY YEOMAN FRANK RYMAN NORTH OF SEATTLE, WASH. THE LONG ISLAND OVAL CAME CLOSER AND TURNED INTO AN AIRPLANE.

PLANES AT GREAT DISTANCES TEND TO LOOK ROUND WHEN LIGHT IS REFLECTED FROM THEIR SIDES. MANY DESCRIPTIONS OF MOVEMENTS OF THE FLYING SAUCERS FIT WITH THE COMMON MANEUVERS OF AIRPLANES, SINGLY OR IN GROUPS. THEY FIT ALSO WITH WHAT BIRDS LOOK LIKE, FLYING AT A CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE. HOWEVER THE BIRD ILLUSION IS NOT VERY COMMON. SOME OF THE MANEUVERING REPORTED, WHICH TOOK SAUCERS OUT OF SIGHT AND BACK INTO SIGHT AGAIN RESEMBLES WHAT CAN BE SEEN WHILE WATCHING DISTANT AIRPLANES.

IT MAKES NO DIFFERENCE WHETHER PLANES ARE GUIDED, PILOTLESS OR ARE JET.
AT GREAT DISTANCES THEY ALL WOULD LOOK THE SAME.

THE ONE STRANGEST FACT IS THAT NO ONE HAS SEEN A FLYING SAUCER CLOSE UP. IN SO MANY EXPERIENCES AN OCCASIONAL CLOSEUP WOULD BE ALMOST INEVITABLE.

THERE IS NO EXPLANATION FOR REPORTED SPEEDS OF 1,000 OR MORE MILES AN HOUR. .35394', ALTHOUGH THEY GO MUCH FASTER THAN THAT, DO NOT EXPLAIN IT BECAUSE THE SAUCERS MOSTLY APPEARED IN DAYTIME AND THERE ARE NOT ENOUGH DAYLIGHT METEORS.

ICE CRYSTALS FORMING LITTLE ROUND CLOUDS HAVE BEEN SUGGESTED. BUT THESE FAIL TO FIT IN MOST CASES BECAUSE THE ICE CRYSTALS FORM AT ALTITUDES WHICH ARE HIGHER THAN MOST OF THE SAUCERS REPORTED.

NOTHING PUBLISHED IN SCIENCE OR ATOMIC STUDIES GIVES THE SLIGHTEST CLUE TO FLYING SAUCERS UNLESS THE OBJECTS ARE AIRCRAFT.

ONE SCIENTIST TODAY SAID THAT AT LEAST A LOT OF SAUCERS ARE EXPLAINED BY THE FORCE OF SUGGESTION WHICH CAUSES A PERSON TO SAY TO HIMSELF:

"OH, GEE, I SEE IT TOO."

W147PED

NEW YORK, JULY 6-(AP)-PRESIDENT JUAN D.PERON OF ARGENTINA SAID TODAY THE RESOURCES OF HIS COUNTRY WERE MOBILIZED TO AID THE WORLD IN ITS ASPIRATIONS FOR PEACE.

IN A RADIO BROADCAST TO THE UNITED STATES FROM BUENOS AIRES OVER THE FACILITIES OF THE MUTUAL BROADCASTING SYSTEM, HE SAID:

"IN THIS CRUCIAL HOUR FOR THE UNIVERSE, WHEN DISORDER AND CONFUSION STRIVE TO BECOME THE RULING SYSTEMS OF HUMAN RELATIONSHIPS, WE WISH ONCE MORE TO LEND OUR HELP, TO TRUST IN EVOLUTION, TO DEFEND SOCIAL JUSTICE.

"ONCE AGAIN WE SAY TO THE WORLD, FROM OUR CONTINENT AND FROM THE ARGENTINE FRONTIER, THAT WE WISH TO SEE PEACE, CONCORD AND WORK PREVAIL IN THEIR SOIL, SO THAT POSTERITY MAY UNDERSTAND THAT WE HAVE NOT REMAINED INDIFFERENT TO THE CLAIMS OF THE SUFFERING NATIONS OR TO THE CONSIDERATIONS OF THE EXISTING PROBLEMS OF THE WORLD."

PERON SAID THE RESOURCES OF ARGENTINA "HAVE BEEN ADDED TO THE WORLD PLANS OF ASSISTANCE, IN ORDER T ACHIEVE THE MORAL AND SPIRITUAL REHABILITATION OF EUROPE, AND TO FACILITATE THE MATERIAL AND ECONOMIC REHABILITATION OF ALL SUFFERING NATIONS."

WW512PED

NIGHT LEAD ZIONISTS

NEW YORK, JULY 5-(AP)-THE ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA TONIGHT VOTED "UNQUALIFIED REPUDIATION AND UNRESERVED CONDEMNATION" OF ACTS OF VIOLENCE OF "DISSIDENT GROUPS" IN PALESTINE. JUL

THE ZIONISTS' 50TH ANNUAL CONVENTION, ATTENDED BY MORE THAN 1,800 DELEGATES, ADOPTED A RESOLUTION CONDEMNING THE "ANARCHIC ACTIVITY OF THESE DISSIDENT GROUPS." 10

PROPOSALS BY A NUMBER OF DELEGATES TO DEFINE "THE DISSIDENT GROUPS BY NAME" WERE REJECTED.

THE RESOLUTION AFFIRMED THE ORGANIZATION'S SUPPORT OF THE JEWISH AGENCY, AND THE HAGANA AS "ITS ONLY LEGITIMATE DEFENSE FORCE."

THE CONVENTION PROPOSED THAT THE JEWISH AGENCY RECEIVE "FULL AUTHORITY" TO HANDLE "THE UNRESTRICTED IMMIGRATION OF JEWS INTO PALESTINE AND THEIR RESETTLEMENT IN TOWN AND COUNTRY."

ANOTHER RESOLUTION URGED THAT THE UNITED STATES MAKE "A MATTER OF RECORD BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS ITS TRADITIONAL POLICY THAT PALESTINE SHALL BE RECONSTITUTED A JEWISH COMMONWEALTH."

THE RESOLUTION DEALING WITH RESISTANCE IN PALESTINE WAS HOTLY DEBATED ON THE FLOOR, BUT AS FINALLY ADOPTED IT RETAINED THE WORDING PRESENTED BY THE CONVENTION'S POLITICAL COMMITTEE.

AN AMEMDMENT TO NAME THE "DISSIDENT" GROUPS, PRESENTED BY HAROLD GOLDENBERG, OF MINNEAPOLIS, WAS DEFEATEED AFTER DR.EMANUEL NEUMANN, NEW YORK, NEWLY-ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE ZOA, SAID THE RESOLUTION DID NOT EQUIVOCATE AND WAS A CLEAR STATEMENT OF POLICY WHICH THE ZOA COULD PRESENT TO THE WORLD. OTHER SPEAKERS, INCLUDING LOUIS LIPSKY, A FORMER ZOA PRESIDENT, HAD PLEADED FOR "CLARITY" IN THE WORDING.

THE PRESENT POLICY OF THE MANDATORY POWER (GREAT BRITAIN) "IS DEVOID OF ALL LEGAL OR MORAL VALIDITY," THE RESOLUTION DECLARED, AND ADDED THAT THE ZOA "EXTENDS TO THE YISHUV (THE JEWISH COMMUNITY) AND THE HAGANA, ITS ONLY LEGITIMATE DEFENSE FORCE, THE PROMISE OF ITS FULL SUPPORT IN THEIR DETERMINED STRUGGLE TO PROTECT THE VITAL INTERESTS OF THE JEWISH PEOPLE AND ITS INALIENABLE RIGHTS, INCLUDING THE RIGHT TO IMMIGRATION, SETTLEMENT AND SELF-DEFENSE."

THE RESOLUTION CONTINUED:

"THE CONVENTION ALSO REAFFIRMS WITH EQUAL VIGOR THE POSITION TAKEN BY THE ZIONIT CONGRESS IN UNQUALIFIED REPUDIATION AND UNRESERVED CONDEMNATION OF THOSE ACTS OF VIOLENCE COMMITTED BY DISSIDENT GROUPS WITHIN THE YISHUV, IN DEFIANCE OF THE POLICIES LAID DOWN BY THE RESPONSIBLE

JEWISH AUTHORITIES IN PALESTINE. IT IS OUR CONVICTION THAT THE FUNDAMENTAL CAUSE OF SUCH ACTS IS THE MOOD OF DESPERATION GROWING OUT OF THE CRUEL, BRUTAL AND OPPRESSIVE ACTS OF THE MANDATORY GOVERNMENT.

"WE JOIN WITH ALL RESPONSIBLE ELEMENTS IN THE ZIONIST MOVEMENT IN CALLING UPON THEM (THE DISSIDENT GROUPS) TO DESIST, AND WE CALL UPON THE ZIONISTS IN AMERICA TO WITHHOLD MORAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FROM ANY PERSONS OR GROUPS IN THIS COUNTRY ACTING OR PURPORTING TO ACT ON THEIR BEHALF."

THE RESOLUTION WHICH ASKED FOR JEWISH AGENCY CONTROL OF IMMIGRATION INTO PALESTINE DECLARED GREAT BRITAIN "HAS NO MORAL OR LEGAL RIGHT TO CONTINUE ITS CONTROL AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE COUNTRY."

IT SAID THAT "IN VIEW OF THE TRAGIC FAILURE TO THE MANDATORY TO FACILITATE JEWISH IMMIGRATION INTO PALESTINE AND TO SPEED THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY, THE FULL AUTHORITY SHALL BE VESTED IN THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE TO ORGANIZE AND DIRECT THE UNRESTRICTED IMMIGRATION OF JEWS INTO PALESTINE AND THEIR RESETTLEMENT IN TOWN AND COUNTRY, AND TO PROMOTE THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF PALESTINE IN THE INTEREST OF ITS PRESENT AND FUTURE POPULATION."

THE RESOLUTION DIRECTED TOWARD THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SAID "NO DOUBT SHOULD EXIST ANY ANY QUARTER AS TO THE CLEAR INTENTION OF THIS GOVERNMENT TO HONOR ANY OF ITS INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS, AND WE ARE CONVINCED THAT A GRIEVOUS HARM MAY RESULT NOT ONLY TO ZIONISM BUT TO THE WHOLE STRUCTURE OF WORLD PEACE BUILT ON THE FAITH OF NATIONS UNLESS THE U.S. WITH DISPATCH MAKES A MATTER OF RECORD BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS ITS TRADITIONAL POLICY."

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JUL 1947

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Czechs Accept Paris Aid-Parley Bid, Prague Hears

1947 JUL

Paris, July 7 (AP)—Semi-official circles in Prague said today that Czechoslovakia, a member of the Slavic bloc, had decided to accept an invitation to the Paris conference on the Marshall proposal despite Soviet rejection of the implementation plans.

The decisions, the informants said, was taken by the Government in Prague on the eve of the delayed departure to Moscow of Communist Premier Klement Gottwald and Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk.

Poland, also within the Russian sphere, is still studying the invitation to the Paris conference, opening Saturday, a Foreign Ministry spokesman in Warsaw said. He added that Poland was "very interested in plans for the reconstruction of Europe."

Six Accept Already

The French Foreign Ministry announced that six nations had already officially accepted the British-French invitation to the conference, and that similar notes were expected from eight other countries.

The six acceptances were from Belgium, Italy, Portugal, Eire, Greece and Turkey.

Acceptances "in principle" have been received unofficially from Holland, Luxembourg, Austria, Denmark, Iceland, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

French quarters said that thus far only one nation, Finland, had given a provisional negative reply, and that this was "for political and geographical reasons."

Czechoslovakia, touchstone of the Slav bloc's attitude, reserved her decision on the Marshall proposal as a Czechoslovak delegation continued conferences in Moscow.

British Map Program

The Italian Communists, meanwhile, approved Italy's participation with a set of conditions which may suggest a precedent for nations in the Russian orbit.

Earlier the National Council of the French Socialist party adopted resolutions expressing confidence in Socialist Premier Paul Ramadier's Government, recommending an anti-inflation policy and approving in principle the Marshall program.

In London, a British Foreign Office spokesman indicated the British would go to the Paris conference, opening next Saturday, with a detailed plan for co-ordinating the economies of European countries. Another authoritative source said this plan was being drafted in consultation with French and United States experts.

Conditions Listed

Italian Communist Leader Palmiro Togliatti, regarded as the party's ablest spokesman in the west, gave Italy's participation conditional approval in a speech yesterday at Turin.

Togliatti said American aid would be useful to European and Italian reconstruction if the nations in the plan did not form a political bloc against Soviet Russia, if they did not divide Europe into two blocs, if there was no political intervention in internal affairs and if it did not lead to economic subordination.

Observers quickly decided these might well be the conditions on which nations dominated by a Communist party would participate.

"Black Bread And Freedom"

Foreign Minister Georges Bidault and Communist Leader Maurice Thorez accentuated French political divisions on the Marshall program.

Speaking at Chalon-sur-Saône, Bidault, leader of the Popular Republican movement, declared: "France has a great role to play on our continent to permit American aid to be effective. . . . She will march with those who wish to remake Europe in peace."

Thorez, addressing a rally at Brest, called the Marshall proposal a threat to French independence. He said: "We will never agree to sell our consciences for coal or wheat. We prefer to eat black bread and remain free."

Meanwhile, reaction began to crystallize in the so-called "rebel groups" of Britain's dominant Labor party. It ranged from qualified approval on the part of R. H. S. Crossman to qualified antagonism by Konni Zilliacus, two leaders of the year-long revolt within the party against Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin's foreign policies.

Both said Britain's best international line would be to continue writin gtrade agreements with the countries of eastern Europe.

Crossman asserted it was "nonsense" to suggest that Europe and the world had been finally divided into eastern and western groups by Russia's decision to stay out of the July 12 Paris talks.

"For Britain, the middle way between America and Russia is still open," he wrote in the *Sunday Pictorial*.

"Truman Doctrine" Seen

Zilliacus said that, applied to all Europe through the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, the Marshall program stood a chance. But now, he added, the program "amounts to nothing more than the Truman doctrine in the West."

The French Socialist motion indorsing the Marshall plan expressed regret over the failure of the recent three-power talks in Paris and voiced hope that Soviet Russia would nevertheless see fit to attend the July 12 conference.

Approved unanimously, the motion said it was the Council's opinion that "the states of the old Continent should, in the interest of their own people, seize the unique opportunity offered to them by the Marshall plan and agree among themselves on European reconstruction."

It expressed thanks to the American people and Government for "whatever would be done to help Europe while respecting the complete independence of its [Europe's] nations."

The vote on the motion came at 6.45 A.M., after an all-night session of the Council during which Ramadier asserted that the Marshall plan offered "the only way" to save Europe and urged his nation to take a leading role in the Continent's reconstruction.

"This is the only way to organize the economy of Europe," he declared. "We must take the lead, together with England, in European reconstruction."

The motion expressing confidence in Ramadier's non-Communist Government was carried by a vote of 2,576 to 2,058, with 127 abstaining.

CZECHS REPORTED DECIDING TO JOIN PARIS CONFERENCE

Action Is Taken Prior to Moscow Journey by Prague Leaders.

JUL 1947

Prague, July 7 (A. P.).—The Czecho-Slovak Government decided in a closed session today to accept an invitation to the Paris conference on the Marshall proposal, despite Soviet rejection, semi-official circles said.

The decision was taken on the eve of the delayed departure to Moscow of Communist Premier Klement Gottwald and Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk—without waiting for results of their talks with Russian Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov, the informants said.

Representative Named.

The Czecho-Slovak Ambassador in Paris, Jindrich Nosak, has been named representative for the Paris conference, opening Saturday, bcause the meeting will begin too son for Masaryk to reach Paris on his return from Moscow, it was added, but Masaryk will take over when he can.

[Nosak denied in Paris earlier today a report that Czecho-Slovakia had "provisionally" accepted and also denied that he had been named as delegate.]

Czecho-Slovakia's official radio steered a middle course in its comments on action on the invitation.

3 RED SATELLITES SHUN AID PARLEY

Romania, Poland, Yugoslavia Seen Aloof; Czechs May Attend.

DYNAN

PARIS, Tuesday, July 8—(AP) A Moscow radio broadcast heard in London early today said Romania, Poland and Yugoslavia would not take part in the British-French sponsored conference on the Marshall aid-to-Europe proposal which opens Saturday.

The Moscow broadcast, if confirmed officially, would spike optimism felt here that Czechoslovakia's acceptance was a possible indication that "eastern," as well as "western," European nations would be present at the meeting.

No Official Statement

However, there has been no official statement that Romania, Poland and Yugoslavia, as well as any other country in the Soviet sphere of influence, would decline to participate in the Paris meeting.

An Associated Press dispatch from Prague quoted semi-official circles as saying the decision for Czech participation had been reached at a closed session of the government.

The Moscow radio, quoting a Bucharest dispatch from the Soviet news agency Tass, said flatly the Romanian government had decided not to participate in the April 12 parley.

A Tass dispatch from Paris, the radio said, stated Yugoslavia and Poland would not take part and added the dispatch "pointed out that Poland and Yugoslavia would gladly accept credits from the United States and would accurately fulfill equitable terms of credit, but they prefer to have relations directly with creditors if possible and without intermediaries."

Replies Awaited

The French Foreign Ministry said last night it had decided to wait until replies had been received from all 22 invited nations, before making any further announcements of acceptances.

Earlier, the ministry said six nations had accepted formally, and eight others were expected to do so soon. The six are Belgium, Italy, Portugal, Eire, Greece and Turkey. Acceptances "in principle" have been received unofficially from Holland, Luxembourg, Austria, Denmark, Iceland, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland, the ministry added. Reports from the Hague said Holland definitely had accepted.

Russia refused last week, at the three-power conference here, to participate in a British-French plan to implement the Marshall program. However, British and French sources said they still had not given up hope that the Soviets would attend Saturday's conference.

These hopes appeared slim, however, in view of a new Soviet attack against Britain and France, delivered in Geneva today by Valerian Zorin, Russian delegate to the United Nations-sponsored economic commission for Europe.

Zorin told a tense session of the conference that Britain and France planned to dominate the economy of Europe "behind the back of the Soviet Union." He added that Russia could not participate in what he called "an erroneous and wrong policy quite evidently aimed at interference in the internal affairs of European countries."

Reports from various European capitals indicated that the Marshall plan had posed a political dilemma, particularly for those governments which are Communist-dominated.

30. 24- 10783

This was the picture:

Poland—A Foreign Ministry spokesman said his government was 'very interested" in the conference and would decide soon whether to attend.

Hungary—A Reliable Hungarian source said some members of the government had drafted a note asking the Allied Control Commission for permission to accept the invitation and that the Cabinet would consider the draft tomorrow.

Yugoslavia — Premier Marshal Tito was reported conferring in the summer capital of Bled with his lieutenants. Informed circles predicted a joint Yugoslav-Albanian answer.

Romania—The government was said to be inclined to reject the invitation but might reconsider if Poland and Czechoslovakia decided to participate.

Austria—The Cabinet was expected to accept the invitation tomorrow, despite Communist opposition.

Italy—The government began working on the Italian approach to the conference. The Communists gave Italy's participation a conditional indorsement.

Finland—The Cabinet met to discuss whether Finland should accept. French sources in Paris said Finland had given a "provisional" negative reply "for political and geographic reasons."

[Turkey, in announcing its acceptance, said Numan Menemencioglu, Ambassador to France and former Foreign Minister, will be chief delegate, The United Press reported. The decision of Belgium and the Netherlands to attend was reached jointly at an intergovernmental meeting at The Hague.]

A British Foreeign Office spokesman indicated in London that his government would present at the conference a detailed plan for coordinating the economies of European countries. Another authoritative London source said the plan was being drafted in consultation with French and American experts.

American sources said this could be interpreted as meaning only that the British were keeping American experts informed of progress, since these experts were not available for consultation until the co-ordinated European program had begun to take shape.

British Girls Seek End Of Fraternization Ban

London, July 7 (AP)—A 30-year-old British girl launched a campaign today to break down Britain's non-fraternization rule that keeps fiancées from marrying their German prisoners-of-war sweethearts.

The British press reported Miss Edna Diment had invited twenty girls who want to marry German prisoners to join in fighting the ban. She also announced plans to petition Lord Pakenham—the administrator for the British occupation zone of Germany—and to appeal to Queen Elizabeth if all else failed.

This latest campaign against the two-year-old prohibition came one day before the House of Commons was due to hear a member's appeal on behalf of Werner Vetter, a German prisoner of war who wants to marry Olive Reynolds, the mother of his child.

Vetter is now serving a twelve-month sentence for improperly associating with Miss Reynolds.

Entire R.A.F. Squadron To Fly to U. S. for Tour

LONDON, July 7 (AP).—The first trans-Atlantic crossing by a complete British bomber squadron will be made by Royal Air Force planes in a good-will tour of the United States and Canada starting July 22.

Sixteen Lincoln aircraft, all the bombers of Squadron 617, will start in formation from Binbrook, in Lincolnshire. The first hop will be 2,000 miles for Gander, Newfoundland.

The squadron is expected to reach Washington July 28, and arrangements are being made for it to take part with American planes in an air show over New York. Then the British planes will make flights to Detroit, Salina, Kan.; Sacramento and Los Angeles, Calif.; Fort Worth, Tex., and Montgomery, Ala.

British Committee Set Up For Economic Planning

LONDON, July 7 (AP).—The government named today a fifteen-man economic planning committee—representing industry, labor and government departments—to tighten "co-operation and consultation" for Britain's own recovery as Europe moves toward self-help under the Marshall proposal.

Deputy Prime Minister Herbert Morrison announced formation of the new advisory group to the House of Commons today, after disclosing last week the government had begun work on a "three to five year" recovery plan.

Its primary task, he said, will be "to advise the government on the best use of our economic resources, both for realization of long-term planning and for immediate measures against our difficulties."

Unionist Proposes Closer Russ Ties

Rothesay, Scotland, July 7 (AP)—A call for closer British co-operation with "the Soviet Union and other peace-loving nations" was issued today by Will Lawther, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, to delegates representing 600,000 miners at the union's annual conference.

Lawther welcomed at the same time what he called a "new outlook" by the United States, saying:

"It might be that the Americans are now realizing that the world is their domain—not for aggressive or, in modern times, imperialistic purposes, but for goodwill."

But he condemned talk of a "contain-communism" program and declared that British workers would never support an atomic war against Russia such as he said some "sadists" and "warmongers" in the United States are advocating.

Inverchapel Liked Best In America: The Young

Southampton, England, July 7 (AP)—Lord Inverchapel, British Ambassador to the United States, who arrived today for a two-months' leave, said British-American relations are "better than ever."

British journalists asked him what he liked best about America.

The Ambassador replied:

"The people, especially the young people."

'New Bomb Can Wipe Out Paris'

Paris, July 7 (AP)—The newspaper *L'Intransigeant* quoted French military circles today as saying a new American atomic bomb "capable of destroying Paris or Moscow" by blasting a hole 2,700 feet deep and 11 miles wide had been tested in New Mexico.

The newspaper said its sources for the information were "Paris military and political circles which received restricted information, of this nature.

[Robert M. Hutchins, chancellor of the University of Chicago, where the atom bomb was pioneered, and president of the Committee to Frame a World Constitution, said recently that "American science and technology have produced a stock pile of new and improved bombs large enough, according to usually conservative sources, to destroy every large city on the earth." His statement was published June 18 in the *Common Cause*, monthly periodical of the Committee for a World Charter.]

L'Intransigeant said the new bomb, in a test, destroyed a facsimile of a large city, complete with reinforced-concrete buildings, built especially for the trial.

Technical details are not available, the article continued, but it said the tests had consumed 14,000 tons of silver, or "two and a half years of the world's production."

'SUPER-BOMB' IS DENIED

American Commission Scouts Paris Report of Atomic Weapon

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—The United States Atomic Energy Commission described today as "nonsense and preposterous" a report of a new atomic bomb capable of blasting a crater eleven miles wide, carried by l'Intransigeant of Paris.

Socialists Back Ramadier, Vote Approval Of Aid

Paris, July 7 (AP)—The national council of the French Socialist party gave a vote of confidence today to Socialist Premier Paul Ramadier's coalition Cabinet and approved the principle of the Marshall aid-Europe plan.

The motion of confidence was carried, 2,576 to 2,058, with 127 abstaining. However, the party threatened to withdraw from the Government unless immediate steps were taken to halt inflation.

The steps demanded were reduction of the budget through reorganization of administrative agencies, tax reform, and cuts of military credits; issuance of reconstruction loans; reduction of the number of bank notes in circulation, and harmonization between prices and salaries.

Ousted Cabinet Aid Back in Paris

Paris, July 7 (A. P.).—Gen. Edgard de Larminat, Gen. de Gaulle's wartime Chief of Staff, whom the Cabinet last week relieved of his post as Inspector General of Colonies, arrived at Orly Airfield today after being recalled in the middle of a tour of the Cameroons. He was removed by the Cabinet at the same meeting at which the "Black Maquis" plot to overthrow the Republic was discussed.

A Cabinet spokesman would neither confirm nor deny reports that the general would be questioned in connection with the investigation.

SPAIN ROLLS UP HUGE VOTE FOR FRANCO REGIME

Confirms Chief of State in Office by Unexpectedly Heavy Poll.

MAJORITY IS 10 TO 1 IN FAVOR

First Election in Eleven Years Is Held on Succession Law—Boycotted by Opposition.

Madrid, July 7 (A. P.).—Unofficial returns indicated today that the Spanish voters ratified yesterday by a margin of 10 to 1 the law confirming Generalissimo Franco as Chief of State and giving him the right to propose his own successor, who may be either king or regent.

Results tabulated by the Associated Press from 12,018 out of 21,242 polling places showed 5,684,904 affirmative votes to 350,477 opposed and 195,855 blank. About 16,185,000 persons were eligible to vote in the elections—the first to be held in Spain in eleven years. An official announcement of the outcome was expected later in the day. Meanwhile Government comment was limited to a statement by the Minister of the Interior Blas Perez that the succession law had been approved by an overwhelming majority.

The security police said that the voting was in general orderly and that one accidental death at a polling place in a Galician town constituted the only casualty.

Franco had permitted no organized campaign by the opposition, which was expected to register its strength by staying away from the polling places or by casting blank ballots. It appeared, however, that the calculations of many prognosticators who had foreseen a comparatively light vote were upset. In Bilbao, steelmaking and heavy machinery center, where a May Day strike saw 40,000 workers leave their jobs in defiance of a Government strike ban, this was especially true. Bilbao is a stronghold of the Basque Nationalists,, and the Basque Government in Exile had called for a boycott of the referendum, yet of 136,979 registered voters a total of 118,717 cast ballots, and 102,871 voted "yes."

In Madrid and throughout the rest of the nation there were long waiting lines in front of polling places when the balloting began, but the voting was fast and few had to wait long. So far as could be observed, the voting was secret and free. Many of those who voted against the succession law had no hesitancy in saying so.

The ballots gave the voters a simple "yes" or "no" choice on the decree Franco sent to the Cortes (Parliament) last March on the eve of Spain's "victory day"—eighth anniversary of Franco's taking up the reins of Government.

In addition to confirming Franco's position as Chief of State, the law declares that Spain is still a monarchy and gives Franco the right to propose his own successor at any time he desires. It also provides for a Council of the Kingdom to advise the Chief of State on the succession. It stipulates that in the event of the Chief of State's death or incapacity a Council of Regency would rule until the Council of the Kingdom could designate a successor, who would then have to receive approval of two-thirds of the Cortes. With such approval, he would become king or—in the event no person of royal blood was qualified—regent.

VOTE OF 12 TO 1 BACKS FRANCO

Figures Announced On "Law Of Succession" Election

Madrid, July 7 (AP)—The Spanish Government announced tonight that the proposed Franco "law of succession" has been approved by a better than 12-to-1 majority in Sunday's referendum.

The announcement said provisional returns showed 12,628,983 votes for the measure, 643,501 against, 295,208 blank ballots and 25,689 nullified votes.

An earlier tabulation by the Associated Press of returns from 16,240 out of 32,656 voting places gave 7,822,917 for the measure, 462,656 against, and 241,598 blank.

Campaign Banned

The opposition was prohibited from campaigning against the measure, which confirms Generalissimo Francisco Franco as Chief of State for life and empowers him to name a king or regent to succeed him.

Blas Perez Gonzalez, Interior Minister, referred to the vote as "the clamorous triumph of the referendum" and said he never had witnessed a 'more sincere" election.

The Ministry said a total of 14,054,426 of Spain's 16,185,000 electors cast ballots. The total vote, it pointed out, exceeded the combined "yes," "no" and "blank" figures issued by the Ministry because voting officials in some small towns had not yet delivered their "yes" and "no" figures.

89.8 Per Cent In Favor

The Ministry added that 89.8 per cent of the votes cast were favorable to Franco as chief of state and the law of succession.

A Ministry official made a particular effort to isue figures for areas where the greatest opposition to the law of succession was expected.

Barcelona turned in 541,621 yes votes, 93,213 no and 49,950 blanks, he said; Bilbao, 102,371 yes; 11,344 no, and 4,296 blank; and Navarre province, 232,489 yes; 3,233 no, and 13,225 blank.

Calls Election Mockery

Washington, July 7 (AP)—The Spanish Republican Government in exile today termed the referendum held in Spain yesterday "a fraud which . . . makes a mockery of universal democracy and supplants the sovereignty of the Spanish nation."

That view was communicated to the State Department by representatives of the anti-Franco organization.

Later Juan Meana, Washington agent for the exile group, told a news conference that "because we have faith in the upright moral sense of civilized peoples, we are sure that other governments will not be guilty of the complicity of silence or indifference."

Says People Would Fight

"We know that the Spanish feel the enormity of the insult and are ready to fight with redoubled energy for their freedom and for their honor an an independent and sovereign nation," Meana said.

Maime Viravitalles, director of the Spanish information office of New York, also spoke at the news conference.

The two exile government agents gave reporters what they termed a copy of an order of the national Spanish security police which reached their hands through underground sources. The document directed that those arrested for acts against the security of the state be punished rigorously and that there be "no prisoners unless there were present suspicious witnesses . . . which could lead to such publicity which could be used against us by our enemies."

RUSS CLAIM STIRS CLASH IN U.N. UNIT

Britain Denies Domination Charge In Economic Parley

Geneva, Switzerland, July 7 (AP). British and Russian delegates clashed angrily today in the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, after Russia accused Britain and France of scheming to dominate European economy "behind the back of the Soviet Union."

Valerian Zorin, Soviet delegate, declared that Britain and France had withheld information from Russia about the Marshall aid-Europe plan, and had not placed their cards on the table at the recent three-power economic conference in Paris.

Reply By McNeil

Britain's Sir Hector McNeil answered quickly what he described as Zorin's "calculated and baseless charges which insulted the United Kingdom and tired the commission."

"France and Britain cannot accept without response Mr. Zorin's offensive remarks," McNeil declared.

Zorin, referring to British-French proposals to implement the Marshall program, said Russia could not participate "in such an erroneous and wrong policy . . . quite evidently aimed at interference in the internal affairs of European countries."

He declared that Britain and France should have "considered it their duty" to inform Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister, at the three-power conference last week, about all details of the Marshall plan.

Termed Only Natural

"However, this was not done," he continued. "It was only natural that the Soviet delegation suggested asking the United States to what extent European countries could depend on United States help . . . and to what extent the European countries could be sure the Congress of the United States would approve the measures taken by the United States Government."

McNeil, the British Minister of State, said no relevant information had been withheld from Molotov, and that it was "ridiculous to ask assurances that Congress should ratify the proposed American help to Europe."

"Only Congress can answer that question," McNeil said.

Denies Any Deceit

McNeil admitted that Britain had made errors in the past, and said he did not object to being criticized.

"But I will not listen if anyone charges us with dishonesty and deceit," he asserted.

The Briton said he did not "complain" about the Russian decision not to participate in the French-British plan to implement the Marshall program, but added:

"What I complain of is the attempt to explain away their decision with unwarranted allegations of dishonest practices."

Andre Philip of France echoed McNeil's assertion that no secret understanding existed between Britain and France at the Paris conference.

U.N. Economic Unit To Hear Belgian Views

Geneva, July 7 (AP)—The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe agreed without a vote today to hear Belgium's views on economic relations with Germany after the Slavic bloc had given up efforts to delay discussion of the German problem here.

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Yugoslavia to Quit I. L. O

Says Labor Organziation Does Not Reflect Economic, Social Trends

GENEVA, July 7 (AP).—Edward J. Phelan, director general of the International Labor Office, announced today that Yugoslavia had given notice of her intention to withdraw from the organization.

He told a plenary session of the conference that Yugoslavia was withdrawing on the ground that, "in the opinion of the Yugoslav government, the constitutional provision and the structure of the international labor organization has become incompatible with the economic and social conditions in the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia and do not reflect the general trend of development in those fields in the post-war world."

War Is Not Near, Russian Asserts

Berlin, July 7 (AP)—*Taegliche Rundschau*, official Russian newspaper, reported today that an official of the Soviet Military Administration told a German audience at Eisenach in the Russian occupation zone that "a new war in the near future is impossible."

The official, a Lieutenant Colonel Nasarov, made the statement in an address before a convention of the rightist, German Liberal Democratic party, the paper said. Warning Germans not to take any stock in war rumors, Nasarov was reported to have said:

"The peoples of the world don't want a war. Rumors about a new war spreading through Germany only seek to sow dissension between the Allied powers."

Nasarov's warning against war rumors was the second given Germans in less than a month by Russian officials. On June 10, a Russian Colonel Warskin told a meeting of the same party at Weimar that Germans should "drop this common practice of talking about a new war" and devote their efforts "energetically to reconstruction."

CLERGYMEN ASSAIL REICH WAR BRIDES

Berlin, July 7 (A. P.).—Two American clergymen—a Methodist bishop and a Jewish rabbi—are convinced after talks with United States Army chaplains that marriages between American soldiers and German girls in the occupied Reich should be banned.

Dr. Fred Pierce Corson, Methodist bishop of Philadelphia, and Rabbi James G. Heller of the Isaac M. Wise Temple at Cincinnati, here with a group of American church as guests of the War Department expressed their views to newsmen.

Dr. Corson said that frauleins often used G. I.'s to gain entrance to the United States and asserted that soldiers should be returned to America for a "cooling off" period before sending for their German fiancees. Rabbi Heller declared that German girls—indoctrinated with Nazism—were a potential political menace and should not be permitted to enter America "without years of fumigation."

Since the lifting of the Army ban on marriages between G. I.'s and German girls last December, several thousand such unions have taken place.

7 Uazis to Be Jailed in Berlin

BERLIN, July 7 (AP).—Brigadier General Cornelius Ryan, said today preparations had been completed for the transfer of Rudolf Hess and six other convicted Nazi war criminals from Nuernberg to Spandau Prison in Berlin.

"For security and safety reasons," General Ryan told a news conference, "there will be no advance publicity when they come in. We particularly don't want any demonstrations by the Germans."

The sprawling, red-brick Spandau Prison, in the British sector of Berlin, has been ready since mid-December to receive Hess, Walther Funk and Erich Raeder, who were sentenced last October to life terms; Baldur von Schirach and Albert Speer, sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment; Constantin von Neurath, sentenced to fifteen years, and Karl Doenitz, sentenced to ten years.

Disagreement among the four powers on how the seven prisoners should be handled and fed and where they should be kept in solitary confinement led to the delay in their transfer. The Allied Control Authority finally resolved the differences, which were mainly between the Russians and French, who wanted the Nazi leaders held in virtual solitary confinement, and the Americans and British, who wanted the normal German penal code to apply.

The Allied Kommandatura (military governing body for Berlin) was instructed to work out a plan under which the convicted men will be held in isolated cells but allowed to eat and attend religious services together and talk to one another when they obtain the warden's permission.

REFUGEES' SAFETY STRESSED BY CLAY

Munich, July 7 (A. P.).—Gen. Lucius D. Clay told 200 rabbis today that the United States Army would remain in Germany to protect refugee Jews "just as long as the Jews are here."

The American commander in Germany spoke to the second annual congress of rabbis from the American and British zones. He said there was no immediate solution of the problem facing the Jews wanting to migrate to Palestine, but that statesmen of the world "are searching for a solution."

"I wish I could promise you a solution soon, but that I cannot do," Clay said. "In this period of waiting you have an opportunity to restore your peace of mind, to prepare your people in skilled trades and in discipline of the mind and body for the tasks ahead when a solution is reached."

Rabbi Samuel A. Snieg, chairman of the Congress, expressed gratitude of the Jewish people for the armies of liberation.

Rabbi Samuel A. Snieg, chairman of the congress, expressed the gratitude of the Jewish people for the armies of liberation, and asserted that any lessening of good relations was the fault of "propaganda by the German people."

Ask Manchuria Germans' Return

HAMBURG, Germany, July 7 (AP).—The Hamburg Parliament has appealed to the American government for help in obtaining the return of 162 Germans from Hsinking and Dairen, Manchuria, Dr. Weising, of the Hamburg Chamber of Trade, said today.

German Cameras For U. S.

Minden, Germany, July 7 (AP)—Contracts have been signed for the supply of German cameras to the United States (contract value $152,840) and Belgium (contract value $20,672), the British Military Government has announced.

Austria Scans Parley Bid

Vienna, July 7 (AP)—Government sources said today that the Austrian Cabinet had been summoned to meet tomorrow to consider an invitation to participate in the July 12 conference in Paris on the Marshall plan to aid Europe.

It was generally believed that Austria would accept the invitation, extended by Britain and France, although the Communists were expected to offer strong opposition.

Reich Trial Witness Tries Prison Suicide

Nuernberg, Germany, July 7 (AP). A former SS major, Weidemar Klingelhoefer, tore open his arteries with a safetypin yesterday in the Nuernberg prison where he is being held as a war-crimes witness. A fellow prisoner saw the suicide attempt and notified guards.

Klingelhoefer's condition was described today as "not serious." He will testify at the trial of eighteen SS leaders accused of directing the murder of more than 1,000,000 persons in Eastern Europe.

Reds in U. S. Zone Curry Favor With Small Nazis

FRANKFURT AM MAIN, July 7 (AP).—In an apparent attempt to win the support of thousands of small Nazis, the German Communist part today urged all party members to quit jobs they hold with de-Nazification boards in the State of Hesse in the American occupation zone.

Leo Bauer, Communist leader in the Hesse Legislature, told a party rally tonight tha the Communist party coudl take no responsibility for "injustices" whereby, he asserted, "the big Nazis are freed and the small ones are hanged."

The Communist party action came as the "Frankfurter Neue Presse" reported that all parties in the Hesse Legislature, including the conservative Christian Social union, had resolved to seek a relaxation of the American zone's strict de-Nazification laws.

21 B-29s Fly to Germany

Largest Flight to Cross Atlantic Is on Training Mission

FRANKFURT, AM MAIN, July 7 (AP).—The United States Army Air Forces said today the largest flight of B-29 Superfortresses ever to cross the Atlantic had arrived unheralded in Germany Saturday.

Twenty-one arrived at Giebelstadt Airport, fifty miles southeast of Frankfurt. Six others were said to have been delayed en route.

The flight was described as a "routine training mission" of crews of the 97th Bomb Group from the Smoky Hill Airfield, Salina, Kan. The mission, it was said, was designed to familiarize crews with the problems of long-range overwater flights.

Russians Find Mass Graves

WARSAW, July 7 (AP).—A Soviet commission investigating German war crimes reported today it had found mass graves containing the bodies of 70,000 Russian prisoners of war at the village of Ostrow Mazowiecki, near Warsaw.

Soviets Assail Bevin For 'Splitting Europe'

Moscow, July 7 (AP)—The Soviet press and radio accused British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin today of seeking—on instructions from Washington—to split Europe into two camps in connection with the Marshall proposal for continental reconstruction. GILMORE

A dispatch from London to Tass, official Soviet news agency, said this alleged move had the "unconditional support" of French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault.

This "American decoy" in the form of aid excites some British and French leaders to "obedience," the dispatch said. It added, however, that on the whole these sources were not particularly pleased over the Paris conference scheduled to begin Saturday and already were predicting failure.

Failure Predicted

The Soviet weekly *New Times* predicted failure of the proposals of United States Secretary of State Marshall and questioned whether there would be any help for Europe.

"American help, if there is any, in fact, is conditioned on the unconditional fulfillment of orders of the 'steering committee,'" the publication said.

[The British and French have proposed the establishment of a steering committee to determine the needs of European countries and how best these states can help themselves. The Russians have contended that such a plan would invade the sovereignty of European nations.]

Eden Also Accused

The attack on Bevin by the Soviet press was one of the most severe he ever has received. Anthony Eden, former British Foreign Secretary, was accused of participating in a campaign "hostile to the Soviet Union." This campaign, Tass declared, was being carried on by a large sector of the British press and the London radio.

Tass accused the British press of distorting the Soviet position at the three-power Paris conference, which ended in failure last week, as well as failing to publish Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov's statement or the Soviet proposal of June 30. The British press, Tass said, was trying to "make it easier for Bevin" to carry out his policy.

"Opposing Camps"

"Of course," Tass commented, "not only the [pro-Labor London] *Daily Herald* but Conservative papers are helping the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs conduct his plan of splitting Europe into two opposing camps—all according to instructions from over the ocean."

The dispatch added that such British satellites as Greece and Portugal "follow this road with eagerness."

TRADE AGREEMENT SEEN

Briton Hopeful on Progress of Moscow Negotiations

MOSCOW, July 7 (AP) — An authoritative British source said today that recent developments in negotiations between British and Russian trade missions gave him reason to hope that a trade agreement might be signed. The British mission that planned to leave Moscow later this week has now postponed its departure because of the developments, he said.

Indian Accuses Ben-Gurion Of Evasiveness

United Nations weighs plan to fix atomic activity quotas in original treaty. [Page 3.]

Jerusalem, July 7 (AP)—Sir Abdur Rahman of India accused David Ben-Gurion, chairman of the Jewish Agency, today of "deliberately evading questions" in a series of sharp exchanges before the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine. EL DAVIDSON

Ben-Gurion had asserted that Jews in Palestine had "no conflict with the Arabs," but rather that "international forces" were blocking their efforts to "regain" control of the country.

It was after the Indian representative on the United Nations committee asked Ben-Gurion about the possible need for force to apply a United Nations decision that Rahman accused him of evasion.

Fears Long Investigation

"If you persist in these types of answers, we shall be here another two months," Rahman told Ben-Gurion.

Justice Emil Sandstroem, chairman of the commission, posed questions about relations between the Jewish Agency and the Hagana underground organization and asked Ben-Gurion if Hagana was armed.

"I hope so," Ben-Gurion replied.

He said relations between the Jewish Agency and Hagana were "the same as between the agency and the Jewish people of Palestine."

Says They Can Meet Them

I do not know Hagana's strength, but if you would like to meet them, I'm sure they'll give you the information," he said. "I don't know for certain, however, whether they are a legal organization."

Rahman and Ben-Gurion again were in controversy when the Indian declared "there is no mandatory provision for a Jewish majority in Palestine." Ben-Gurion disagreed, and the two began reading to each other clauses from articles in the mandate.

"Wait a minute, wait a minute," Ben-Gurion told the Indian dele-

[Continued On Page 3, Column 5]

gate. "Here is a clause that settles the matter."

Authenticity Challenged

Rahman questioned the authenticity of the document to which Ben-Gurion referred, and the Jewish leader hesitantly began to answer:

"Well, I think"——

"All I want you to do is to answer my question," Rahman interposed heatedly.

Soon afterward when Jorg Garcia Granados, of Guatemala, asked

Ben-Gurion about the legality of land laws restricting land sales in the Holy Land, Ben-Gurion offered to produce legal counsel to answer.

"We are here to form our own opinions and not to listen to lawyers," Rahman said, slamming the table.

Ben-Gurion, first of the Jewish Agency leaders to be recalled before the committee for interrogation on previous testimony, made the statement when Sandstroem asked him whether conflict between the Jews and Arabs was not the "underlying cause of the trouble in Palestine."

"Two years ago," Ben-Guiron asserted, "the Jewish Agency rejected a British Labor party suggestion that the Arabs be encouraged to move out of Palestine to make room for the Jews. We say no Arabs should be moved. They would deny us the right to live in our home, but that is not conflict, because we do not deny them the right to live here."

Suggests U.N. Supervision

Ben-Guiron told the committee that the Jewish Agency proposed a Jewish state under United Nations supervision "for a period of time to allow certain material phases of work to be done."

"This," he said, "includes irrigation of both Jewish and Arab territory by the Jewish Agency, with Arabs helping if they choose. It also entails resettlement of approximately 1,000,000 Jews in Palestine in the next few years. When these things are accomplished, the United Nations must declare an independent state in Palestine that will have a majority of Jews but in which the Jews have no more privileges than the others."

"But what do you think will be the reaction of the Arabs to your proposal?" Sandstroem asked.

"I cannot answer," Ben-Gurion replied. "I regret very much that there are no Arabs here to answer."

Grandos, addressing Ben-Gurion said: "I've heard much about the likelihood of violence if the Jews are given a favorable decision and would like to know if the Jews can defend themselves."

"We want to be left alone with the Arabs," Ben-Gurion replied. "We will go to them and ask to sit down and find a solution to our mutual problems. If the answer is no and they threaten us with violence, we shall take care of ourselves. I believe the Arabs and Jews can live in peace."

Apprised later of Ben-Gurion's remarks, Emile Ghoury, a member of the Arab Higher Executive Committee, commented:

"We agree with Mr. Ben-Gurion that the British must leave Palestine. Then we shall ask Jews to live with us. If they refuse, those who wish to leave may do so and those who stay may adapt themselves to our Government. It is up to the Arabs to decide the fate of Palestine."

Promises Minority Guarantee

Ghoury added that Jews who elect to "live with us in Arab Palestine will, of course, have all guarantees granted to minorities everywhere. We shall not resort to force unless we are forced to do so to defend our Government. And the future will decide whether we defend it or be conquered."

Among other Jewish leaders expected to be recalled for questioning was Eliezer Kaplan, Jewish Agency representative, who asserted yesterday that the resources of the Holy Land could accommodate "thrice . . . its present population."

Kaplan defended as "practical" before the committee the agency's plan for the absorption of a million Jews in the Holy Land within the next ten years.

Kaplan said Jewish immigration had "given great impetus to the economic progress of the country as a whole, to benefit all its inhabitants," and declared that "means can be found to finance" the additional immigrants.

Exploitation Charged

Another agency member—Dr. Fritz Bernstein, head of the trade and economic section of the Jewish Agency, told the committee that Britain "by her control of our dollars and imports . . . has in fact been exploiting Jewish Palestine on a very large scale."

Some violence was reported in Palestine over the week end.

In Tel Aviv, police said ten armed Jews stole $3,000 worth of precision cutting tools from a salesroom, which authorities speculated might be used in an underground munitions plant.

North of Tel Aviv, in the village of Nathanya, authorities arrested two Jews accused of passing counterfeit half-pound ($2) notes, but when the pair was being taken to headquarters three armed Jews attacked the patrol and all five escaped.

Police reported that Arabs attacked the Jewish village of Kfar Uria, northwest of Jerusalem, but were driven away by residents before any casualties resulted.

Meanwhile, in Haifa 1,500 Palestine Arab leaders adopted a resolution to excommunicate any Arab selling land to Jews.

UN BOARD RAPS BEN-GURION ON HOLY LAND DATA

JERUSALEM, July 7 — (AP) David Ben-Gurion, chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, was accused today by the head of the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine with attempting to soft pedal the Jewish-Arab conflict in presenting the Jewish case to the UN group.

Ben-Gurion denied the charge and asserted the Jews were prepared to "take care of ourselves" if attempts to iron out differences with the Arabs failed.

Ben-Gurion Accused

The statements were made during a spirited cross-examination of Ben-Gurion by members of the U.N. committee who have been listening to Jewish demands for creation of a Jewish state in Palestine. One committee member accused Ben-Gurion of "deliberately evading" replies to questions.

Justice Emil Sandstroem of Sweden, chairman of the U.N. committee, put this statement to Ben-Gurion:

"You, Mr. Ben-Gurion, have put the conflict between the Jews and Arabs in the background. There are, however, certain indications that such a conflict is the underlying cause of the trouble in Palestine."

Ben-Gurion replied "We cannot agree." He said the Jews have "no conflict with the Arabs," and asserted that the Jewish Agency had rejected a suggestion two years ago from the British labor party that the Arabs be encouraged to move out of Palestine.

Guatemala's delegate, Jorg Garcia Granados, told Ben-Gurion, "I've heard much about the likelihood of violence if the Jews are given a favorable decision, and I would like to know if the Jews can defend themselves."

"We want to be left alone with the Arabs," Ben-Gurion replied. "We will go to them and ask to sit down and find a solution to our mutual problems. If the answer is no, and they threaten us with violence, we shall take care of ourselves. I believe the Arabs and Jews can live in peace."

Arabs Give Stand

The Arabs are boycotting the committee hearings, but Emil Khouri, member of the Arab Higher Executive Committee, told of Ben-Gurion's statement, said the Arabs agree with him "that the British must leave Palestine. Then we shall ask the Jews to live with us. If they refuse, those who wish to leave may do so, and those who stay may adapt themselves to our government. It is up to the Arabs to decide the fate of Palestine."

Khouri declared the Arabs "shall not resort to force unless we are compelled to do so to defend our government. And the future will decide whether we shall defend it or be conquered."

The council will resume hearings tomorrow.

Jerusalem, July 7 (AP)—An official source said six armed men, believed to be Arabs, attempted to raid a Jewish jewelry store today in Haifa and wounded two persons. The bandits pushed customers to the rear and demanded keys to the safe. Some customers managed to escape and sounded the alarm, causing the robbers to drive away, shooting.

Full-Scale War On China Reds Faces Delay

By John Roderick

Peiping, July 7 (AP)—Immediate results are not likely from the Government's total mobilization order in its fight against Chinese Communists.

Judging from observations in a recent ten-day trip through North China and Manchuria—including the Szepingkai battlefield—by this correspondent, it appears evident that mobilization on even the most elementary scale can have little direct effect for at least another four months.

This estimate is on the conservative side. It is based on the amount of time required to place newly trained soldiers into battle and their effectiveness under fire.

5,000,000 Armed

The Government six months ago had some 5,000,000 men under arms, many equipped with the most modern American-supplied weapons. Yet it has failed to halt Communist military operations.

Any attempt to rush recruits through a basic training program in a few weeks would amount to mass suicide as the Szepingkai battle proved. There one half of a Government division was made up of recruits, some of whom had only a single week of training. Most of these men are dead.

Chinese I talked to at random on this trip generally wanted the civil war to end. They blamed both the Communists and the Nanking Government for its continuation. They thought peace talks would be the only way to bring about a settlement.

These persons were ordinary Chinese; some were minor Government officials.

"Fight Or Die" Plea

Shanghai, July 7 (AP)—China today commemorated the tenth anniversary of the outbreak of war with Japan, and grimly considered Chiang Kai-shek's "Fight or Die" challenge to his nation in its growing civil war with Chinese Communists.

The fighting in Manchuria was reported quiescent, after the recent bloody loss and recapture of Szepingkai by Government troops but, in Shantung province, Communists were expanding bridgeheads across the Yellow River.

Addressing his people by radio on the eve of the anniversary, Generalissimo Chiang told the Chinese they can either:

"Remain aloof from the present struggle and watch the nation die, or realize the Communist imperialistic ambitions and join in the war effort to defeat them."

No "Fervor" Noted

Victory over Japan is meaningless, he said, unless the Government recovers Manchuria from the Communists and assures the integrity of all Chinese territory.

Pro-Government newspapers have supported the Government's new total mobilization order, but there have been no outward signs here of any great surge of patriotic fervor among the people.

Far from the battlefield there seems to be little elation over Nationalist victories, little depression over Nationalist reverses.

Because of the war's very evident effect on taxes, conscription and inflation, the oft-voiced wish for peace is as great in China today as it ever was during the war against Japan.

Fighting "Spasmodic"

Yet the wish has brought neither the hope nor the expectation of peace, most observers agree. The people seem resigned, bitterly but patiently, to the dark prospect of long drawn-out civil strife.

Chinese dispatches today showed only spasdomic fighting.

The Government garrison at the coal-mining center of Piepiao, 160 miles northeast of the Jehol provincial capital of Chengteh, was forced to evacuate under Communist pressure, Nanking press reports said.

Chiang Forces Report Gains

Shanghai, July 7 (AP)—Chinese Government dispatches reported today that the Peiping-Paoting railway again had been cleared of Communists as in conclusive civil-war battles continued on the tenth anniversary of the Japanese attack on China.

The 90-mile stretch of railway is to be repaired and in operating condition again in a week, officials said. A section of the main north-south Peiping-Hankow route, it has been a constant target of hit-skip Communist raids.

Communists Take Peipiao

In the northern province of Jehol, Government forces were pushed out of Peipiao, 160 miles northeast of Chengteh, by Communist pressure. In Shantung and elsewhere, spasmodic conflict continued.

Manchurian fighting appeared to have subsided after the recent battle of Szepingkai, where each side said the other had suffered staggering losses.

The Japanese war anniversary was marked by a nation-wide radio address last night by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, who said the nation must conquer the Communists or die.

Public Is Apathetic

Except for communities actually in the path of battle, the public reaction appeared apathetic. Shanghai residents displayed neither great elation over reports of Government successes nor depression over reverses.

John Roderick, Associated Press correspondent back in Peiping after a tour of Manchurian battlefields, reported that "it appears evident (the new) mobilization on even the most elementary scale can have little effect on the present fortunes of war for at least another four months."

CHINA GETS ENGINES

Shanghai, July 7 (A. P.).—The biggest shipment of railroad locomotives ever to reach Shanghai is being unloaded from the Norwegian ship Beljeanne, which put into port on Friday with 100 locomotives and tenders brought here from Weehawken, N. J.

When assembled, the forty-eight-ton engines will be distributed along China's war-ravaged railroad network, as a part of an UNRRA program to rehabilitate the transportation system. The big locomotives were specially designed to meet Chinese requirements. They were built by the Baldwin and Lima locomotive works, and include such appliances as automatic stokers.

Altogether, including the current shipment, 147 locomotives have thus far been imported—the largest single item in the UNRRA's $530,000,000 program of aid to China.

RUSSIANS TO GO HOME

Most in Shanghai Sign to Return, Upsetting Forecasts

SHANGHAI, July 7 (AP)—Russian residents turned out in large numbers today to register for repatriation.

Shanghai's quota of 2,000 families to be returned to Russia by the end of 1947 was filled in a day and a half. The rush continued. Brisk sign-ups were also reported from Peiping, Tientsin and Tsingtao, which have a combined quota of 1,000 families.

No official figures have been released but approximately 7,000 persons, the majority of Shanghai's Russian community, signified they wanted to go home. Foreign observers had expected a light response.

Japanese Unions Protest New Pay-Price Program

TOKYO, July 7 (AP).—Japanese union leaders complained today that the government's new wage-price program did not guarantee workers even a minimum standard of living.

About 22,000 workers here and at Osaka held what were billed as "cabinet encouragement" meetings. But union officials, who have been advocating a standard wage of 2,600 yen ($52) monthly, expressed dissatisfaction with the 1,800 yen ($36) average wage established by Premier Tetsu Katayama's coalition cabinet Saturday. The previous average was about 1,600 yet.

Along with boosting the wage level slightly, the government tripled prices of such necessities as coal and rice, but they still will be as little as one-fifth of the black market rates. A government spokesman said the price adjustments were designed to cut the average living cost of 1,800 yen a month by putting more commodities into legitimate channels and to crack the black market.

New Jap Governors Demand 'State Rights'

Tokyo July 7 (AP)—Newly elected prefectural governors, meeting for the first time with the Katayama Cabinet, told the Government today to cease interfering in the affairs of Japan's 46 prefectures.

The governors accused national officials of "ever-increasing interference in provincial autonomy, which is guaranteed under the new constitution."

Rest Ordered For Katayama

Tokyo, July 7 (AP)—Premier Tetsu Katayama has been advised by his physician to stay home for a week and rest. He has what Tokyo newspapers described as a "nervous lump" over his left eyebrow, the result of overwork and nervousness.

Korean Student, 20, To Study in Princeton

Seoul, July 7 (A. P.).—In Gun Han, 20-year-old student at Chosen Theological Seminary, is going to enter Westminster Choir College at Princeton, N. J., on a four-year scholarship. Awarded after Chaplain Capt. Jesse W. Myers of Baltimore, Md., written Westminster's president, Dr. J. F. Williamson, in the youth's behalf. American soldiers subscribed $700 to pay the student's passage to the United States. He will return to Korea after graduation.

Airmail for British in Kure

KURE, Japan, July 7 (AP).—Airmail from the United Kingdom is now bein greceived twice weekly by British occupation personnel. It is flown here by Royal Air Force Sunderlands via Hong Kong.

Soldiers Die In Truck Crash

Kure, Japan, July 7 (AP)—British occupation forces headquarters announced that two Indian soldiers were killed when their truck overturned near Okayama, 75 miles east of here, June 29. They were Havildar Fazal Alam, of Abbot Tabad, northwest frontier province, and Naik Hakam Din, of Thumh village, Poonch state.

U. S. Scientists Reach Japan

TOKYO, July 7 (AP).—Four American scientists have arrived to study causes of Japanese B-encephalitis, known as "sleeping sickness." They are Doctors William McDowell Hammon, of the Hooper Foundation and the University of California; Gordon Meiklejohn, University of California; J. Casals, Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research, and Don M. Rees, University of Utah.

JAP ATROCITIES BARED AT TRIAL

GUAM, July 7—(AP) Blindfolds were removed from two American prisoners on Truk just before Japanese navy men stabbed them to death with bayonets and spears in 1944. A Japanese medical corpsman testified today.

Nineteen Japanese are on trial before a U. S. commissioner on charges of killing ten unidentified Americans in a series of "medical experiments." Two were stabbed to death in an asserted attempt to determine the most efficient method of killing. The other eight men died of overlong applications of tourniquets, bacterial injections, dynamiting and throttling.

Today's witness, Masayoshi Takahashi, former petty officer, identified ten of the defendants as participants in the stabbings. He said the principal defendant, former Capt. Hiroshi Iwanami, made a speech berating the Americans for the bombing of Truk, then had their blindfolds removed and ordered the stabbings to begin.

The witness said he never had seen a live American before but was positive the victims were Americans because he was impressed by their large size, white skin and brown hair.

NAMES YANKS' KILLERS

Guam, July 7 (A. P.).—Petty Officer Second Class Masayoshi Takahashi, testifying at the trial of nineteen Japanese charged with murdering ten American prisoners in 1944, glibly recited the names of ten fellow Japanese Navy men today as those who stabbed two of the prisoners with bamboo spears or bayonets.

Takahashi told the American military court that he saw Lieut.-Commander Hidehiro Kamikawa truss the two prisoners for execution. Then the Japanese hospital commandant, Capt. Hiroshi Iwanami, made a speech berating the Americans for the bombing of Truk, Takahashi added, and commanded that the prisoners be removed. The command to bayonet the two Americans passed from Iwanami to Lieut. Tetsuo Oishi to Ensign Kensaburo Yoshizawa, the witness said. All three are defendants.

Iwanami later summoned him, Takahashi related, and ordered him to "say nothing about this incident."

New Dutch-Indonesian Threat

Batavia, Java, July 7 (AP)—The Indonesian Republican Cabinet met hurriedly today in Jogjakarta and was reported considering drastic revision of its latest note to the Netherlands which informed sources said was so unfavorable that renewed warfare was a threat.

Indonesian Premier Amir Sjarifoeddin said in a radio address that the republic could not accept the Dutch demand for a joint Netherlands-Indonesian gendarmerie in republican areas. He appealed to Indonesians to remain "calm, united and on the alert."

The Cabinet convened shortly after Deputy Prime Ministers Setiadjit and A. K. Gano arrived in a special Dutch plane.

Dutch sources said H. J. Van Mook, Netherlands East Indies Governor General, told Setiadjit that the Indonesian note was unacceptable. Setiadjit appealed for a plane in which to return to the Republican capital to attempt to wrest further concession from the Cabinet which would prevent further military action.

Open Fighting Postponed

The Dutch had postponed open fighting last month after receipt of a United States "aide memoire" urging a peaceful settling of differences.

Qualified Dutch sources said the situation was deteriorating. The official Netherlands Government's response to the Republican note of Sunday has not arrived from The Hague. These informants predicted military action, perhaps within four days, unless the Indonesians promptly accept the full Dutch plan for an interim national government with Dutch-Indonesian police within the Republican areas.

"The crisis is almost but not quite as serious as when the United States aide memoire arrived," one of these sources said. "It is somewhat better because The Hague may decide to try a little longer, since the Republican Government is new."

The Indonesian Army said in a communiqué that two companies clashed with the Dutch three days last week near Soerabaja, in east Java.

A Dutch warship supported by two motor craft was said to have exchanged shots with Republican coastal positions Thursday at Ketapang in east Java.

Another Dutch vessel, supported by aircraft and a motorship, was declared to have fired into Indonesian positions along the east Java coast line at two points Thursday.

War Seems Imminent In Indonesia

Batavia, Java, July 7 (AP)—Premier Amir Sjarifoeddin announced today his Indonesian republic cabinet would reject Dutch demands for a joint Netherlands-Indonesian gendarmerie to police republican areas, and urged his followers to remain "calm, united and alert."

Qualified Dutch sources here said prior to the announcement that such rejection would lead inevitably to war. They added that the Dutch army might strike—possibly within four days—unless the Indonesians accepted fully the Netherlands plan for the gendarmerie and other aspects of an interim national government.

Situation Admitted Grave

Sjarifoeddin, speaking over the Indonesian radio station at the republican capital of Jogjakarta, acknowledged that the situation was "grave." He expressed the hope, however, that the Dutch would show "full understanding" of the Indonesian internal situation.

This was interpreted here as a bid for the Dutch to give ground on their demands for the joint gendarmerie—a point on which neither the republic nor the Netherlands has been willing to compromise.

The Premier said that Hubertus J. Van Mook, Dutch governor general of the Netherlands East Indies, was dissastisfied with an Indonesian note dispatched Sunday to The Hague.

Sovereignty Admitted

This note, Sjarifoeddin said, emphasized his desire to reach a peaceful settlement with the Netherlands. He aded that the republic also was willing to accept Netherlands, sovereignty over all of Indonesia pending the establishment of an independent United States of Indonesia on January 1, 1949, but insisted that this sovereignty not be used to hamper the republic's administrative functions within its own territory.

Sjarifoeddin spoke at the conclusion of a four-hour session of his Cabinet, called hurriedly into session after Deputy Premiers A. K. Gani and Dr. Setiadjit arrived in Jogjakarta in a Dutch plane, following conferences with Netherlands officials here.

Crisis Held Serious

Informed Dutch sources said Van Mook had told the Indonesian emissaries this morning that the note dispatched Sunday was, in his personal opinion, flatly unacceptable.

One Dutch source said the present "crisis is almost but not quite as serious as when the United States *aide memoire* arrived." This memorandum of June 28 urged a peaceful settlement of the dispute, and offered to discuss economic aid for Indonesia.

Moslems May Win 2 Indian Provinces

New Delhi, July 7 (A. P.).—Observers predicted today a Moslem sweep in Assam and the Northwest Frontier Province, where referendums are being held on whether to join Moslem Pakistan or Hindustan.

Meanwhile, Mohandas K. Gandhi, spiritual leader of the Congress party, called on party members to abstain from voting in the Northwest Frontier Province and warned that "every son and daughter of India is preparing for war on a common plea of defense."

India Curbs Remittances To Sterling Area Nations

NEW DELHI, July 7 (AP).—The government of India announced tonight a prohibition against transfers of large remittances of capital to sterling area countries and also limited private remittances to $1,000 a month. Both rulings are effective tomorrow.

The finance department's announcement said the government found it necessary to limit remittances to those required for definite trade payments and personal remittances of moderate amounts "in order to obviate the possibility of large remittances of capital from India to sterling area countries pending negotiations of an interim agreement."

Argentina Asks Peace Drive by Nations of West

Peron Proposal Followed by Plan for Joint Action by Americas and Vatican

BUENOS AIRES, July 7 (AP).—Argentina followed up President Juan D. Peron's Sunday plea for world peace with a proposal today that the nation's of the Western Hemisphere and the Holy See offer "necessary co-operation, so the desires of the peoples of the world can be satisfied." In his broadcast address, Mr. Peron pledged that the resources of Argentina would be used to aid war-torn countries.

The proposal, termed a "doctrine of internal and external peace," was contained in a letter to the Foreign Ministers of the American nations from the Argentine Foreign Minister, Juan Bramulgia.

It asked the nations of the Western Hemisphere to indorse a three-point plan for peace: to urge the nations of the world to realize that only through peace can human happiness be attained; accept the thesis that tranquillity is based upon respect of human rights; to support ideals of judicial equality, obligatory arbitration, and economic co-operation in order to bring permanent peace.

Mr. Bramulgia asked that the Americas, "1, adhere firmly to these pacifistic principles; 2, act jointly with the Holy See before the other peoples of the world in order to solicit their adherence to these pacifistic principles and offer them necessary economic co-operation so that the desires of the people of the world can be satisfied; 3, pledge yourselves to proclaim and discuss these aims theoretically and generally, with other governments and before assemblies, conventions, Congresses and international meetings."

ARGENTINA OFFERS DOCTRINE OF PEACE

Buenos Aires, July 7 (A. P.).—Argentina proposed to the Western Hemisphere nations and the Holy See today a "doctrine of internal and external peace" based on President Juan Peron's broadcast Sunday pledging Argentina's resources to war-torn countries.

The proposal, made in a letter by Foreign Minister Juan Bramuglia to the foreign ministers of American nations and the Vatican Secretariat of State, exhorted republics of the hemisphere to "offer necessary co-operation so desires of the people of the world can be satisfied."

The letter propounded the "doctrine of external peace" as a plan to urge all nations that only through peace can human happiness be attained; that transqillity is based on respect for human rights, and that juridicial equality obligatory arbitration, and economic co-operation are ideals for permanent peace.

American nations were urged to act jointly with the Holy See in adhering to pacifistic principles.

PRESIDENT URGES U. S. ADMIT DP'S

Appeals to Congress to Help Solve 'This Tragic Problem.'

WASHINGTON, July 7—(AP) President Truman appealed to Congress today to help solve "this tragic problem" of displaced persons in Europe and let "a substantial number" of them immigrate to America.

His appeal, the latest of a series, was in the form of a message to a Congress trying to wind up its affairs. Chances for action this session were considered slight.

Mr. Truman named no specific number to be let in, nor did he specify the form of legislation he wanted.

Hearing on Bill Tomorrow

A bill by Rep. Stratton (R-Ill) to admit 100,000 displaced persons annually for four years is in a House judiciary subcommittee and hearings will be resumed on it Wednesday.

However, a House Republican leader said three weeks ago there is no chance of congressional approval this year. Also, Senator Revercomb (R-W.Va) has been critical of the proposal and he heads the senate judiciary subcommittee which would handle the legislation.

Mr. Truman based his appeal on humanitarian grounds and on the argument the displaced persons would make good citizens. He said these people, most of them in displaced persons camps in the western zones of Germany and Austria and in Italy, "are people who oppose totalitarian rule."

"Because they are not Communists and are opposed to Communism," his message said, "they have stanchly resisted all efforts to induce them to return to Communist-controlled areas.

"Most of the individuals in the displaced persons centers already have strong roots in this country—by kinship, religion or national origin.

"Their occupational background clearly indicates that they can quickly become useful members of our American communities."

Million Seeking New Homes

Mr. Truman said there are close to 1,000,000 displaced persons still in the centers "who are unwilling by reason of political opinion and fear of persecution to return to the areas where they once had homes. The great majority come from the northern Baltic areas, Poland, the Russian Ukraine and Yugoslavia."

Truman Pleads for Admission Of Large Number of D. P.'s

President Declares in Message to Congress That They Are Not Communists and Will Meet U. S. Immigration Standards.

Washington, July 7 (A. P.).—President Truman today asked Congress to admit to the United States as immigrants a substantial number of Europe's displaced persons. In a message, Mr. Truman said that "special legislation limited to this particular emergency" would be necessary if the United States is to share in offering an opportunity for a new life to these people.

The President said that Congress would be dealing "solely with an emergency problem growing out of the war—the disposition of a specific group of individuals, victims of war who have come into the hands of our own and the other Allies' armies of occupation in Europe."

Since the end of the war, Mr. Truman said, the armies of occupation have been able to return to their homes some 7,000,000 people. "But there still remain in the western zones of Germany and Austria and in Italy close to a million survivors who are unwilling by reason of political opinion and fear of persecution to return to the areas where they once had homes," he added. "The great majority come from the northern Baltic areas, Poland, the Russian Ukraine and Yugoslavia."

Foes of Communists.

Emphasizing that he was not proposing any general revision of our immigration policy, and declaring flatly that he did not suggest that the present standards for testing the fitness of immigrants be waived or even lowered in favor of these D. P.'s, the President went on to say that these people "are not Communists . . . are opposed to Communism . . . have stanchly resisted all efforts to induce them to return to Communist-controlled areas" and embrace men and women of "a wide variety of professions, crafts and skills."

Declaring that countries in western Europe and Latin America have opened their doors to substantial numbers of these people, he told Congress: "Our plain duty requires that we join with other nations in solving this problem. We ourselves should admit a substantial number as immigrants. We have not yet been able to do this because our present statutory quotas applicable to the eastern European areas from which most of these people come are wholly inadequate for this purpose."

Sets No Number.

The President did not specify the extent to which he thought the quotas should be broadened for the emergency.

He said that the newly established International Refugee Organization can aid in the care and resettlement of these displaced persons but cannot force the member countries to accept these people. He added: "It is unthinkable that they should be left indefinitely in camps in Europe. We cannot turn them out in Germany into the community of the very people who persecuted them. Moreover, the German economy, so devastated by war and so badly overcrowded with the return of people of German origin from neighboring countries, is approaching an economic suffocation which in itself is one of our major problems."

He reminded Congress that he had previously asked it to provide for the admission of the displaced groups and added: "This Government has been firm in resisting any proposal to send these people back to their former homes by force where it is evident that their unwillingness to return is based upon political considerations or fear of persecution. In this policy I am confident I have your support. These victims of war and oppression look hopefully to the democratic countries to help them rebuild their lives and provide for the future of their children. We must not destroy their hope. The only civilized course is to enable these people to take new roots in friendly soil."

The message represents a continuation of a series of statements on displaced persons that Mr. Truman has made through the post-war period. In his message on the State of the Union, when Congress reconvened last January, he declared that the United States "has not done its part" in admitting such persons and called on Congress to "find ways whereby we can fulfill our responsibilities."

Truman's Message on D. P.s

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP).—The complete text of President Truman's message to Congress today asking legislation to admit European displaced persons as immigrants follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

On several occasions I have advocated legislation to enable a substantial number of displaced persons to enter the United States as immigrants. I stated this view in opening the second session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. In the message on the state of the union on Jan. 6, 1947, I said:

". . . The fact is that the executive agencies are now doing all that is reasonably possible under the limitation of existing law and established quotas. Congressional assistance in the form of new legislation is needed. I urge the Congress to turn its attention to this world problem, in an effort to find ways whereby we can fulfill our responsibilities to these thousands of homeless and suffering refugees of all faiths."

I express appreciation to the Congress for the attention already being given to this problem, an appreciation which appears to be generously shared by the public with increasing understanding of the facts and of our responsibilities.

Because of the urgency of this subject I should like again to call attention to some of its fundamental aspects. We are dealing here solely with an emergency problem growing out of the war—the disposition of a specific group of individuals, victims of war, who have come into the hands of our own and the other western Allied armies of occupation in Europe.

Cites Nazi Persecution

We should not forget how their destiny came into our hands. The Nazi armies, as they swept over Europe, uprooted many millions of men, women and children from their homes and forced them to work for the German war economy. The Nazis annihilated millions by hardship and persecution. Survivors were taken under the care of the western Allied armies, as these armies liberated them during the conquest of the enemy. Since the end of hostilities, the armies of occupation have been able to return to their homes some 7,000,000 of these people. But there still remain, in the western zones of Germany and Austria and in Italy, close to a million survivors who are unwilling by reason of political opinion and fear of persecution to return to the areas where they once had homes. The great majority come from the northern Baltic areas, Poland and the Russian Ukraine and Yugoslavia.

The new International Refugee Organization, supported by the contributions of this and other countries, will aid in the care and resettlement of these displaced persons. But, as I have pointed out before, the International Refugee Organization is only a service organization. It cannot impose its will on member countries. Continuance of this organization and our financial support of its work will be required as long as the problem of these homeless people remains unsolved.

It is unthinkable that they should be left indefinitely in camps in Europe. We cannot turn them out in Germany into the community of the very people who persecuted them. Moreover, the German economy, so devastated by war and so badly overcrowded with the return of people of German origin from neighboring countries, is approaching an economic suffocation which in itself is one of our major problems. Turning these displaced persons into such chaos would be disastrous for them and would seriously aggravate our problems there.

This government has been firm in resisting any proposal to send these people back to their former homes by force, where it is evident that their unwillingness to return is based upon political considerations or fear of persecution. In this policy I am confident I have your support.

Urges Admission to U. S.

These victims of war and oppression look hopefully to the democratic countries to help them rebuild their lives and provide for the future of their children. We must not destroy their hope. The only civilized course is to enable these people to take new roots in friendly soil. Already certain countries of western Europe and Latin America have opened their doors to substantial numbers of these displaced persons. Plans for making homes for more of them in other countries are under consideration. But our plain duty requires that we join with other nations in solving this tragic problem.

We ourselves should admit a substantial number as immigrants. We have not yet been able to do this because our present statutory quotas applicable to the eastern European areas from which most of these people come are wholly inadequate for this purpose. Special legislation limited to this particular emergency will therefore be necessary if we are to share with other nations in this enterprise of offering an opportunity for a new life to these people.

I wish to emphasize that there is no proposal for a general revision of our immigration policy as now enunciated in our immigration statutes. There is no proposal to waive or lower our present prescribed standards for testing the fitness for admission of every immigrant, including these displaced persons. Those permitted to enter would still have to meet the admission requirements of our existing immigration laws. These laws provide adequate guaranties against the entry of those who are criminals or subversives, those likely to become public charges and those who are otherwise undesirable.

These displaced persons are hardy and resourceful or they would not have survived. A survey of the occupational backgrounds of those in our assembly centers shows a wide variety of professions, crafts and skills. These are people who oppose totalitarian rule, and who because of their burning faith in the principles of freedom and democracy have suffered untold privation and hardship. Because they are not Communists, and are opposed to Communism, they have staunchly resisted all efforts to induce them to return to Communist-controlled areas. In addition, they were our individual allies in the war.

Recalls U. S. Founding

In the light of the vast numbers of people of all countries that we have usefully assimilated into our national life, it is clear that we could readily absorb the relatively small number of these displaced persons who would be admitted. We should not forget that our nation was founded by immigrants many of whom fled oppression and persecution. We have thrived on the energy and diversity of many peoples. It is a source of our strength that we number among our people all the major religions, races and national origins.

Most of the individuals in the displaced-persons centers already have strong roots in this country—by kinship, religion or national origin. Their occupational background clearly indicates that they can quickly become useful members of our American communities. Their kinsmen, already in the United States, have been vital factors in farm and workshop for generations. They made lasting contributions to our arts and sciences and political life. They have been numbered among our honored dead on every battlefield of war.

We are dealing with a human problem, a world tragedy. Let us remember that these are fellow human beings now living under conditions which frustrate hope; which make it impossible for them to take any steps, unaided, to build for themselves or their children the foundations of a new life. They live in corroding uncertainty of their future. Their fate is in our hands and must now be decided. Let us join in giving them a chance at decent and self-supporting lives.

I urge the Congress to press forward with its consideration of this subject and to pass suitable legislation as speedily as possible.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

The White House,
July 7, 1947.

JONES IN DENIAL HE WAS MEMBER OF BLACK LEGION

WASHINGTON, July 7 — (AP) Two members of the Black Legion swore today that Rep. Robert F. Jones (R-Ohio) joined the hooded organization at a flashlight ceremony in 1938, but Jones flatly denied this and six character witnesses lauded him as a fair and tolerant man.

The conflicting testimony came at a Senate subcommittee hearing on President Truman's nomination of Jones to be a member of the Federal Communciations Commission.

One of the self-described Black Legion members was Frank A. Barber, police chief of Beaver Dam, Ohio. He testified under questioning that he was committed to a hospital for the insane for 61 days in 1922 but said this was the result of "a frame-up." He acknowledged also that he once was jailed for "shooting a guy" in Hammond, Ill.

The other witness who said Jones became a member of the Legion, Glenn E. Webb, of Lima, Ohio, testified that he (the witness) in 1942 forged 19 payroll checks totalling $653.86.

Witnesses Quizzed

Senators questioned the witnesses closely on their own records.

An affidavit produced by Senator Brewster (R-Me) alleged that still another witness against Jones, 74-year-old Virgil Effinger of Lima, was convicted of contempt of court in 1940 and sentenced to two months in jail and ordered to pay a $200 fine.

Just before the subcommittee concluded its open sessions, Jones took the stand to declare for the second time that he never joined the Legion.

"There is absolutely no tie-up by me with any organizations that are subversive," said Jones, who has been elected to the House of Representatives five times.

He told the subcommittee he believes its members have "properly discounted" what he called efforts by Columnist Drew Pearson "to smear me."

Pearson has contended that Jones joined the Black Legion and that his father was a member of

the Ku Klux Klan. Jones has denied the latter allegation as well the former.

Among the character witnesses who appeared in support of Jones were four Ohio neighbors of the congressman and a former college mate.

The Rev. David F. Helms, pastor of the Methodist church Jones attends in Lima, told the subcommittee that in areas of the congressional district Jones represents "where the Catholic vote is strong," the congressman has "always run ahead of the ticket." Mr. Helms said, too, that he never heard Jones "speak against Negroes or Jews."

Bernard Brender, a Lima merchant, said he has been acquainted with Jones 15 years and knows "nothing subversive" about him.

Rollin R. Moxley of Lima, a Negro, said that Jones has proven to his satisfaction and 90 per cent of the Negroes in Lima that he is not a member of the Black Legion.

Praise Jones

From Frank Lange, of Piqua, Ohio, came testimony that Jones never has shown "any sign" that he belonged to the Legion. He called Jones "fair and tolerant."

The Rev. Charles O. Dutton, of Tacoma Park, Md., a college classmate of Jones, said that years ago when they both lived in Cairo, Ohio, he and Jones "came to the conclusion that it was unAmerican to beolng to that organization (the Legion)"and "we stayed out of it."

Father John B. Tennelly of Washington said that in his dealings with Jones in connection with the work of the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, the congressman "impressed me as being a gentleman and fairminded."

Appearing in opposition to confirmation of Jones were:

Kenneth M. Birkhead of New York, executive director of the Friends of Democracy, who said Jones' background indicates "at least a sympathy with Nazism."

Joseph Emmons, executive secretary of the Lima CIO Council, who said Jones had been elected to Congress from a district "which is a fertile hotbed of reaction."

Arms Training Seen Spoiling Faith In U.N.

Washington, July 7 (AP)—Opening the opposition's attack on universal training, J. Henry Scattergood, of Philadelphia, told the House Armed Services Committee today it would be an acknowledgement of lack of faith in the United Nations.

During several past hearings, the committee has heard witnesses supporting the plan recommended by President Truman's special commission.

Scattergood, Philadelphia business man representing the Greater Philadelphia Committee Against Peacetime Conscription, declared the United Nations "is still the hope and must be the preponderant purpose of humanity."

"Proof" Of Distrust

Should the United States embark for the first time in its history on a universal training program in peacetime, he said, other nations would interpret it "as proof that we finally and uenquivocally don't trust them, and that we are, in fact, expecting and preparing for the final human catastrophe. that we canot offer any hope to the world that we still believe in the impossibility of world co-operation through the United Nations."

Scattergood listed these reasons why members of his organization oppose universal training:

"1. They feel that compulsory military training in peacetime will result in an unavoidable predominance of the military in our government and political life, and that this influence, combined with the enormous cost of such a program, will threaten our whole economic and social structure.

"2. They want American boys trained to be upstanding citizens who think for themselves in terms of democracy, self-discipline, liberty, peace, and world brotherhood, not trained to be units in a military machine.

"3. They recognize that security—no longer possible on a national level—can only be assured through international co-operation.

"4. They believe real security can be attained by a positive, courageous American policy of strengthening the United Nations by replacing the current bases of unilateral competition and mutual distrust with an uncompromising example of moral leadership.

"5. They believe that extraordinary co-operation and a spirit of service to a world community will pay better dividends in security, welfare and permanent world peace than our present committed path of unilateral competitive armaments and perpetuation of a system of power based on suspicion, distrust, and a capacity for chaotic destruction."

Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy during World W

editor and publisher of the Raleigh (N.C. *News and Observer*, called universal training "archaic in an era that has pushed foot soldiers to third or fourth place in modern warfare."

In a letter to the House Committee, Daniels stated that "the whole military strategy was changed when the atomic bomb blasted Hiroshima."

FAITH IN U.N. URGED IN LIEU OF TRAINING

House Group Hears Opponents Of Universal Military Service

Washington, July 7 (AP)—Opponents of universal military training urged Congress today to put more faith in the United Nations and in diplomacy and to de-emphasize military might.

Opening the attack after several days of testimony by advocates of peacetime traininng legislation were J. Henry Scattergood, Philadelphia business man speaking for the Greater Philadelphia Committee against Peacetime Conscription, and Mrs. Alexander Stewart, of Chicago, national cochairman of the Women's Committee to Oppose Conscription.

They testified before the House Armed Services committee. The committee also announced receipt of a statement from Josephus Daniels, Raleigh, N.C., publisher and former Secreary of the Navy, opposing the universal training program recommended by President Truman's special commission.

One Supporting Voice Heard

The only supporting voice during the day's hearing was that of Mrs. Norton H. Pearl, of Detroit, national president of the American Legion Women's Auxiliary.

Scattergood told the committee the United Nations "is still the hope and must be the preponderant purpose of humanity."

For the United States to embark for the first time upon a program of peacetime conscription, Scattergood said, would be to advertise our lack of faith in the United Nations and to tell other nations "that we finally and unequivocally don't trust them."

Universal training legislation, he said, would lead to dominance of our Government by the military, and would inculcate in American youths the philosophy of "authoritatarian discipline" and "rule by force."

Stalin Called "A Trader"

Real security, he said, best "can be attained by a positive, courageous American policy of trengthening the United Nations."

Asked by Representative Gavin (R., Pa.) "how could we get Joe Stalin to co-operate with the United Nations program?" Scattergood likened Stalin to "a trader . . . doing what he believes is in the best interests of his people."

If necessary, Scattergood said, he would favor forcing Russia to disarm.

"Let's get the moral forces in the world working," he said.

Peace Offensive Asked

Mrs. Stewart called for "a diplomatic offensive aimed at building and maintaining the peace," and said it is "extremely unfortunate" that proponents of the training plan claim it would "enhance the influence and authority of the United Nations."

Would we not be the first to cry out if Russia were to use such an argument as justification for manufacturing the atom bomb?" she asked.

Mrs. Stewart urged Congress to consider a program for international abolition of conscription, world-wide disarmament, and agricultural and industrial reconstruction.

Daniels Points To Atom Bombs

Daniels said in his letter that development of the atom bomb changed "the whole military strategy."

Daniels, Secretary of the Navy during the first World War and editor and publisher of the Raleigh (N.C.) *News and Observer*, called universal military training "archaic in an era that has pushed foot soldiers to third or fourth place in modern warfare."

"Compulsory military training elevates the soldier above the citizen," Daniels wrote. "The genius of our Government makes the military the executive of the civilian officials. When we change our system for compulsory military training we are headed to all the costs and imperialism inherent in the rule of the men on horseback as seen in France in the days of Napoleon and in Germany in the days of the Kaiser and Hitler."

Loss Of Lives Cited

Mrs. Pearl told the committee many youths killed or wounded in the last war "might have had a better chance of survival" if they had had training beforehand.

"There are yet aggressor nations left in this world—nations that understand only force and strength," she said.

SEN. LODGE URGES UNIFICATION PLAN

Warns U.S. 'Doomed' Unless Armed Forces Are Unified Before War Comes.

WASHINGTON, July 7—(AP) Senator Lodge (R-Mass), a World War II ground forces officer, told the Senate today that in the event of another war the United States will be "doomed" unless the armed forces are unified beforehand.

Joining Senator Gurney (R-SD), chairman of the Armed Forces Committee, in terrifying predictions of the way any future conflict will start, Lodge declared:

"Without unification we are doomed by the nature of future war, the first effect of which will be to disunite us tactically."

The two Republicans opened debate on the "National Security Act of 1947," which is on the Republican "must" program for this session of Congress.

Opposed by Robertson

Early arguments produced no indication of numerically strong opposition to the bill, which has been amended slightly since it was received from the White House last February.

However, Senator Robertson (R-Wyo), who has been battling what he called "merger proposals" for two sessions, made a long opposition speech. Robertson has prepared 11 amendments to the bill which was approved by the armed services committee 12 to 0 at a time when Robertson was not present.

Robertson contended that the bill proposed "merger" of the armed forces and was chiefly supported by the War department's general staff.

He said he fears that the top Army staff is closely following the "formula by which the German general staff gained control of that nation and brought on two great world wars."

Lodge asked senators to "visualize this country with its cities in smoking ruins, its railroads destroyed, its major bridges blown up, all communications such as telegraph, telephone and mail obliterated."

The soldier-senator said this picture of a future war "represents the best thinking of many serious and experienced officers."

Among possibilities, Lodge mentioned germ warfare, rockets with a 12,000 mile range, death rays, raindrops that "would bristle with radioactivity," atomic bombs in polar regions that would melt ice and raise sea levels to flood coastal cities such as New York; and thinning the lower atmosphere that now shields the earth so that the sun's radiation could "incinerate all life on the exposed terrain."

Both Lodge and Gurney denied the legislation was a step toward military dictatorship, saying the only powers involved are those already exercised by the President.

Senators Back Trusteeship for Pacific Islands

Foreign Relations Group Speeds Action on Joint Resolution of Congress

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee unanimously approved today a joint resolution accepting United States trusteeship over the former Japanese mandated islands from the United Nations.

Acting with unusual speed on a matter referred to Congress only last Thursday by President Truman, the committee gave the United Nations agreement a favorable report immediately after closed-session testimony by George C. Marshall, Secretary of State; Robert P. Patterson, Secretary of War; James Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy; General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, Chief of Staff, and Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Chief of Naval Operations.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, of Michigan, chairman of the committee and president pro tempore of the Senate, said after the meeting that all five witnesses "without reservation, testified that the agreement should be approved and that the interest of national security for the United States is completely protected under terms of the agreement."

Senator Vandenberg agreed with the opinion expressed by President Truman in his message last Thursday that, because of the interest of both houses of Congress in a matter so vitally affecting national defense, the trusteeship should be approved by joint resolution rather than by treaty. Only the Senate would act on ratification of a treaty.

"The fundamental, practical fact," the Michigan Republican told reporters, "is that the entire Congress has an intimate responsibility for the national security and the national defense, and the House is entitled along with the Senate to pass on anything so fundamentally related thereto."

The Senate, he said, will act on the resolution as a "must matter" this week, and the House probably will act just as expeditiously when it receives the resolution from the Senate.

Under the agreement, the Marianas, Caroline and Marshall Islands, all formerly mandated to Japan, will be administered by the United States as th "Territory of the Pacific Islands." Some ninety-eight islands will thus come under United States trusteeship. They cover an area of 846 square miles and includ the former Japanese fortress of Truk and such islands as Saipan, Tinian and Wotje, which became household names here during the recent war.

The agreement was approved by th Security Council last April 2. Under it, the United States not only may build fortifications on any of the islands it chooses, but if it wishes may exclude any or all other nations from the islands for inspection or any other purposes.

U. S. PARTICIPATION VOTED

Senate Approves Membership in U. N. Health Organization

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—The Senate unanimously passed today legislation authorizing American membership in the World Health Organization within the United Nations. The measure now goes to the House.

Chairman Arthur Vandenberg, Republican of Michigan, of the Foreign Relations Committee said there was an iron-bound escape clause by which this nation could withdraw on ninety days' notice. The committee reported that the American financial contribution to the organization's expenses would be slightly less than 40 per cent, or less than $1,900,000 a year.

Editors Leaving For Far East

Washington, July 7 (AP)—A group of ten newspaper and magazine

executives, invited by Secretary of War Patterson to make a personal survey of occupation problems in Japan and Korea, will leave Washington tomorrow.

The party will fly by way of Hawaii, Kwajalein and Guam and is scheduled to reach Tokyo about July 13. It will be gone for about 32 days.

The department said those accepting invitations to make the trip included:

James Packman, managing editor, Milwaukee *Sentinel;* Hamilton Owens, editor in chief, Baltimore *Sunpapers;* Sidney F. Harris, co-publisher of a chain of Kansas and Iowa papers; Lee Hills, managing editor, Miami *Herald;* Marshall N. Dana, editor, Portland (Oregon) *Journal;* Lee F. Payne, editor, Los Angeles *News;* Earl Johnson, vice president and general news manager, United Press; Walker Stone, Washington editor of Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance; Wright Bryan, editor, Atlanta *Journal;* William L. Chenery, publisher, *Collier's* magazine.

Army Circulates Book On Soviet Espionage

Washington, July 7 (AP)—The War Department disclosed today distribution of copies of "*Soviet Spies*—the story of Russian espionade in North America."

It said this book, by Richard Hirsch, is a "publication of timely interest to every member of the military establishment."

About 1,300 copies in a cheap paper edition are being distributed by the troops information and education division in the War Department.

A department circular relates that the book has been purchased from commercial sources and is not an official War Department document.

The circular says the book reports on "the breaking of the atomic bom bespionage ring in North America."

UN Faces Crisis as Result Of Split on Marshall Plan

LAKE SUCCESS, July 7 (AP)—The split between Russia and the western powers over the Marshall plan is expected to bring into the open within the next two weeks an explosive situation which has been smouldering for many months in the key economic organs of the United Nations.

Although U. N. officials were reluctant to comment on the outlook, there seemed to be little doubt that the entire economic program of the world organization was headed toward a major crisis.

The big blow-off was looked for at the opening of the economic and social council's summer session here July 19—if not before.

Situation Seen Grave

The gravity of the situation was emphasized by these developments:

1. Reports that Russia might boycott a meeting of the U. N. Asiatic and Far Eastern economic commission's committee of the whole busginning here on Thursday.

2. Refusal of Russia to attend a special cereals conference, arranged by the food and agricultural organization, in Paris Wednesday.

3. Absence of Russia from the International Trade conference now going on in Geneva.

4. Withdrawal of Yugoslavia today from membership in the international labor office.

Some delegates, even before the collapse of the three-power conference in Paris last week, were seriously concerned by Russia's nonparticipation in the specialized agencies in the economic filed. They now say privately that the situation has worsened.

On the other hand, there is a general feeling that the U. N. economic program has been hit hard by the British-French plan to go outside the organization to implement Secretary of State Marshall's program for European economic aid.

Russia already has served notice that she will attempt to push through a resolution, already defeated in the economic and employment commission, specifying that international aid must be directed toward strictly economic ends and not toward meeting military needs or for political advantage.

Might Widen Breach

Such a move would launch a general debate not only on the Marshall plan, but on the "Truman Doctrine" as well. There was little change that Russia could muster enough support to have her resolution adopted, but some delegates felt that a serious Russian defeat at this time might widen the breach between her and the western powers.

British officials disclosed that Sir Alexander Cadogan, British delegate, had delivered an oral message from Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin to Secretary-General Trygve Lie, just before Lie sailed for a European vacation, informing him of the Paris conference collapse.

Bevin was understood to have reiterated his promise to keep the U. N. informed on developments, but to have said it would be useless, in view of Russian opposition, to attempt to use U. N. machinery to implement the Marshall plan.

The situation was complicated by the uncertain position of the eastern European countries. At present, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia are members of several of the U. N. specialized agencies, although Russia has refused to join any of these except the world health organization.

With the single exception of Yugoslavia's withdrawal from the ILO, there has been no indication that any of the "Red fringe" countries were contemplating following Russia's course of non-participation.

On the other hand, Austria applied today for membership in the U. N. and both Austria and Finland have applications pending for membership in the food and agricultural organization. Finland, Austria and Czechoslovakia also have accepted invitations to the cereals conference in Paris Wednesday.

Polish Ambassador Joseph Winiewicz, immediately after the breakup of the Paris conference, re-affirmed Poland's faith in international economic cooperation.

In a broadcast to Poland, welcoming a delegation of experts from the FAO to Wasaw, Winiewicz said "we believe that the egotism of nations will be subordinated for the benefit of all the United Nations."

U.N. Weighs Plan For Pact Fixing Atom Quotas

Lake Success, July 7 (AP)—The United Nations considered the feasibility today of establishing a quota system to limit every country's atomic activities.

The new plan was reported to have been advanced by several members of the Atomic Energy Commission as a compromise between rival United States and Russian proposals.

Under the Baruch plan sponsored by the United States, the proposed World Atomic Commission would have authority to order any country to begin or stop any atomic activity, whether designed for peace or war.

The Soviet proposal would allow every government to decide what atomic activities it should pursue.

Pact Would Fix Quotas

But under the new plan, specific quotas would be set for every country signing an atomic treaty. The quotas would be listed in the treaty.

The first indication that the Atomic Commission was leaning toward the quota system was given by Francois de Rose, French representative.

It came during the Fourth of July week end as the Atomic Commission scheduled two meetings for today to discuss the ownership of source materials and nuclear fuel, atomic research and development.

Limit Control Power

"The opinion which appears to have taken shape in the Commission," de Rose said, "is that it will be important to limit the nations' freedom to produce and also to limit rights of the international control organ.

"On the commission we have thought that no government would be willing to hand the control organ a blank check on world security.

"If the international control organ suddenly began to allow nuclear fuels to be produced on a scale greatly superior to the actual needs of a state, there would soon be, throughout the world, stock piles of material which could be transformed in a very short time, apparently in less than a week, into an atomic bomb."

Treaty Plan Preferred

Under these circumstances, he said it was considered preferable to arrange that the atomic treaty provide for fixing the quotas of fuels to be extracted, settle the allocation of fuels to the various countries and fix the allocation of radioactive products in various countries.

In that way, de Rose said, treaty signers would know exactly what they were undertaking and "would not set off into the unknown with the possibility of having an international organ suddenly decide to allocate much more nuclear fuel to one state or another and thus jeopardize world security."

He added that the atomic treaty would have to include one or several clauses settling all these points in detail. And it would be at the time when these arrangements were being discussed, before the treaty takes effect, that states would have to examine these particular points, de Rose said.

BOMB POOL PLAN SPIKED

Russia Demands Atomic Weapons Be Destroyed

Lake Success, N.Y., July 7 (AP)—Russia late today spiked a suggestion for handing over the world's supply of atomic bombs to the United Nations proposed police force.

Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet delegate, told the United Nations atomic energy commission's working committee that anything short of outright destruction of the A-bombs would contradict previous United Nations decisions and could not be accepted.

"The United Nations provides prohibition of atomic weapons without any reservations," he said. "It is too late. We cannot deviate from that decision."

First Open Meeting

Gromyko took the floor in the first open meeting of an atomic committee in United Nations history to reply to Faris el Khoury, of Syria, who suggested that it might be well for the Security Council to hold the bombs for use by its international force.

Britain, Australia, China, Canada and Brazil generally sided with Gromyko in calling for elimination of all atomic weapons, national or international. France and the United States contended that the question should be left open.

Gromyko drew support for his insistence that all atomic bombs be "destroyed" at the appropriate time (the United States says this will be when effective control has been established) by agreeing that any available nuclear fuel available be retained for use for peaceful purposes.

Calls Press Unfriendly

Today's session of the working committee, the twenty-fourth in its year-long history, was opened to the press on a motion by the United States, supported by Australia and Russia.

At the close, Gromyko said:

"I am always very friendly to the press but the press is not always that way to me."

At an earlier meeting of the control committee, Gromyko objected to an American-supported proposal for international control of atomic plants and raw materials, but said Russia might be willing to accept an arrangement of some sort of quota system to control the distribution of production facilities and atomic raw materials among the individual nations.

Austria Asks Membership

Austria applied for membership in the United Nations today and the tiny San Marino republic, offering a character reference from Abraham Lincoln, made a preliminary step toward the same goal.

The applications of two other former Axis countries, Hungary and Italy, already had passed in the Council and now await committee action at an "appropriate time."

San Marino, a 38-square-mile republic of 14,545 population (1939 census) on the Italian peninsula, asked in a letter how to go about applying. It was referred to the charter—under which it apparently would qualify as a peace-loving nation.

The letter was not made public but a United Nations attache said it quoted an old appraisal of San Marino by Lincoln among its qualifications for membership.

Saucers 'Sighted' In 39 States; Still Unsolved

[By the Associated Press]

The mystery of the "flying saucers," those whirling, disklike objects sailing through the air at terrific speed, remained unsolved today as reports were received that they were observed in the thirty-ninth state—Massachusetts.

Thirty-eight states, the District of Columbia and Canada previously listed the phenomena since the saucers first were reported sighted June 25.

At Boseman, Mont., Casey Baird, pilot of a P-38 pursuit plane working for the United States Geodetic Survey, reported that he was forced to evade a group of flying disks, and that his photographer tried to get a picture. Baird said the film would be developed today.

"White, Flying Saucers"

The lastest report came from a Cambridge (Mass.) mother who got up in the early morning to tend her baby and said she saw "a group of white, flying saucers whirling around and going at tremendous speed like low-hanging clouds before a hurricane."

A Kingsport (Tenn.) resident said the flying objects were old stuff to him. He said he observed them over his house two years ago, but kept mum "because of all the rumors going around then about what they were doing down at Oak Ridge." The atom bomb was still a war secret then.

Lester Barlow, internationally known explosives inventor of Stamford, Conn., expressed the belief that the saucers were man made, probably radio-controlled flying missiles, and that the reason the great majority of reports of sighting them came from the West was that military authorities preferred to use vast and relatively unpopulated spaces for experiments.

None Observed By Harvard

Harvard University observatory said none of its trained observers had seen the objects and none of the photographic plates of night skies thus far have recorded them.

At Portsmouth, Va., Mrs. A. H. Whittaker and ten others on her front porch reported sighting a flying saucer last night and her son, E. H. Whittaker, told of its coming out of the southeast Chesa-

King's Aunt on N.Y. Relief Rolls

NEW YORK, July 7—(AP) Mrs. Ola Jane Humphrey Broadwood, 73, identified as the American-born widow of Prince Ibrahim Hassan, uncle of King Farouk of Egypt, has been living here on an old age pension for more than five years, the City Department of Welfare said today.

A spokesman for the Welfare department said in answer to inquiries that it had been aware of the woman's connections for some time, had been in touch with her attorneys, and was in a position to be reimbursed if any payment to her ever is received from the late prince's estate.

The woman has received monthly payments of $74.93 to cover food, personal incidents, shelter, clothing and expenses incidental to old age.

Records of the Welfare Department show the thrice-married woman's last husband was Capt. John Broadwood of England, who died in 1938, leaving her 1,000 pounds (about $4,000). She came to the United States in November, 1941, and was referred to the department by the Community Service Society. She has been on the old age pension rolls since then, except for the period from August, 1946, to May, 1947, when a gift from a friend financed a trip to California to visit a sister-in-law. The department said the sister-in-law was unable to support her.

Mrs. Broadwood has no relatives legally responsible for her support, the department said.

peake Bay area at 7 P.M., traveling high and fast.

"It was about as high as the planes usually fly," he said. "It looked like a giant plate. . . . There were no planes in sight at the time. It sailed with the wind as smoothly as if it were being towed. I can't say exactly how big it was but at that height it looked about a foot across."

Pilots Warned

The Peninsula Airport at Newport News, Va., was taking no chances with the saucers. Pilots reporting Sunday to take out planes found this notice on the bulletin board:

"Two thousand feet vertical and horizontal clearance required between aircraft operating from this field and any 'flying saucers.'"

First Seen June 25

The saucers were first reported seen in the State of Washington on June 25. Then persons in other Western states said they had seen them. The peak came over the July 4 holiday, when they first were reported seen east of the Mississippi.

An aerial patrol by the Oregon National Guard reported it had failed to sight one of the objects. The guard planned to send a plane today to a spot near St. Maries, Idaho, where a woman said ten persons saw eight of the disks disappear in timber on July 3.

Kenneth Arnold, businessman-pilot of Boise, Idaho, first reported seeing the disks. He said he saw nine flying in formation at a speed estimated at 1,200 miles an hour over the Cascade Mountains. Other observers have given the objects various speeds and in at least one case said they appeared to be suspended in the air.

Round Or Oval

Most observers usually agreed that the objects were round or oval. Guesses as to their size have ranged from that of a five-room house or large airplane to one description of "a silver ball, six inches in diameter."

NEW ENGLAND GETS INTO 'SAUCER' HUNT

Massachusetts And Vermont Make 40 States Reporting

New York, July 7 (AP)—The game of spotting "flying saucers" broadened today to include Massachusetts and Vermont as stories about the disks continued to swirl fully as rapidly as the objects themselves.

Explanations of the phenomena ranged from the theory that they were radio-controlled flying missiles sent aloft by United States military scientists to the suggestion that they might be merely sunlight reflected on wing tanks of jet-propelled planes.

A Spokane (Wash.) woman insisted the objects she saw were of such size that together they would take up the space of a five-room house if they landed, but a Clearwater (Fla.) woman said the disks she observed resembled "pie pans."

Brilliant And Stationary

At Rutland, Vt., a woman reported she and her husband witnessed a brilliant object in the night sky which she assumed to be a "flying saucer" although it was stationary.

But at Cambridge, Mass., a housewife said she saw "a group of white, flying saucers whirling around and going at a tremendous speed."

The Massachusetts and Vermont reports brought to 40 the number of states in which the objects have been observed.

Harvard Gets No Pictures

With New England getting into the game, the Harvard University astronomical observatory took note of the reports but said it had had no luck so far in photographing one of the disks.

The mysterious saucers first were reported June 25 in the State of Washington, but Charlie T. Hamlet, superintendent of the Kingsport (Tenn.) *Times News* composing room, said yesterday he had seen the disks two years ago.

They were "of a bright, aluminum color" and "were going at terrific speed," Hamlet said, explaining he kept quiet about them because of the Oak Ridge atomic-bomb plant, then a war secret.

Reports persisted that the Army was looking into the phenomena but Gen. Carl Spaatz, Army Air Forces commandant, said he knew of no AAF plans to search for the saucers.

The Navy and Atomic Energy Commission said they had no connection with the mystery.

The West, which originated the saucer reports, continued to produce observers who claimed to have seen the whirling disks and also brought forth one deflationary explanation of them.

Milkweed-Seed Capture

Bob Johnson, operator of a flying service at Missoula, Mont., reported he had captured one of the disks and found it to be milkweed seeds.

Charles Odom, 23-year-old former B-17 navigator, theorized at Houston, Texas, that the objects might be a version of radio-controlled "crystal balls" used by the Nazis in the war.

These balls, which flew to the altitude of the bomber and apparently were magnetized to fly along with the planes, sent back to radar screens data on the bombers, he said.

Says He Invented Disk In '43

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 7 (AP)—A 34-year-old watchmaker said today he invented the flying saucer and submitted a model of it to the War Department in 1943.

A. B. Cross said he sent a model, drawings and photographs of a flying disk to the department but that it kept only two drawings and returned the others, saying the idea was not practical "at the present time."

He said the department told him to get in touch with Bell Aircraft and that this firm advised him to communicate with Alexander Seversky, aircraft inventor—but he said he got tired of the "runaround" and gave up.

Cross, native of Newcastle, Pa., said he became convinced by statements made to him by members of the Air Force that the War Department had elaborated on his original plan and had begun production of such planes. He said he had worked at Patterson Field, Ohio, and Hendricks Field, Fla.

He told the *News-Free Press* his model was powered with a rubber band—but that he thought the disks were "atomic-powered."

Adding to the general confusion, W. D. Secrest said he saw three disks while hunting turtles near the Municipal Airport Sunday. He made a sketch of what he said he saw and brought it to the newspaper.

The disks, he said, were bigger than a house and had smoke and fire shooting from exhausts.

saucers over Long Island Sound near his home not only this year but in previous years.

They were round, bright and moving fast. But they were no mystery, because they were light reflected from the bodies of airplanes that soon identified themselves by changing course and coming near to be seen distinctly.

Common Plane Maneuvers

Many descriptions of movements of the flying saucers fit with the common maneuvers of airplanes, singly or in groups. Some of the maneuvering reported, which took saucers out of sight and back into sight again, resembles what can be seen while watching distant airplanes.

Whether planes are guided, pilotless or jet, they all would look the same at great distances.

Disks Explained As Possible Trick That Eyes Play

By Howard W. Blakeslee

[Associated Press Science Editor]

New York, July 7—Much of what has been described about the flying saucers reported from nearly all parts of the country may be explained by certain laws of eyesight.

All objects appear round or nearly so at any distance which is close to the limit of how far a person can see.

If the objects are seen by reflected light, as in most cases reported, they are almost certain to be round; and if the reflections are sunlight, then the sizes reported are those which would be expected from distant light reflections.

Fit With Tricks Eyes Play

Descriptions of virtually all the saucers as round and flat fit exactly with the tricks that eyes play. This trickiness varies with differences in weather and lighting.

This writer has seen flying

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"WE ARE NOT UNMINDFUL," LAWTHER SAID, "OF HOW THE RICHEST NATION IN THE WORLD ENDED LEASE-LEND WHEN THE LABOR GOVERNMENT (IN BRITAIN) WAS ELECTED, AS A THREAT TO ITS RIGHT FROM THE START.

"WE NOTICE WHAT THE AMERICAN MONOPOLISTS ARE DOING TRY AND CRUSH THEIR OWN LABOR MOVEMENT. WE DO NOT CLOSE OUR EYES TO THE RACIAL HATRED AND DISCRIMINATION IN WHAT IS ALLEGED TO BE GOD'S OWN COUNTRY."

JR742AED

PARIS, JULY 7-(AP)-THE FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTRY IMPOSED A BLACKOUT TONIGHT ON ALL NEWS OF ANSWERS FROM THE 22 EUROPEAN NATIONS INVITED TO ATTEND THE CONFERENCE ON THE MARSHALL PROGRAM FOR CONTINENTAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION, OPENING SATURDAY.

A MINISTRY SPOKESMAN EXPLAINED IT HAD BEEN DECIDED TO WAIT UNTIL ALL

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RESPONSES HAD BEEN RECEIVED BEFORE MAKING ANY OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT ON THE LINEUP OF THE PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES.

MQ312PED

PARIS, FIRST ADD ECONOMIC (A44) X X X GOVERNMENT. (ELIMINATING LAST GRAF BEGINNING "IN ITS, ETC., X X X LIVING COSTS.)

THE ANTI-INFLATION RESOLUTION, APPROVED BY 4,675 VOTES TO 26, WITH 12 ABSTAINING, RECOMMENDED THE FOLLOWING FOUR-POINT PROGRAM:

1. STABILIZATION OF THE BUDGET BY REDUCTION OF MILITARY CREDITS, REORGANIZATION OF THE ADMINISTRATION AND REFORM OF THE TAX SYSTEM.
2. ISSUING OF LOCAL AND REGIONAL RECONSTRUCTION LOANS AND COMPULSORY CONVERSION OF A PORTION OF LARGE SALARIES AND "SUPER-CREDITS" OF COMPANIES INTO RECONSTRUCTION BONDS.
3. REDUCTION OF THE AMOUNT OF BANKNOTES IN CIRCULATION.
4. HARMONIZING OF PRICES AND SALARIES.

VS621AED

JUL 1947

DURING THE DEBATE LEFTWING LEADER GUY MOLLET SURPRISED HIS COLLEAGUES WITHNA SPEECH URGING THAT NO MOVE BE MADE TO TAKE THE COMMUNISTS BACK INTO THE GOVERNMENT BECAUSE OF RUSSIA'S INTERNATIONAL POLICIES, AS PARTLY REFLECTED IN HER STAND ON THE MARSHALL PLAN. MOLLET PREVIOUSLY HAD URGED THAT THE COMMUNISTS BE GIVEN A PLACE IN THE GOVERNMENT.

IN ITS ANTI-INFLATION MOTION, THE SOCIALIST COUNCIL RECOMMENDED THAT A PORTION OF LARGE SALARIES AND "SUPER-PROFITS" OF COMPANIES BE TRANSFORMED INTO RECONSTRUCTION BONDS, THAT THE PRICE OF WHEAT BE REVALUATED, THAT MEASURES BE TAKEN TO BRING LOW SALARIES INTO LINE WITH NEW LIVING COSTS.

THE LONDONDAILY TELEGRAPH QUOTED THE PRAGUE RADIO THIS MORNING AS SAYING, IN A DISPATCH ATTRIBUTED TO THE PRAGUE NEWSPAPER PRAVO LIDU, THAT CZECHOSLOVAKIA HAD ACCEPTED THE FRENCH INVITATION PROVISIONALLY BUT THAT "MORE MUST BE KNOWN ABOUT THE PLAN AND HOW IT WORKS." IT SAID FURTHER THAT THE CZECHOSLOVAK AMBASSADOR IN PARIS HAD BEEN APPOINTED REPRESENTATIVE FOR HIS COUNTRY AT THE MEETING. NOSEK HIMSELF DENIED IT, SAYING THE IDENTITY OF THE DELEGATE, IF HIS NATION DID ACCEPT, HAD NOT BEEN DETERMINED.

A CZECHOSLOVAK EMBASSY SPOKESMAN SAID THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPLY COULD NOT BE EXPECTED UNTIL PREMIER KLEMENT GOTTWALD, A COMMUNIST, AND FOREIGN MINISTER JAN MASARYK RETURNED TO PRAGUE FROM THE SOVIET CAPITAL. THEY WENT TO MOSCOW LAST WEEK AFTER THE BREAKUP OF THE THREE-POWER CONFERENCE IN PARIS. #

THE MOTION ON THE MARSHALL PLAN, WHICH EXPRESSED GRATITUDE TO THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE FOR THE AID-EUROPE OFFER, WAS APPROVED UNANIMOUSLY. THE MOTION SAID THE PARTY REGRETTED THE FAILURE OF THE RECENT THREE-POWER CONFERENCE HERE, BUT HOPED THAT RUSSIA WOULD ATTEND THE NEW ECONOMIC CONFERENCE WHICH OPENS HERE SATURDAY.

THE RESOLUTIONS WERE APPROVED AFTER AN ALL-NIGHT SESSION AT WHICH LEFT WING LEADERS OPPOSED ANY RETURN OF THE COMMUNISTS TO THE CABINET, FROM WHICH THEY WERE EJECTED SEVERAL WEEKS AGO.

THE LEFT WING SOCIALISTS PREVIOUSLY HAD URGED THAT THE COMMUNISTS BE RE-ADMITTED, BUT CHANGED THEIR POSITION AFTER RUSSIA DECLINED TO COOPERATE WITH A BRITISH-FRENCH PLAN FOR CONTINENTAL RECONSTRUCTION UNDER THE MARSHALL PLAN.

MJ507PED

PARIS--FIRST ADD DE LARMINAT (A78) X X X THE INVESTIGATION.

PREMIER PAUL RAMADIER TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE THURSDAY THAT DE LARMINAT WAS NOT INVOLVED IN THE PLOT BUT MERELY HAD COMMITTED AN IMPRUDENCE IN PROTESTING IN "INADMISSABLE TERMS" THE CIVIL TRIAL OF A MEMBER OF THE MAQUISARDS ASSOCIATION, WHO WAS ACCUSED OF MURDER. THE PREMIER SAID DE LARMINAT CONTENDED THE TRIAL SHOULD HAVE BEEN BY A MILITARY COURT AND THAT HE HAD BEEN RECALLED TO PARIS TO EXPLAIN.

"THERE IS NO QUESTION OF INVOLVING HIM IN THE PLOT," RAMADIER SAID AT THE TIME. "FOR THE MOMENT, NOTHING INCRIMINATES HIM PERSONALLY. IT IS PERHAPS NOT IMPOSSIBLE THAT CERTAIN MEMBERS OF HIS ASSOCIATION HAVE COMMITTED IMPRUDENCES OF A MORE GRAVE NATURE."

BJ1122AED

ROME, JULY 7-(AP)-POLICE REPORTED TODAY THAT A CARABINIERI GUARDING THE MEXICAN EMBASSY SHOT AND SLIGHTLY WOUNDED A YOUTH SUBSEQUENTLY IDENTIFIED AS ONE CONSTANTINO FURLANI AS HE ATTEMPTED TO BREAK INTO BUILDING AT 9:15 P.M. EST SUNDAY.

W325PED

BERLIN, JULY 7-(AP)-EDWARD BERKEFIELD, PRODUCTION CHIEF OF THE WEIRTON STEEL COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA, TODAY TOOK A POSITION WITH THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT AS A SPECIALIST ASSIGNED TO HELP RAISE WESTERN GERMANY'S LAGGING STEEL PRODUCTION.

F. L. DEVEREUX, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE U.S. MILITARY GOVERNOR, SAID THAT BERKEFIELD HAD BEEN LOANED TO MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR A YEAR BY HIS COMPANY TO HELP SOLVE INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED IN ATTEMPTING TO RAISE THE ECONOMY OF THE COMBINED BRITISH-AMERICAN OCCUPATION ZONES TO A LEVEL OF SELF-SUFFICIENCY.

DEVEREUX ALSO DISCLOSED THAT LEWIS BROWN, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF THE JOHNS MANVILLE CO. OF NEW YORK, WOULD ARRIVE IN BERLIN WEDNESDAY FOR A TWO WEEKS INSPECTION OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT PROBLEMS "ON WHICH HE WILL TAKE A LOOK AT THINGS IN THE RUHR AND ELSEWHERE IN THE COMBINED ZONES AND GIVE US HIS ADVICE."

BROWN IS COMING HERE FROM STOCKHOLM, WHERE HE ATTENDED THE INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT CONGRESS.

M743AED

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, JULY 7-(AP)-THE PILOT OF A U.S. ARMY AIR FORCE P-51 MUSTANG FIGHTER WAS KILLED SATURDAY WHEN HE PARACHUTED FROM HIS FLAMING PLANE INTO THE FRENCH ZONE OF GERMANY, THE ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

AN ARMY RELEASE WITHHELD HIS NAME FOR THE CUSTOMARY 48 HOURS, BUT OFFICERS SAID HE HAD BEEN IDENTIFIED AS CAPT. CRAIGIE J.KAYENBUHL, 25, LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE PILOT WAS KILLED APPARENTLY BY SUDDEN CONTACT WITH THE GROUND, ALTHOUGH HIS PARACHUTE HAD OPENED SUCCESSFULLY. THE ENGINE OF THE PLANE CAUGHT FIRE OVER THE FRENCH ZONE NEAR THE AMERICAN ZONE CITY OF MANNHEIM. THE PLANE WAS ON A ROUTINE FLIGHT TO AN ARMY AIR BASE NEAR MUNICH.

A BOARD OF ARMY OFFICERS IS INVESTIGATING.

JA700PED

BY JACK GUINN

BUDAPEST,HUNGARY,JULY 7-(AP)-A RELIABLE HUNGARIAN INFORMANT SAID TONIGHT SOME MEMBERS OF THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT HAD DRAFTED A PETITION TO THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL ASKING FOR PERMISSION TO ATTEND THE PARIS ECONOMIC CONFERENCE ON THE MARSHALL PLAN.

THE SOURCE SAID THE DRAFT DECLARED THAT HUNGARY NEEDED HELP WHEREVER SHE COULD GET IT, AND PLEDGED THAT THE GOVERNMENT WOULD NOT MAKE ANY POLITICAL PROMISES AT PARIS.

THE DOCUMENT IS SLATED TO BE CONSIDERED BY THE CABINET TOMORROW, THE INFORMANT ADDED, AND WILL BE ADOPTED UNLESS IT RUNS INTO COMMUNIST OPPOSITION.

EVEN IF THE PETITION IS APPROVED BY THE CABINET, HOWEVER, THERE IS NO GUARANTEE IT WILL RECEIVE FAVORABLE ACTION FROM THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL.

30.24-10793

THE COUNCIL IS COMPOSED OF BRITISH, AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN DELE TES, BUT THE AMERICAN AND BRITON HAVE NO VOTE--THE DECISIONS ARE M BY RUSSIAN LIEUT.GEN.V.P.SVIRIDOV, ACTING CHAIRMAN.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MEMBERS ARE ALLOWED ONLY T[illegible] TO HIS DECISIONS. OCCASIONALLY, BUT NOT VERY OFTEN, DEC[illegible] ARE RENDERED IN LINE WITH THEIR ARGUMENTS.

MJ516PED

JUL 1947

BELGRADE, JULY 7--(AP)--YUGOSLAVIA RATIFIED TODAY A TRADE

AGREEMENT WITH SWEDEN AND THE COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER BORBA CONTENDED THAT

THROUGH SUCH PACTS YUGOSLAVIA [illegible] VIRTUALLY PROVED SHE COULD GET ALON

WITHOUT ANY [illegible] MARSHALL PLAN [illegible] FOR AIDING EUROPE.

THE NEWSPAPER SAIDW IN AN EDITORIAL THAT THE TREATY WAS

HOW IT WAS POSSIBLE "WHEN

SHOWED [illegible] GOOD WILL EXISTS AND WHEN BOTH COUNTRIES RESPECT

THE INDIVIDUAL ECONOMIC PLANS OF THE OTHER TO DEVELO REAL INTERNATIONAL

COOPERATION AND SANE AND NORMAL COMMERCIAL RELATIONS."

BORBA SAID THIS WAS [illegible] "TO THE SPIRIT AND CONCEPTION

SHOWN BY CERTAIN ECONOMICALLY STRONG WESTERN COUNTRIES TOWARD SMALLER

AND ECONOMICALLY [illegible] WEAKER COUNTRIES."

THE MATTER OF [illegible] ACCEPTING A BRITISH-FRENCH INVITATION [illegible] TO ATTEND THE

PARIS TALKS ON SATURDAY IMPLEMENTING THE MARSHALL PLAN WAS

STILL BEING DISCUSSED WITH MARSHAL TITO AT HIS SUMMER RESIDENCE IN

BLED.

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PRAGUE-FIRST ADD CZECHOSLOVAK (A147-DAY) XXX ON THE INVITATION.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA HAS A COALITION GOVERNMENT UNDER PRESIDENT EDUARD BENES. OF ITS 26 CABINET MEMBERS, 6 ARE CZECHOSLOVAK COMMUNISTS, 4 CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALISTS, 4 CATHOLICS, 4 SLOVAK DEMOCRATS, 3 SOCIAL DEMOCRATS, 3 SLOVAK COMMUNISTS AND 2 INDEPENDENTS.

PREMIER GOTTWALD IS A COMMUNIST, WHILE JOZKA DAVID, PRESIDENT OF THE CONSTITUENT NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, IS A CZECHOSLOVAK NATIONAL SOCIALIST.

MJ535PED

FGLO PARIS ECONOMIC

REYKJAVIK, ICELAND, JULY 7-(AP)-THE ICELAND GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT IT HAD DECIDED TO SEND A REPRESENTATPVE TO THE CONFERENCE ON THE MARSHALL AID-EURGPE PLAN WHICH OPENS IN PARIS SATURDAY.

(EDS -- MAY BE INSERTED IN SECOND NIGHT LEAD PARIS ECONOMIC IF DESIRED)

ML1256AED

JUL 1947

NITE LEAD ECONOMICS

TOKYO,TUESDAY,JULY 8-(AP)-JAPANESE FOOD SUPPLIES ARE AT AN ALL-TIME LOW, ALLIED HEADQUARTERS REPORTED TODAY, AND JAPANESE FOREIGH MINISTER HITOSHI ASHIDA DECLARED "RACIAL EXISTENCE IS BEING ENDANGERED."

MEETING WITH PREFECTURAL GOVERNORS, ASHIDA ADVOCATED ONLY "PATIENCE" TO RIDE OUT THE DARK DAYS HE FORECASTS.

WILLIAM ECKKVIST, MINNEAPOLIS, ALLIED HEADQUARTERS PRICE CONTROL AND RATION CHIEF, OUTLINED THE FOOD CRISIS AND SAID THE JAPANESE MAY HAVE 15 PER CENT LESS TO EAT UNTIL FALL CROPS ARE IN.

JAPAN, WHICH HAS CONSUMED 1,750,000 TONS OF AMERICAN FOOD IN THE PAST 14 MONTHS, IS NOW ATTEMPTING TO ALLEVIATE THE SHORTAGE BY:

1. ASKING FARMERS WHO HAVE DELIVERED THEIR RICE QUOTAS TO THE GOVERNMENT TO HAIL GIFTS OF SURPLUS FOOD TO RELATIVES, THEREBY LESSENING THE DRAIN ON GOVERNMENT-DISTRIBUTED STOCKS.
2. PRESSING FOR MAXIMUM PRODUCTION OF SUMMER CROPS, SUCH AS POTATOES AND SMALL GRAINS.

ECKKVIST SAID SUCH MEASURES "ARE EXPECTED TO ALLEVIATE BUT NOT TO SOLVE JAPAN'S FOOD PROBLEMS."

NH1032PCS NH

TOKYO,JULY 7-(AP)-W. WALTON BUTTERWORTH, MINISTER-COUNSELOR OF THE AMERICAN EMBASSY AT NANKING, WILL CONTINUE HIS AIR FLIGHT TO THE UNITED STATES TONIGHT. HE ARRIVED HERE YESTERDAY.

(INFORMED SOURCES IN NANKING SAID SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL HAD CALLED BUTTERWORTH TO WASHINGTON FOR A DISCUSSION OF THE CHINESE SITUATION.)

VR418ACS

JUL 1947

"THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENT IS TANTAMOUNT TO FORCING STARVATION ON US," COMMENTED SHICHIRO TAKEUCHI OF THE ELECTRIC INDUSTRY WORKERS UNION. AND TOSHINOSUKE WATANABE OF THE GENERAL FEDERATION OF LABOR UNIONS DECLARED, "IF A MINIMUM STANDARD OF LIVING IS NOT GUARANTEED, WORKERS WILL NOT HAVE ANY ENTHUSIASM FOR ECONOMIC REKABILITATION."

MANY LABORERS ARE NOW RECEIVING SUPPLEMENTAL RATIONS AS INCENTIVE TO KEEP THEM ON THE JOB.

LABOR LEADERS SO FAR HAVE BEEN THE STRONGEST SUPPORTERS OF SOCIALIST KATAYAMA'S CABINET. BUT WITH THEIR CRITICISM TODAY, THEY FOUND THEMSELVES ALIGNED WITH THE ULTRA-CONSERVATIVE LIBERAL PARTY AND THE COMMUNISTS IN OPPOSITION TO THE GOVERNMENT'S WAGE-PRICE PLAN.

DS407APS

1947

HONOLULU, JULY 7-(AP)-SEAMAN FIRST CLASS DRAKE VOSBURG, EAST WAVERLY, PA., DIED TODAY IN AIEA NAVAL HOSPITAL OF INJURIES SUFFERED IN A MOTORCYCLE ACCIDENT JUNE 27.

HIS PARENTS, MR. AND MRS. A.F. VOSBURG, WERE BROUGHT HERE BY NAVAL AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE JULY 1 TO BE AT HIS BEDSIDE.

HR915PCS HH

YOKOHAMA, JULY 7-(AP)-THOMAS D. LAKE, 1419 EIGHTH AVENUE, ROCK ISLAND, ILL., HAS BEEN SENTENCED TO SIX MONTHS AT HARD LABOR AND FINED $500 FOR ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES, EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

A SPECIAL COURT-MARTIAL CONVICTED LAKE OF ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF TWO RATION CARDS AND VIOLATION OF REGULATIONS ON PRESENCE OF UNITED STATES PERSONNEL IN JAPANESE RESIDENCES. A CIVILIAN EMPLOYE OF THE THIRD MILITARY RAILWAY SERVICE, HE HAS BEEN RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES TO SERVE HIS SENTENCE.

VR415ACS

JUL 1947

BY DUANE HENNESSY

GUAM, JULY 7-(AP)-A JAPANESE CORPSMAN WHO TESTIFIED HE NEVER HAD SEEN A LIVE AMERICAN BEFORE SAID HE HAD "A FEELING" THAT 10 PRISONERS HELD BY JAPANESE ON TRUK IN 1944 WERE GOING TO BE EXECUTED.

"THERE JUST WASN'T ANY DOUBT IN MY MIND WHAT WOULD HAPPEN TO THEM," PETTY OFFICER SECOND CLASS MASAYOSHI TAKAHASHI TESTIFIED TODAY AT THE TRIAL OF 19 JAPANESE CHARGED WITH THE 10 MURDERS.

TAKAHASHI SAID SIZE OF THE PRISONERS, THEIR WHITE SKIN AND BROWN HAIR MADE HIM CERTAIN THAT THEY WERE AMERICANS.

THE WITNESS GLIBLY RECITED THE NAMES OF 10 FELLOW JAPANESE NAVY MEN AS THOSE WHO STABBED TWO OF THE PRISONERS WITH BAMBOO SPEARS OR BAYONETS.

TAKAHASHI TOLD THE AMERICAN MILITARY COURT HE SAW LT. CMDR. HIDEHIRO KAMIKAWA TRUSS TWO PRISONERS FOR EXECUTION. THEN THE JAPANESE HOSPITAL COMMANDANT, CAPT. HIROSHI IWANAMI, MADE A SPEECH BERATING AMERICANS FOR BOMBINGS ON TRUK, TAKAHASHI ADDED, AND COMMANDED THAT THE PRISONERS BE REMOVED.

THE COMMAND TO BAYONET THE TWO AMERICANS PASSED FROM IWANAMI TO LT. TETSUO OISHI TO ENSIGN KENSABURO YOSHIZAWA, THE WITNESS SAID. ALL THREE ARE DEFENDANTS.

TAKAHASHI SAID THAT WHEN THE PRISONERS APPARENTLY HAD DIED, OISHI AND YOSHIZAWA CUT AT THEIR HEADS WITH SWORDS BUT CLUMSILY FAILED TO SEVER THEM.

THE VICTIMS' CLOTHES WERE BURNED AND THEIR BODIES BURIED. THEIR NAMES HAVE NOT BEEN LEARNED.

IWANAMI LATER SUMMONED HIM, TAKAHASHI RELATED, AND ORDERED HIM TO "SAY NOTHING ABOUT THIS INCIDENT."

VR636ACS NM

AFTER THE MEN WERE DEAD, HE TESTIFIED, TWO JUNIOR OFFICERS TRIED TO BEHEAD THEM BUT CLUMSILY FAILED, SO THE BODIES WERE TOSSED INTO A NEARBY PIT AFTER THE CLOTHING HAD BEEN STRIPPED FROM THEM AND BURNED. HE SAID IWANAMI LATER CALLED HIM IN AND ORDERED HIM TO "SAY NOTHING ABOUT THE INCIDENT."

HR525PCS

JUL 1947

BY DOUGLAS LOVELACE (150)

PEARL HARBOR, JULY 7-(AP)-THE USS CHILTON, A FLOATING LABORATORY EN ROUTE TO SURVEY BIKINI'S ATOM-BOMBED LAGOON, DOCKED HERE TODAY.

THE CHILTON, EQUIPPED WITH TWO COMPLETE LABORATORIES AND CARRYING A LARGE GROUP OF NAVY AND CIVILIAN SCIENTISTS, IS SCHEDULED TO REACH BIKINI, IN THE MARSHALL ISLANDS, JULY 15 AND REMAIN UNTIL SEPT. 1.

NAVY PHOTOGRAPHERS TRAINED TO DIVE TO DEPTHS OF 200 FEET WILL RECORD THE "BOMB"'S EFFECT ON THE HULLS OF THE SUNKEN BATTLESHIPS ARKANSAS AND NAGATO, THE CARRIER SARATOGA, AND SMALLER SHIPS. NEW UNDERWATER TELEVISION EQUIPMENT DEVELOPED FOR THE NAVY BY CORNELL UNIVERSITY ALSO WILL BE USED. IF IT SUCCEEDS, SCIENTISTS ABOARD THE CHILTON WILL BE GIVEN A CLOSEUP OF THE WARSHIPS ON THE FLOOR OF THE LAGOON.

ALTHOUGH THERE HAS BEEN NO OFFICIAL INDICATION WHE, IF EVER, ANOTHER ATOMIC "BOMB" TEST WOULD BE ARRANGED, NAVY CAPT. CHRISTIAN L. ENGLEMAN, PROJECT OFFICER ON THE CHILTON, SAID IT WAS "LOGICAL TO ASSUME" THE NAVY WOULD PURSUE FURTHER TESTS.

HR915PCS

1947

WASHINGTON, JULY 7-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES WILL SHARE ITS FOOD WITH HUNGRY PEOPLE ABROAD FOR AT LEAST ANOTHER YEAR, BUT THE BACKWARD AMERICAN CORN CROP WILL DETERMINE JUST HOW MUCH CAN BE SHIPPED.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND HIS CABINET COMMITTEE ON WORLD FOOD PROGRAMS EMPHASIZED THIS IN WEEKEND STATEMENTS WHICH ALSO REPORTED THAT THE UNITED STATES SET A NEW WORLD RECORD FOR THE AMOUNT OF FOOD EXPORTED DURING THE YEAR ENDED A WEEK AGO TODAY.

EXPORTS TOTALED 18,433,000 LONG TONS OR ABOUT 41,275,000,000 POUNDS TO EXCEED THE PREVIOUS RECORD OF 17,122,000 TONS SHIPPED BY THIS COUNTRY IN THE PREVIOUS YEAR.

MR. TRUMAN SAID NO COUNTRY EVER SHIPPED THAT AMOUNT OF FOOD IN A SINGLE YEAR.

LOOKING AHEAD, THE PRESIDENT SAID MILLIONS OF PEOPLE ARE STILL "DESPERATELY HUNGRY." HE SAID THE UNITED STATES, "WITHIN OUR ABILITY TO SHARE OUR RESOURCES, WILL CONTINUE TO DO OUR PART TO RELIEVE HUMAN SUFFERING AND TO HELP OTHER COUNTRIES TO HELP THEMSELVES."

IN A DETAILED REPORT ON PAST EXPORTS AND THE OUTLOOK FOR THE YEAR AHEAD, THE CABINET COMMITTEE SAID "IT IS HOPED THAT WE WILL BE ABLE TO APPROXIMATE THIS YEAR'S SHIPMENTS."

THE COMMITTEE STATED, HOWEVER, THAT THE TOTAL VOLUME WILL BE

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DETERMINED BY A NUMBER OF FACTORS, INCLUDING AVAILABLE SUPPLIES, TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES, AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR FINANCING EXPORTS.

"THE SIZE OF THE FINAL EXPORTS WHICH WE CAN SAFELY SPARE FROM OUR GRAIN SUPPLIES FOR THE YEAR WILL DEPEND TO A CONSIDERABLE EXTENT UPON THE PRODUCTION OF CORN AND OTHER GRAINS, IN ADDITION TO WHEAT."

A WET, COOL SPRING AND FLOODS THREATEN TO REDUCE THE CORN CROP SHARPLY FROM LAST YEAR'S RECORD LEVEL.

THE COMMITTEE SAID THAT DESPITE PROSPECTS OF A RECORD-BREAKING WHEAT CROP, GRAIN EXPORTS COULD NOT BE MAINTAINED AT RECENT LEVELS IF OTHER CROPS SUFFERED.

IT ADDED THAT THE RECORD SHIPMENTS WERE MADE TO SHORTAGE AREAS DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS WITHOUT "DEPRIVING OUR OWN PEOPLE OF ANY NEEDED FOOD SUPPLIES, AND WITHOUT ANY UNNECESSARY OR SERIOUS IMPACT ON THE DOMESTIC ECONOMY."

"OUR PEOPLE, OF COURSE, HAVE CONTINUED TO EAT AT RECORD OR NEAR-RECORD LEVELS-- WELL ABOVE PREWAR AVERAGE."

ABOUT 81 PERCENT OF THE EXPORTS REPRESENTED GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS. OTHER GROUPS INCLUDED: MEATS ABOUT 1.2 PERCENT; DAIRY PRODUCTS 2.7; FATS AND OILS 1.3, AND OTHER FOODS--MAINLY DRY BEANS AND PEAS, FISH, EGGS, SUGAR, POULTRY, POTATOES, VEGETABLES, FRUITS AND NUTS-- ABOUT 13.5 PERCENT.

EUROPEAN AREAS OCCUPIED BY AMERICAN AND BRITISH FORCES TOPPED ALL RECIPIENT AREAS WITH 18.8 PERCENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS. OTHER AREAS RECEIVING THE FOLLOWING APPROXIMATE PERCENTAGES: GREAT BRITAIN 8.9, ITALY 7.3; FRANCE AND FRENCH NORTH AFRICA 4.2, BELGIUM 3.2, THE NETHERLANDS 3.2, ALL OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES 7.1, JAPAN AND KOREA 8.9, INDIA 5.4, THE PHILIPPINES 2.7, CHINA 1.3, LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS 12.

SU605AED

JUL 1947

WASHINGTON, JULY 7-(AP)-THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE TODAY RECOMMENDED RATIFICATION OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL AGREEMENT AS "PARTICULARLY TIMELY" BECAUSE OF THE CURRENT DOMESTIC OIL SHORTAGE.

IN A FORMAL REPORT TO THE SENATE, THE COMMITTEE SAID THERE NOW IS A SPOT SHORTAGE OF GASOLINE AND FUEL OIL IN THE MIDDLE WESTERN STATES AND ADDED THAT "PRESENT INDICATIONS ARE THAT A MORE GENERAL SHORTAGE WILL OBTAIN THIS AUTUMN AND WINTER."

THE REPORT SAID THAT THE UNITED STATES, FORMERLY A SUBSTANTIAL EXPORTER OF OIL, HAS SWITCHED TO A POSITION WHERE ITS IMPORTS OF PETROLEUM EXCEEDED ITS EXPORTS BY 60,000 BARRELS A DAY IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1947. THE COMMITTEE SAID IT IS PROBABLE THAT THIS SITUATION WILL CONTINUE "AT LEAST FOR THE BALANCE OF THIS YEAR."

"THE COMMITTEE BELIEVES IN THE SUFFICIENCY OF OIL RESERVES IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN THE ABILITY OF OUR DOMESTIC PETROLEUM INDUSTRY TO MEET NORMAL DEMANDS FROM DOMESTIC PRODUCTION OPERATING NORMALLY," THE REPORT SAID. "BUT IN VIEW OF THE PRESENT SITUATION, THE COMMITTEE FEELS THAT IT IS ONLY RIGHT AND PROPER TO EXAMINE THE CONDITIONS OUR AMERICAN ECONOMY MUST FACE WITH REGARD TO THE OIL RESOURCES CONTROLLED BY AMERICAN NATIONALS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES."

THE COMMITTEE CALLED THE BRITISH AGREEMENT "A PRELIMINARY AND INTERIM ONE," SAYING IT IS TO BE FOLLOWED "AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE BY AN OIL AGREEMENT NEGOTIATED BY ALL THE INTERESTED PRODUCING AND CONSUMING COUNTRIES."

30.27-10785

THE AGREEMENT, WHICH NOW GOES BEFORE THE SENATE FOR A RATIFICATION VOTE, SETS UP AN INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM COMMISSION TO DISCUSS AND RESOLVE ON A COOPERATIVE BASIS PROBLEMS OF MUTUAL CONCERN.

IT AFFIRMS TWO GENERAL PRINCIPLES: THAT ADEQUATE SUPPLIES OF PETROLEUM SHOULD BE ACCESSIBLE IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE TO THE NATIONALS OF ALL COUNTRIES ON A COMPETITIVE AND NON-DISCRIMINATORY BASIS, AND THAT IN MAKING SUCH SUPPLIES AVAILABLE, THE INTERESTS OF THE PRODUCING COUNTRIES SHOULD BE SAFEGUARDED WITH A VIEW TOWARD THEIR ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT.

PF822PED

JUL 1947

WASHINGTON, JULY 7-(AP)-THE SPANISH REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT IN EXILE TODAY TERMED THE REFERENDUM HELD IN SPAIN YESTERDAY "A FRAUD WHICH X X X MAKES A MOCKERY OF UNIVERSAL DEMOCRACY AND SUPPLANTS THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE SPANISH NATION."

THAT VIEW WAS COMMUNICATED TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ANTI-FRANCO ORGANIZATION.

LATER JUAN MEANA, WASHINGTON AGENT FOR THE EXILE GROUP, TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT "BECAUSE WE HAVE FAITH IN THE UPRIGHT MORAL SENSE OF CIVILIZED PEOPLES, WE ARE SURE THAT ENTIR GOVERNMENTS WILL NOT BE GUILTY OF THE COMPLICITY OF SILENCE OR INDIFFERENCE."

THE FRANCO GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED THAT SPANIARDS, HAD VOTED YESTERDAY TO KEEP GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO AS HEAD OF THEIR STATE, AND AUTHORIZED HIM TO PROPOSE HIS OWN SUCCESSOR AT ANY TIME HE DESIRES.

"WE KNOW THAT THE SPANISH FEEL THE ENORMITY OF THE INSULT AND ARE READY TO FIGHT WITH REDOUBLED ENERGY FOR THEIR FREEDOM AND FOR THEIR HONOR AS AN INDEPENDENT AND SOVEREIGN NATION," MEANA SAID.

MAIME VIRAVITLLES, DIRECTOR OF THE SPANISH INFORMATION OFFICE OF NEW YORK, ALSO SPOKE AT THE NEWS CONFERENCE.

THE TWO EXILE GOVERNMENT AGENTS GAVE REPORTERS WHAT THEY TERMED A COPY OF AN ORDER OF THE NATIONAL SPANISH SECURITY POLICE WHICH REACHED THEIR HANDS THROUGH UNDERGROUND SOURCES.

THE DOCUMENT DIRECTED THAT THOSE ARRESTED FOR ACTS AGAINST THE SECURITY OF THE STATE BE PUNISHED RIGOROUSLY AND THAT THERE BE "NO PRISONERS UNLESS THERE WERE PRESENT SUSPICIOUS WITNESSES X X X WHICH COULD LEAD TO SUCH PUBLICITY WHICH COULD BE USED AGAINST US BY OUR ENEMIES."

J933PED

JUL 1947

AP SPECIAL WASHINGTON SERVICE (140)

WASHINGTON, JULY 7-(AP)-SIX HAWAIIAN WOMEN, RESEARCH WORKERS FOR THE LALNI HAWAIIAN VILLAGE IN HONOLULU, ARE IN WASHINGTON EN ROUTE TO A MORMON CONFERENCE IN SALT LAKE CITY.

THEY ENTERTAINED SATURDAY EVENING WITH NATIVE HAWAIIAN SONGS AND DANCES AT A PARTY GIVEN BY DELEGATE JOSEPH R.FARRINGTON (R-HAWAII) IN CELEBREATION OF HOUSE PASSAGE OF THE HAWAIIAN STATEHOOD BILL.

THE WOMEN ARE MRS. GEORGE MOSSMAN, MRS. CHARLES KALEIEKAU, MRS. RUTH AH NEE, MISS LEHUA SPENCER, MRS. ANNIE FORSYTHE AND MRS. LIZZIE AIPOALANI.

JUL 1947

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THE GROUP HAS BEEN TO CENTRAL AMERICA AND WILL GO TO NEW YORK BEFORE ATTENDING THE CONFERENCE IN SALT LAKE CITY LATE THIS MONTH.

HONOR GUESTS OF DELEGATE AND MRS. FARRINGTON WERE BLAKE CLARK, AUTHOR OF A RECENT BOOK ON HAWAII, AND MRS. CLARK. MRS. CLARK DEMONSTRATED A NATIVE HAWAIIAN HULA TO THE GUESTS. THE CLARKS WERE MARRIED IN HAWAII.

SEVERAL MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, MOSTLY SUPPORTERS OF HAWAIIAN STATEHOOD, WERE GUESTS. AMONG THEM WERE REPS. STOCKMAN (R-ORE), POULSON (R-CALIF), ELLSWORTH (R-ORE), BARRETT (R-WYO) AND MANSFIELD (D-MONT.)

SU513AED

WASHINGTON, JULY 7-(AP)-CONGRESS APPROVED TODAY A $25,000,000 PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM FOR HAWAII.

THE HOUSE PASSED AND SENT TO THE PRESIDENT A BILL TO ALLOW THE TERRITORY TO INCREASE ITS BONDED INDEBTEDNESS TO $35,000,000. SINCE THE HAWAIIAN DEBT IS NOW ABOUT $10,000,000, THIS WOULD PERMIT ISSUANCE OF $25,000,000 IN NEW BONDS.

GOVERNOR INGRAM STAINBACK OF HAWAII TESTIFIED BEFORE THE HOUSE PUBLIC LANDS COMMITTEE THE BONDS ARE PROPOSED TO FINANCE A PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM THAT WAS DELAYED BY THE WAR. PROJECTS WOULD INCLUDE HIGHWAYS, SCHOOL AND OFFICE BUILDINGS AND SEAWALLS, HE SAID.

THE HOUSE ALSO PASRJZGFGLENT

SCHOOL AND OFFICE BUILDINGS AND SEAWALLS, HE SAID. JUL 1947

THE HOUSE ALSO PASSED AND SENT TO THE SENATE A BILL EXTENDING TO JUNE 30, 1949, THE TIME IN WHICH THE TERRITORY AND ITS MUNICIPALITIES MAY ISSUE REVENUE BONDS, AND A BILL PERMITTING THE CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU TO ISSUE $5,000,000 IN GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A SEWER SYSTEM.

J2253PED

WASHINGTON, JULY 7-(AP)-CASPER W.OOMS, THE PATENT COMMISSIONER, SAID TODAY HE DOES NOT THINK ANY OF THE 3,000,000 PATENTS ON FILE IN HIS OFFICE HOLDS THE EXPLANATION TO THE MYSTERIOUS "FLYING SAUCERS" WIDELY REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN SEEN.

"I THINK WE WOULD KNOW ABOUT IT IF ONE DID," HE TOLD A REPORTER.

OOMS SAID HE "SHARES A THEORY" THAT THE FLYING DISCS PROBABLY ARE "OPTICAL ILLUSIONS."

A REPORTER CHECKING THROUGH STACKS OF PATENTS FOUND SOME EXAMPLES OF AERONAUTICAL DEVICES WHICH FEATURE, AMONG OTHER THINGS, CIRCULAR PARTS.

ONE WAS AN AIRPLANE WITH CONVENTIONAL BODY LINES BUT A SINGLE, CIRCULAR "WING" ON TOP. IT LOOKED IN THE DRAWING LIKE A SMALL PLANE WITH A PANCAKE ON TOP.

THE INVENTOR, OTTO VON KORIES, HOLTSVILLE, CALIF., WHO GOT THE PATENT JAN. 7, 1929 SAID THIS ROUNDTABLE-TOP-LIKE WING SHOULD HELP STABILIZE FLIGHT AND "FACILITATE THE ACTIONS OF TAKING OFF AND LANDING" BUT THERE WAS NOTHING IN HIS CLAIMS ABOUT THE CRAFT REMAINING IN THE AIR FOR LONG PERIODS.

DR.C.J.ZOHN, DOING ROCKET WORK AT THE NAVAL RESEARCH LABORATORY HERE, RELATED THAT LAST JUNE 29 HE AND THREE OTHERS SAW ONE OF THE "FLYING SAUCERS" ABOUT 20 MILES FROM V-2 ROCKET TESTING GROUNDS AT WHITE SANDS, N.M.

HOWEVER, HE SAID THIS WAS FOUR DAYS BEFORE THE V-2 TEST FOR WHICH HE HAD GONE TO NEW MEXICO AND THAT IT HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH ANY NAVY EXPERIMENTS.

J905PED

JUL 1947

WASHINGTON, JULY 7-(AP)-SYRIA'S NEW MINISTER SAID TODAY AFTER A CONFERENCE WITH SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL THAT HIS COUNTRY NEEDS "ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL HELP" FROM THE UNITED STATES.

THE ENVOY, SAYEZ BEY EL KHOURY, WAS FORMERLY FOREIGN MINISTER AND MINISTER TO MOSCOW. HE TOLD REPORTERS:

"WE AS PART OF THE ARAB WORLD ARE AWARE OF OUR POSITION AND OUR PAST AND WILL DO OUR BEST TO RENEW OUR HISTORICAL GLORY. THIS CAN NOT BE DONE WITHOUT THE HELP OF THE GREAT NATIONS, OF WHICH THE UNITED STATES IS AT THE HEAD."

J935PED

LAKE SUCCESS, JULY 7-(AP)-AUSTRIA'S FORMAL APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED NATIONS WAS RECEIVED HERE TODAY AT THE OFFICE OF U.N. SECRETARY-GENERAL TRYGVE LIE.

IT WAS SIGNED BY DR. LUDWIG KLEINWAECHTER, AUSTRIAN MINISTER TO WASHINGTON, WHO SAID HE WAS ACTING IN COMPLIANCE WITH A REQUEST FROM THE VIENNA GOVERNMENT.

THE DOCUMENT, DATED JULY 2, CAME BY MAIL.

AUSTRIA'S APPLICATION FOLLOWED THOSE OF HUNGARY AND ITALY, WHICH ARE NOW UNDER PRELIMINARY CONSIDERATION FOR PRESENTATION TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL SOMETIME THIS SUMMER.

JK250PED

JUL 1947

NIGHT LEAD U.N.-MEMBERSHIPS

LAKE SUCCESS, JULY 7-(AP)-AUSTRIA APPLIED FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED NATIONS TODAY AND THE TINY SAN MARINO REPUBLIC, OFFERING A CHARACTER REFERENCE FROM ABRAHAM LINCOL, MADE A PRELIMINARY STEP TOWARD THE SAME GOAL.

THE APPLICATIONS OF TWO OTHER FORMER AXIS COUNTRIES, HUNGARY AND ITALY, ALREADY HAD PASSED IN THE COUNCIL AND NOW AWAIT COMMITTEE ACTION AT AN "APPROPRIATE TIME."

SAN MARINO, A 38-SQUARE-MILE REPUBLIC OF 14,545 (CORRECT) POPULATION (1939 CENSUS) ON THE ITALIAN PENINSULA, ASKED IN A LETTER HOW TO GO ABOUT APPLYING. IT WAS REFERRED TO THE CHARTER--UNDER WHICH IT APPARENTLY WOULD QUALIFY AS A PEACE-LOVING NATION.

THE LETTER WAS NOT MADE PUBLIC BUT A U.N. ATTACHE SAID IT QUOTED AN OLD APPRAISAL OF SAN MARINO BY LINCOLN AMONG ITS QUALIFICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

B840PED

(ADVANCE) LAKE SUCCESS--FIRST ADD U.N. XXX UNITED NATIONS."

MEANWHILE, NEW FIGURES ON WORLD TRADE AND GOLD RESERVES WERE RELEASED BY THE STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

THE REPORT SAID ONLY A FEW COUNTRIES IN EUROPE, NOTABLY BRITAIN AND SWITZERLAND, HAD RE-GAINED PRE-WAR LEVELS IN EXPORT VOLUME, WHILE THE UNITED STATES VOLUME HAS INCREASED TO MORE THAN 100 PERCENT ABOVE THE PRE-WAR AMOUNT.

30.24-10797

THE RESULT, IT WAS SAID, IS THAT SOME COUNTRIES ARE FACING A DEPLETION OF THEIR GOLD AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES.
(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TUESDAY, JULY 8).

MQ811PED JUL 1947

U.N.-BALKAN

LAKE SUCCESS, JULY 7-(AP)-THE OFFICE OF HENRY A.WALLACE, EDITOR OF NEW REPUBLIC MAGAZINE, ADVISED THE UNITED NATIONS TODAY THAT THE FORMER VICE-PRESIDENT IS PLANNING TO COME HERE TOMORROW TO HEAR ANDREI A.GROMYKO'S POLICY SPEECH ON THE BALKAN CASE.

HIS ASSOCIATES SAID NO FINAL DECISION HAD BEEN MADE BUT THAT IF HE CAME HERE TOMORROW HE WOULD APPEAR AS A WORKING CORRESPONDENT FOR THE NEW REPUBLIC.

JS510PED

SAN FRANCISCO,JULY 7-(AP)-PALMER HOYT, PUBLISHER OF THE DENVER POST, TODAY TERMED RUSSIA A POLICE STATE BENT ON WORLD AGGRESSION, AND CALLED HENRY WALLACE "AMERICA'S NUMBER ONE DREAMER AND PRINCIPAL APOLOGIST FOR RUSSIAN TOTALITARIANISM."

HE ADDRESSED THE OPENING SESSION OF A THREE-DAY CONVENTION OF THE NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING EXECUTIVES ASSOCIATION.

"IT IS BECOMING INCREASINGLY PLAIN THAT NO REAL PEACE CAN COME TO THE WORLD UNLESS IT IS BASED ON A SHOWDOWN BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES," HOYT SAID.

"BASICALLY, THE CONFLICT IS NOT ONE BETWEEN COMMUNISM AND CAPITALISM. IT IS THE CONFLICT BETWEEN THE POLICE STATE AND LIBERTY, BETWEEN TOTALITARIANISM AND DEMOCRACY."

OF HENRY WALLACE, FORMER CABINET SECRETARY, HOYT DECLARED:

"HUMAN FREEDOM IS A SUBJECT WHICH I FIND THE COMMUNISTS, FELLOW TRAVELERS AND MR.WALLACE--AMERICA'S NUMBER ONE DREAMER AND PRINCIPAL APOLOGIST FOR RUSSIAN TOTALITARIANISM--STRANGELY UNWILLING TO TALK ABOUT."

WALLACE AND "FELLOW TRAVELERS," HOYT ADDED, WERE DOING BOTH RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES A "GREAT DISSERVICE."

"RUSSIA IS CLEARLY A POLICE STATE, NOW BENT ON AGGRESSION IN ORDER TO ESTABLISH COMMUNISM IMMEDIATELY IN ASIA AND EUROPE--AND EVENTUALLY, BY HER ANNOUNCED PURPOSE, THROUGHOUT THE WORLD."

ADVERTISING, HOYT TOLD HIS AUDIENCE, HAS A JOB SELLING DEMOCRACY JUST AS IT HAD SELLING VICTORY IN WORLD WAR II.

"TIME IS RUNNING OUT," HE SAID. "THE SANDS OF SANITY ARE RAPIDLY DROPPING FROM THE INTERNATIONAL HOUR GLASS. TODAY THE COUNTRY IS AGOG OVER 'FLYING SAUCERS.' WHETHER THEY BE REAL OR ILLUSIONARY, THEY REFLECT THE BASIC FEAR AND CONCERN OF OUR PEOPLE."

NH627PCS NH

JERUSALEM, JULY 7-(AP)-RELIABLE OFFICIAL SOURCES SAID TONIGHT THE PALESTINE GOVERNMENT WOULD TAKE AN UNPRECEDENTED STEP TOMORROW BY RELEASING TWO 16-YEAR-OLD JEWISH GIRLS ARRESTED SATURDAY WHILE DELIVERING STERN GANG LITERATURE TO THE LIVING QUARTERS OF MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PALESTINE.

THE STERN GANG, UNDERGROUND JEWISH RESISTANCE ORGANIZATION, SENT A LETTER TO THE U.N. COMMITTEE SUNDAY ASKING IT TO INTERVENE IN BEHALF OF THE GIRL MESSENGERS.

OFFICIAL SOURCES SAID A STATEMENT WOULD BE MADE TOMORROW WHEN THE GIRLS ARE RELEASED AND ADDED THE SITUATION WAS "EMBARASSING TO THE GOVERNMENT."

MEANWHILE, THE JEWISH AGENCY ISSUED A DECLARATION WHICH SAID THAT A 16-YEAR-OLD JEWISH BOY, ALEXANDER RUBOWITZ, WHO DISAPPEARED MAY 6, "WAS KIDNAPPED FROM THE STREET BY A GROUP OF BRITISH POLICE IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES AND X X X APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN TAKEN TO AN ISOLATED SPOT OUTSIDE THE CITY AND TORTURED TO DEATH."

IN A MEMORANDUM TO THE U.N. COMMITTEE, THE JEWISH AGENCY SAID "THE BOY, WHO WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN DISTRIBUTING TERRORIST LEAFLETS, RESISTED."

MILITARY AUTHORITIES SAID THEY HAVE BEEN HOLDING BRITISH MAJ. ROY A.FARRAN, 26, IN CONNECTION WITH THE RUBOWITZ CASE.

RB835PED

BATAVIA, JAVA, JULY 7-(AP)-DEPUTY INDONESIAN PREMIERS SETIADJIT AND A. K. GANI TOOK OFF FOR JOGJAKARTA TODAY IN A DUTCH PLANE ON WHAT INFORMED SOURCES SAID WAS AN EMERGENCY MISSION TO HAVE THE REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT RECONSIDER ITS LATEST NOTE TO THE DUTCH.

THE INDONESIANS REPORTEDLY ACCEPTED A DUTCH OFFER OF A SPECIAL PLANE FOR THE MISSION AFTER SETIADJIT AND HEALTH MINISTER LEMEINA HAD CONFERRED WITH NEI GOVERNOR GENERAL H. J. VAN MOOK AND DUTCH CABINET CHIEF P. J. KOETS.

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SETIADJIT REQUESTED THAT THE NOTE BE WITHHELD FROM PUBLICATION BECAUSE OF PROSPECTS OF REVISION. IN JOGJAKARTA A HIGH INDONESIAN OFFICIAL SAID THE NOTE WAS "AN ACCEPTANCE OF THE REQUEST CONTAINED IN THE UNITED STATES AIDE MEMOIRE" OF JUNE 28., IN THIS MEMORANDUM THE U.S. URGED A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE INDONESIANS AND DUTCH IN SETTING UP THE UNITED STATES OF INDONESIA AND OFFERED TO DISCUSS ECONOMIC AID FOR INDONESIA.

INFORMED DUTCH CIRCLES, HOWEVER, EXPRESSED PESSIMISM OVER AVOIDING ARMED CONFLICT UNLESS THE INDONESIANS SHARPLY REVISED THE NOTE, WHICH THEY CLAIMED WAS EVASIVE AS TO THE REPUBLIC'S WILLINGNESS TO COMPLY WITH THE U.S. REQUEST TO PROCEED WITH THE INTERIM GOVERNMENT ON THE BASIS OUTLINED IN THE NETHERLANDS' MAY 27 ULTIMATUM.

THE DUTCH SAID THE NOTE WAS UNSATISFACTORY ON KEY ISSUES, SUCH AS WHETHER THE REPUBLIC WOULD ACCEPT JOINT DUTCH--INDONESIAN GENDARMERIE TO SAFEGUARD FOREIGNERS INSIDE THE REPUBLIC AND WHETHER THE REPUBLIC WAS WILLING TO WAIVE REQUESTS FOR FOREIGN SERVICE DISTINCT FROM FEDERAL REPRESENTATION ABROAD.

IT WAS ALSO ASSERTED THAT WHEREAS THE REPUBLIC MADE CONCESSIONS ON RECOGNITION OF THE ULTIMATE AUTHORITY OF THE NETHERLANDS CROWN REPRESENTATIVE DURING THE INTERIM PERIOD IT FAILED UNEQUIVOCALLY TO ACCEPT THIS AUTHORITY.

PESSIMISM WAS ALSO EXPRESSED BY THE INFLUENTIAL DUTCH NEWSPAPER NIEUWSGIER, WHICH SAID THAT THE GAP BETWEEN THE DUTCH AND INDONESIANS ON QUESTIONS OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND JOINT GENDARMERIES NOW SEEMED "UNBRIDGEABLE."

M635AED

JUL 1947

JUL 1947

DAMASCUS, SYRIA, JULY 7-(AP)-SYRIA'S FIRST GENERAL ELECTION SINCE THE END OF THE FRENCH MANDATE AND THE WITHDRAWAL OF FRENCH FORCES IN 1944 BEGAN TODAY AND WILL CONTINUE THROUGH TUESDAY, WITH ALL INDICATIONS OF VICTORY FOR GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED CANDIDATES.

THE ELECTION IS TO CHOOSE 138 MEMBERS OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

THE CONTENDING FACTIONS ARE THE NATIONAL PARTY, INDIRECTLY SUPPORTED BY THE GOVERNMENT, AND OPPOSITION TO THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION COMPRISING THE ARAB POPULAR PARTY, THE NATIONAL RESURRECTION PARTY, THE LIBERAL PARTY, THE ULEMAS UNION, THE MOSLEM BROTHERS AND A NUMBER OF INDEPENDENTS.

R-843PED

JUL 1947

CALCUTTA, INDIA, JULY 7-(AP)-COMMUNAL DISORDERS INVOLVING HINDUS AND MOSLEMS INCREASED TODAY IN THE CALCUTTA AREA AND A HOSPITAL SURVEY REVEALED 21 DEATHS AND 134 SERIOUS INJURIES.

STREET CLASHES BETWEEN MOBS, A BOMB EXPLOSION AND FREQUENT USE OF FIREARMS AND KNIVES WERE REPORTED.

R-841PED

NEW DELHI, JULY 7--(AP)---MOHANDAS K. GANDHI SUGGESTED [redacted] AT A PRAYER MEETING TONIGHT [redacted] "ONE EASY AND READY WAY OUT" OF THE [redacted] ARMED HOSTILITY WHICH HE SAID THREATENED TO ATTEND THE DIVISION OF INDIA INTO TWO DOMINIONS.

LET THE MOSLEM LEAGUE AND HINDU CONGRESS PARTY, HE PROPOSED, "SIT TOGETHER IN A MUD HUT LARGE ENOUGH TO ACCOMODATE NOT MORE THAN 10 REPRESENTATIVES AND UNDERTAKE NOT TO PART UNTIL THEY HAVE REACHED AN AGREEMENT" TO DIVIDE [redacted] INDIA INTO PAKISTAN AND HINDUSTAN AS FRIENDS.

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"THE HISTORY OF EUROPE WILL BE REPEATED IN THIS INDIA," HE SAID. "TO THINK OF INDIA BEING TURNED INTO A BATTLEFIELD, ITS SONS AND DAUGHTERS BEING BUTCHERS, AND THE WORLD WATCHING THE TRAGIC DRAMA, IS PAINFUL AND HUMILIATING. I PRAY GOD TO LEAD US TO LIGHT FROM THIS DARKNESS."

THE CONGRESS PARTY HAS A HINDU MAJORITY IN ALL OF INDIA EXCEPT THE NORTHWEST FRONTIER PROVINCE, WHERE THE MOSLEMS ARE IN THE MAJORITY.

M533AED

Sydney, Australia, July 7--(ap)--A physiology professor said tonight he thought he had an explanation for the reports of "flying saucers" seen in American skies and had conducted an experiment to prove his point.

After lecturing his students on the reports, Prof. F. D. Cotton told them to go outside, stand perfectly still and concentrate their gaze on a point in the sky about a mile away.

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Within 10 minutes 22 students reported they had seen [redacted] bright oval shaped objects which moved [redacted] rapidly in the direction of the long axis with a [redacted] tendency for the path of motion be curved.

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Cotton said the objects seen by the students [redacted] actually were due to the "effect of red corpuscles of the blood passing in front of the retina" of the eye.

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BUENOS AIRES, JULY 7-(AP)-PRESIDENT JUAN D. PERON BROADCAST A PLEA FOR PEACE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD YESTERDAY AND PLEDGED ARGENTINA'S RICH RESOURCES TO WAR-TORN COUNTRIES, DECLARING HE BELIEVED INTERNATIONAL HARMONY COULD BE ATTAINED ONLY AFTER INTERNAL PEACE WAS SECURED WITHIN THE STRICKEN NATIONS.

PERON SAID THAT ARGENTINA WAS "FULLY AWARE OF THE NEEDS OF THE

WORLD," AND ADDED THAT "WE MUST SUBSTITUTE PLENTY FOR MISERY WITHOUT FALLING INTO THE ERROR OF TURNING HELP INTO CHARITY."

THE PRESIDENT DECLARED THAT HIS NATION'S RESOURCES "HAVE BEEN ADDED TO WORLD PLANS OF ASSISTANCE, IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE THE MORAL AND SPIRITUAL REHABILITATION OF EUROPE, AND TO FACILITATE THE MATERIAL AND ECONOMIC REHABILITATION OF ALL SUFFERING NATIONS."

PERON URGED ALL PEACE-LOVING MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN TO ORGANIZE PACIFIST SOCIETIES AND DECLARED THAT NATIONS OF THE WORLD SHOULD DO ALL IN THEIR POWER TO STAMP OUT "CAPITALISTIC OR TOTALITARIAN EXTREMES."

THE PRESIDENT EMPHASIZED, HOWEVER, THAT "THE WORLD CONSCIENCE MUST PLACE MAN ABOVE SYSTEMS AND IDEOLOGIES" AND SAID THAT "HUMAN CONFUSION IS BASED ON MISUNDERSTANDING."

THE WORLD, HE SAID, NEEDS "A CONVICTION THAT WAR IS NOT A SOLUTION BECAUSE MISERY AND DESPAIR WILL AFFLICT ALL EQUALLY."

PERON'S SPEECH WAS DISSEMINATED BY THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT OVER 1,165 RADIO STATIONS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD AND BROADCAST IN SPANISH, PORTUGUESE, FRENCH, ITALIAN AND ENGLISH. ALL ARGENTINE DIPLOMATS WERE ORDERED TO LISTEN.

IN ARGENTINA THE SPEECH WAS BROADCAST TWICE YESTERDAY. SCHOOLTEACHERS WERE INSTRUCTED TO DISCUSS THE SPEECH IN CLASSROOMS AND STUDENTS OF THE FOURTH, FIFTH AND SIXTH GRADES IN ALL ARGENTINE SCHOOLS WERE TOLD TO WRITE COMPOSITIONS ABOUT IT.

VS554AED

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, JULY 7)

(ADVANCE)...NEW YORK,JULY 6-(AP)-THE FAR EAST-AMERICA COUNCIL OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY SAID TODAY IT HAD ASKED THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT TO MAKE REPRESENTATIONS TO THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT "TO CORRECT A MANIFEST INJUSTICE TO AN AMERICAN COMPANY AND ITS MANAGER" IN THE ARREST MARCH 3 OF F.MYSBERG, DUTCH NATIONAL, AND SHANGHAI MANAGER OF THE WHOLLY AMERICAN OWNED ABIS COMPANY FEDERAL INC.

VG6.14

MYSBERG WAS CONVICTED APRIL 14 OF "CIRCULATING FOREIGN CURRENCY BANKNOTES" AND GIVEN A YEAR'S SENTENCE IN PRISON. THE COUNCIL SAID THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT CONFISCATED $40,000 IN U.S. BANKNOTES AND 20,000 HONGKONG DOLLARS BELONGING TO THE ABIS COMPANY.

THE COUNCIL SAID THE ABIS COMPANY WAS NOT A COMMERCIAL BANK AND DID NOT ACCEPT BANKING DEPOSITS, AS THE CHINESE COURTS HELD, BUT WAS AN INVESTMENT BANK AND BROKERAGE HOUSE.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, JULY 7)

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END FOR JULY 7/6

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Ten Nations Accept Bids To Paris

Paris, July 8 (AP)—The French Foreign Ministry announced today that ten nations had formally accepted the British-French invitation to a July 12 conference on the Marshall aid-to-Europe proposal. The Ministry said thus far there had been no refusals.

Indications mounted that at least some of the nations in the Soviet orbit would attend the conference, and one dispatch from Prague quoted Czechoslovak sources as speculating that Russia herself might try to back into the talks she has already rejected.

Polish, Romanian and Finnish diplomats denied reports—one of them from the Soviet news agency Tass—that their countries had rejected the invitation. Yugoslav, Albanian, Bulgarian and Hungarian spokesmen could not be reached, but reports from all four nations indicated the invitation was still being studied.

A Sofia dispatch quoted an authoritative source as saying that "probably Bulgaria will participate" in the conference, which opens in Paris Saturday. The dispatch said the Bulgarian Council of Ministers was meeting to reach a decision in the matter.

Despite a Moscow radio report that Yugoslavia had rejected the British-French invitation to participate, observers in Belgrade said the Yugoslavs had still not replied, and probably would not do so before Thursday—the deadline for an answer.

Talk With Tito

Dr. Ales Debler, Assistant Yugoslav Foreign Minister, has just returned to Belgrade from Premier Marshal Tito's summer palace at Bled and was reported conferring with sections of the Yugoslav Foreign Office. Tito's Government has shown intense interest in the principles of the Marshall proposal for American-backed European reconstruction.

No information came from Albania about what the Government was doing about the invitation.

The Austrian Cabinet today accepted the invitation to the Paris talks.

Dr. Alois Vollgruber, Austrian Minister to Paris, will head the delegation, the official announcement said. A Government spokesman said the delegation would leave for the conference "before the end of the week."

Tass dispatches printed in Moscow also said it was learned that Poland would avoid the conference, but an Associated Press dispatch said "it was a tossup tonight whether Poland would go to Paris." The controlled press made it clear, the dispatch added, that Poland wants all the assistance she can get but is not interested in any form of aid which could be viewed as exerting political pressure.

Czechs Accept

Czechoslovakia formally announced her acceptance today and sources in Prague said that when the Czechoslovaks accepted they had the impression that the Poles, likewise, would attend the conference.

A dispatch from Prague quoted a source close to the Government as speculating that the Soviet Union herself might send a representative to the conference. This source said it was significant that the Czechoslovakian Government, in which the Communists hold major strength, had accepted. Few observers, the dispatch said, believed the Czechoslovakian decision would have been taken had there been an outright request from Russia to stay away from Paris.

Statements In Rome

In Rome, Communist leaders in statements over the week end declared that Italian communism was not unalterably opposed to participation in the Marshall plan.

Finland has indicated that "geographical and political reasons may keep her away from Paris," but Finnish politicians felt that Cabinet discussions now under way in Helsinki might result in sending an observer to the talks.

Norway, Denmark and Sweden will confer tomorrow in Copenhagen to determine their joint attitude toward the proposal. The three Scandinavian nations will join in the Paris talks, their London diplomatic representatives said, if convinced the program would not lead to a division of Europe.

Switzerland's Federal Council today accepted the invitation in principle.

A French Foreign Ministry source earlier reported official acceptance from six nations—Italy, Portugal, Greece, Turkey, Belgium and Eire—and unofficial acceptances from eight others—the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Austria and Switzerland. Later both the Netherlands and Iceland announced that they would be represented.

The Hungarian Government, a trustworthy Budapest informant said, was scheduled to consider today a petition drawn up by some members seeking the consent of the Allied Control Council to Hungary's taking part in the conference.

In three-power Paris talks ended last Wednesday, Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov refused to join in a European economic conference on the ground that it would infringe national sovereignty. Saturday a British Foreign Office spokesman said Britain and France had sent notes urging Russia to reconsider her stand.

No reply to these notes had been reported today.

Clayton In Paris

William L. Clayton, United States Under Secretary of State for economic affairs, arrived in Paris today to sit on the sidelines of the conference as an adviser on the intent and scope of the Marshall proposal.

BIDS ACCEPTED BY 13 NATIONS

Diplomats Deny 3 Others Refused To Attend Parley

Paris, July 8 (AP)—Thirteen nations, including Czechoslovakia in the Soviet sphere, have accepted French-British bids to the Paris conference on the Marshall plan. Czech sources in Prague hinted that Russia herself might finally be represented.

There had been no refusals by nightfall from the 22 invited nations.

The French Foreign Ministry announced that ten nations—Belgium, Italy, Portugal, Eire, Greece, Turkey, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Czechoslovakia and Iceland—have turned in formal acceptances.

Official Decisions Listed

Associated Press dispatches from Bern, Vienna and Copenhagen said that Switzerland, Austria and Denmark decided officially to participate in the reconstruction parley.

Confusion concerning what was going on in the Russian zone states mounted as the Thursday deadline for accepting the invitations drew near. The conference will open Saturday.

Polish, Romanian and Finnish diplomats denied reports broadcast by Tass, official Soviet news agency, that their countries had rejected the invitation. They said a decision could not be known until tomorrow. An Associated Press dispatch from Warsaw said it still was a "tossup" whether Poland would accept.

Still Being Studied

Yugoslav, Albanian, Bulgarian and Hungarian spokesmen here could not be reached for comment on the attitude of their governments but reports from those four nations indicated their decisions still were being studied.

A dispatch from Prague said that Czech sources close to the Government declared there was considerable indication Russia might send a representative—perhaps as an observer.

These sources said they based their suggestion on the Czech acceptance of the invitation, indications in Prague that the Poles also might accept, and an about-face by the Communist party in Prague from the earlier criticism of the motives behind the economic rehabilitation proposal.

The Marshall plan calls for the building up of an integrated European economy on a basis of self-help plus United States financial aid.

To Plan Gathering Of Data

The Paris conference is intended to set in motion the gathering of information to be used in determining Europe's ability for self-help and the amount needed from the United States.

Acceptances now are in from all countries invited except the seven other states in the Soviet zone and Sweden and Norway.

William L. Clayton, United States Under Secretary of State, specialist on the Marshall program, arrived by plane from Geneva for a series of talks with high French officials. He will remain here until the conference opens Saturday, then fly back to Geneva, where he heads the American delegation to the international trade parley.

Reserves Liberty Of Action

Foreign Ministry officials said Czechoslovakia informed France that Prague reserved complete liberty of future action on the basis of reports from its representative on the contemplated program.

The Romanian embassy said it had received no instruction from Bucharest and categorically denied a Tass dispatch that Bucharest already had rejected the bid. One official said the Romania Cabinet was in session.

An official of the Finnish legation said his Government was meeting today and had given no instructions to the legation.

The Polish embassy denied the Tass report and said it was awaiting word from home. French officials attached much importance to reports of a Polish Foreign Ministry statement that Warsaw is "deeply interested" in European reconstruction and the Paris conference. This report came from the French embassy in Warsaw.

Bulgaria Drafting Reply

The Bulgarian Government was drafting its reply. One source in Sofia predicted Bulgaria's participation.

Well-informed sources in Belgrade said Yugoslavia probably would withhold its decision until the last moment. The Government was reported in session at the summer capital of Bled. Albania, officials here presumed, would take whatever action Yugoslavia did.

The Hungarians were reported reserving judgement until the Cabinet could examine the aid program.

Moscow Note Sent To Sweden

The Swedish Government received a memorandum from Moscow. One political source in Stockholm said the Russian note implied a desire that Sweden would refrain from any action that might affect the Russian-Swedish trade and credit pact concluded last year.

Sweden's acceptance was considered assured when the Foreign office said that delegates would be chosen Friday by the King's council.

Austria officially announced in Vienna that Dr. Alois Vollgruber, Minister to Paris, would head the Austrian delegation.

Party Reported Favoring Plan

Budapest, July 8 (AP)—A reliable Hungarian informant said the parliamentary members of the majority Smallholders party agreed today that Hungary should accept the British-French invitation to the Paris conference on the Marshall plan.

It was understood that a majority of the Social Democratic party also was scheduled to vote acceptance at a meeting Wednesday or Thursday.

Politically middle-of-the-road Hungarians said they could not predict Hungary's ultimate action, which might come Thursday.

Austrian Cabinet Accepts

VIENNA, July 8 (AP).—The Austrian Cabinet accepted today an invitation to the European Reconstruction Conference opening Saturday in Paris. A government spokesman said the Austrian delegation would depart for the meeting "before the end of the week."

Bevin Says Door To Parley Remains Open For Russia

London, July 8 (AP)—Ernest Bevin, Foreign Secretary, today hailed the Marshall offer as a step toward "a great unity of peoples throughout the world" and declared that the door still was open for Russia to participate in a continent-wide recovery plan.

"Europe is bleeding to death; it must be stopped," Bevin declared in an address to the Wandsworth Rotary Club. "And in the stopping of it you have got to rule out any prejudices, either religious or ideological."

The Secretary said that unity in Europe had appeared impossible, because of racial and historical differences and the "awful devastation" of war, until Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Secretary of State, made his aid-Europe proposal.

Brushes Off Churchill Idea

Bevin brushed off as "political propaganda" the proposal by former Prime Minister Winston Churchill for a "United States of Europe."

"On the other hand," he added, "there is a prospect—and a very happy prospect, I think — now, of trying to produce something without touching the political side at all, without even raising it, and certainly not accentuating it, to have an opportunity of approaching the problem from an economic basis.

"If built upon rightly and worked out properly, this may yet make the biggest contribution to the unity of the peoples of Europe.

"By working on the basis of unity, it may be that even in our day and generation we shall find that we have contributed at last to a great unity of peoples throughout the world."

Welcomes Czech Co-Operation

Bevin said the Marshall proposal, originally put forward by the American secretary in an address at Harvard University, was contained in an "unrehearsed speech, like a bolt out of the blue."

He welcomed Czechoslovakia and other countries which have accepted a British-French invitation to the Paris Economic Conference opening Saturday, and added:

"I do not know what others will come, or who will stay away. But I can assure you and the British public and the great public of the United States, which is behind Mr. Marshall in his great offer, that having put our hand to the plow we are not turning back."

Declares Door Still Open

Without mentioning Russia by name, Bevin reiterated that the door was still open for those who had declined to co-operate and that "we shall try to prove to them by example where we cannot now satisfy them by argument."

He said Britain was determined not to "quibble" over the details of the Marshall offer and not to "become annoyed" at criticisms. This apparently was a reference to critical articles which have appeared in the Russian press.

"To tell us now we are dividing Europe really is nonsense," he said.

Door Still Open To Russians, Bevin Says

London, July 8 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin indicated today that the door was still open for Russia to join in implementation of the Marshall program of American aid to Europe.

He said the plan of economic construction "may yet make the biggest contribution to the unity of the people of Europe" and added:

"Europe is bleeding; it must be stopped."

Unmistakable Reference

Without mentioning Russia by name, but making his reference unmistakable, Bevin repeated in an address to a luncheon club the statement he made after the recent three-power Paris conference broke up—that Great Britain "will co-operate with those who will co-operate but will keep the door open for those who will not in the hope that they will."

One has to prevent oneself from

becoming annoyed and irritated," he said. "In these days, if you immediately allow that to occupy your mind, you have sown the seeds of another struggle."

Bevin said he felt the Marshall proposal would contribute greatly "maybe even in our day" toward international brotherhood and his personal ideal of a world parliament.

Reference To India

Referring to India, Bevin asserted that the decision to create two new commonwealths was "a great triumph for British and Indian statesmanship." He said the British were thinking "very hard and very deep" about the peace which must be made with Japan.

He expressed joy that Czechoslovakia had accepted a place in the Paris conference on the Marshall plan, and said:

"I do not know what others will come, but I can assure the British public and the great public of the United States which is behind Mr. Marshall in his great offer, that having put our hand to the plow, we are not turning back."

He said he opposed firmly any "quibbling and asking questions" of the United States, as he implied Russia had wanted to do.

Bevin declared that the Marshall offer—predicated on American assistance in the economic restoration of European countries which work together to help themselves—was purely economic.

Churchill Idea Dismissed

He dismissed as political the idea for a "United States of Europe" as advocated by Winston Churchill, Britain's wartime Prime Minister.

"Europe is bleeding to death," Bevin said. "It must be stopped, and in the stopping of it, you have got to rule out any prejudices either religious or ideological."

Later in his speech, he commented:

"I have heard it said . . . that the wave of a wand or political propaganda is needed to establish a United States of Europe and all will be well. But it is very difficult."

Rubber Supplies And Prices

Paris, July 8 (AP)—An international rubber conference decided here today to campaign for higher rubber prices throughout the world.

Members of the conference, known officially as "the rubber study group" and made up of delegates and observers from 28 countries, declined to give details of their campaign.

A delegate from Ceylon—G. C. S. Corea—told a news conference that low prices "cause hardships in producing countries."

Sir Gerard Clauson, British delegate, said the members had simply agreed to ask their governments "to do anything they can do to help." He said the details were private "like those of an argument between a man and his wife."

Left To Committee

The conference adjourned its fourth meeting with the decision as to when and where the next one would be held left to a management committee made up of France, the Netherlands, Britain and the United States.

The conference's decisions included:

1. Opening of membership "to all countries substantially interested in the production, consumption or trade in rubber."

2. Consideration of "measures designed to expand world consumption of rubber."

3. Fixing of London as the permanent home of its secretariat.

Announces Great Concern

4. Announcing that it "noted with great concern the downward trend in the market price of naturla rubber, and decided to recommend that the governments concerned should consider as a matter of urgency what action they are in a position to take to meet this special difficulty."

5. Expressed the hope that "no avoidable obstacles would be placed in the way of international trade in and the use of rubber, and that maximum assistance should be given to the countries desiring to make an extensive use of rubber, but which, on account of the war, cannot afford to pay in foreign currency for the rubber imports they require."

Discussing the latter point Clauson said there actually were not many countries who wanted to buy rubber and could not.

Countries Represented

Delegates came from Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Ceylon, Denmark, Ecuador, the United States, France, Hungary, Italy, Liberia, Norway, Holland, the United Kingdom, the British Colonies, Siam, Czechoslovakia and Venezuela.

Observers were present from Brazil, Colombia, Finland, Guatemala, Mexico, Poland, Portgual, Sweden and Switzerland.

Marcel Péterhead, of the French delegation, said that France, as the host nation, had invited Russia but did not know why she had not appeared.

A communiqué from the conference forecast a surplus of 70,000 tons of rubber at the end of 1947, based on estimates of production of 1,200,000 tons of national rubber, and 515,000 tons of synthetic, compared with estimates of consumption of 1,060,000 tons and 585,000 tons.

No Russian Estimate

"These figures do not include any estimates for Russia except in respect of import of natural rubber," the bulletin explained.

Asked if the conference had any ideal market price in mind, Clauson said that had not been discussed. Asked on what basis the conference noted with "great concern" the low price of rubber, he said in the last few months it had fallen from 43 straits cents to 28 straits cents per pound.

Clauson said price had little effect on consumer demand for rubber products, "for in most cases the cost of the rubber in the product is a very small percentage of the cost of the whole," and consequently the fact rubber prices were low did not necessarily mean more people would buy tires.

The American delegation included: Rear Admiral Clinton E. Braine, of the Army and Navy Munitions Board; J. Ward Keener, vice president the B. F. Goodrich Company; Ulbert L. Viles, president the Rubber Manufacturers Association, Inc., New York; R. D. Young, president the Rubber Trade Association, New York; P. W. Lichfield, board chairman, Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company; Donald D. Kennedy, chief of the State Department international resources division; Everatt G. Holt, Commerce Department rubber adviser, and George H. Alexander, of the State Department's international resources division.

Paris Police Arrest Member Of Stern Gang

Paris, July 8 (AP)—Police said tonight they had arrested sixteen persons in connection with the discovery of an arms depot in a Pasi suburb and that one had admitted he was a member of the Stern Gang, a Jewish underground group.

Police quoted the man as saying there were other arms caches in Paris and vicinity, but that they were not intended for use in France.

350 Million Europeans Need Aid, Sforza Quoted

Rome, July 8 (AP)—Italian Foreign Minister Carlo Sforza was reported today to have estimated at 350,000,000 the number of Europeans in need of aid under the Marshall recovery plan.

[Best available sources give Europe's population, not counting Russia, as 404,222,840.]

Sforza spoke last night at the first meeting of a fourteen-man interministerial committee to study Italy's role in European reconstruction under the plan.

Italy's Chief Asset: Labor

Unofficial accounts said he made his estimate in speaking of the job before the committee. He was reported also to have held that Italy's most valuable contribution to continental recovery could be Italian labor.

Latest government figures showed the country had 2,177,489 registered unemployed—1,179,673 of them from industry. In addition Italy has such products as electrical appliances, engines, precision machinery, automobiles and textiles to offer if she can get coal and oil in return.

The Italian news agency Ansa said last night that Pietro Quaroni, Ambassador to France, would represent Italy next Saturday at the start of the Paris conference on United States Secretary of State George C. Marshall's aid-for-Europe offer. Ansa said Quaroni would be superseded by Sforza July 15.

[French sources have predicted that the meeting will last only two or three days. The fact-finding committees the conference is to set up are scheduled to go to work July 15.]

Solid Footing Apparent

Over last week end, Communist party leader Palmiro Togliatti and Communist Assembly President Umberto Terracini made statements indicating that Italian communism was not unalterably opposed to participation in the Marshall plan. This appeared to give Italy a solid footing on the matter seemingly lacking in some countries with strong Communist parties.

The interministerial committee consists mostly of career department heads familiar with Italian industry, transport and labor. Most of them, it was understood today, will go to the Paris parley.

Nenni Urges Delay In Ratifying Pact

Rome, July 8 (AP)—Pietro Nenni, leader of the pro-Communist Socialist party, urged the Constituent Assembly committee on treaties today to defer ratifying the Italian peace treaty until Russia has acted upon it.

He argued that the document "technically does not become a treaty until the Big Four have ratified it." Several other committee members, including Vittorio Emanuele Orlando, Premier during the first world war, took the same view.

Foreign Minister Carlo Sforza defended the Government's decision to sign, arguing that any document was good if it restored Italy to a normal place in world affairs.

105 Jews Arrested.

Rome, July 8 (A. P.).—The Italian news agency Ansa reported today from Bolzano the arrest of 105 Jews who were said to have crossed the Italian-Austrian frontier illegally. The agency said that the Jews told authorities they were trying to go to Palestine.

Arrested In Arms Case

Genoa, Italy, *Wednesday*, July 9 (AP)—Police have arrested two men suspected of heading a large-scale traffic in arms between Italy and Greek guerrillas, it was disclosed today. Police said the arrests followed discovery of large amounts of light and heavy machine guns and other equipment packed for shipment.

Franco Succession Vote Held 12 To 1

Madrid, July 8 (AP)—A majority of twelve to one in favor of Generalissimo Francisco Franco's "law of succession" was claimed by the Spanish Government today on the basis of provisional returns from Sunday's referendum.

An official announcement said a tabulation showed 12,628,983 votes for the measure, 643,501 against, 295,208 blank ballots and 25,669 nullified votes.

The law, proposed by Franco last March on the eve of the eighth anniversary of his accession to the head of the Government, confirms his position as chief of state and gives him the right to propose his own successor, who would be either king or regent.

Belgians Accuse U.S., Britain on German Trade

Note at U. N. Meeting Says Monetary Policy Violates Bretton Woods Accords

GENEVA, July 8 (AP).—Belgium accused the United States and Britain of violating the Bretton Woods agreement in a written memorandum on commercial relations with Germany circulated today to delegates at the meeting of the Economic Commission for Europe here.

The commission, a United Nations body, agreed yesterday to hear a Belgian expert present his country's case on commercial relations with Germany at a plenary session of the commission next Thursday, after the Soviet bloc of countries had given up strenuous efforts to prevent or delay discussion of the German problem. The Belgian memorandum was circulated as a "preliminary note" to the expert's statement.

The note blamed the British-American policy for the present "modest level" of trade with Germany. It said Germany was "traditionally for Belgium both a market and a supplier of first-rate importance." One of the main reasons for the lack of trade with Germany "appears to be the number and competition of the formalities which have to be undergone before a commercial transaction can be concluded."

It added that "the Belgian government considers the absence of a rate of exchange for the reichsmark as one of the main barriers preventing the improvement of the situation."

The memorandum said British and American authorities in Germany were maintaining an artificial price structure for German goods. It said German exports were priced by British and American authorities in American dollars "at so-called world market prices," while internal prices remained in accordance with the old German price pattern.

This policy, the note continued, forms "an effective buffer between the German and the international price structure," but "in the long run it will prevent any reintegration of the German economy into the European economy."

"This policy, which in fact, if not in name, amounts to multiple currency practices, not only is contrary to the Bretton Woods agreement, to which the British and American governments have subscribed themselves, but also for the territories under their mandate," the note asserted.

[The U. N. monetary-finance conference, held at Bretton Woods, N. H., in July, 1944, set up agencies to promote international trade, including the stabilization of international currencies.]

The memorandum declared that while British-American authorities were attempting to raise exports from their zones by admitting foreign business men to have direct contact with German firms, "this policy cannot be expected to give any substantial results as long as it is impossible for the foreign buyer to discuss prices with his seller."

Russians Seize Ex-Nazis In 'Red Army Uniforms'

BERLIN, July 8 (AP).—For the second time within a week, Russian authorities announced today the capture of an armed gang of former Hitler Youths, whom they accused of pillage and plunder in the Soviet zone of Germany, while "disguised in Soviet Army uniforms."

A dispatch from the official Soviet news bureau said the gang was caught near Schwerin, in Mecklenburg, northeast of Berlin. The report said the youths spoke Russian. Four ringleaders were brought before a Soviet military court and received prison sentences ranging from ten to twenty-five years.

On July 1 the Russians reported the capture of a similar gang in the Province of Saxony, south of Berlin.

Nazi Doctors Get Death

Berlin, July 8 (AP)—Dispatches from Dresden, in Russian-occupied Saxony, reported today that a German court had sentenced two German doctors and two male nurses to death for directing the extermination of thousands of mental patients at the Sonnstein and Gros-Scheidentz asylums during the war.

Eight other asylum attendants received prison sentences ranging from three years to life. Three were acquitted.

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11 Reich Generals Plead Innocent

Nuernberg, Germany, July 8 (AP). Eleven high-ranking German Army officers pleaded innocent today when arraigned before a United States military court on war-crimes charges.

Two field marshals and nine generals were accused of mass executions and tortures of civilians "as part of a deliberate scheme of terror in flagrant violation of the laws and customs of war."

The indictment charged that at least 13,000 persons were executed by their order because of resistance attacks against the wartime German occupation of the Balkans. The bill also accused them of deporting civilians for forced labor, plundering property and destroying cities needlessly.

One Committed Suicide

Those arraigned were Field Marshal Wilhelm List, commander of the German 12th Army; Field Marshal Maximilian von Weichs, commander of the German 2d Army; Col. Gen. Lothar Rendulic, commander of the Norwegian campaign, and Generals Walter Kuntze, Hermann Foertsch, Wilhelm Speidel, Kurt von Geitner, Helmut Selmy, Hubert Lanz, Ernest Demner and Ernst von Leyser.

Gen. Franz Boehme, who was to have been a defendant, committed suicide soon after the indictment of May 10.

'Poison Alcohol' Kills Another GI In Reich

Frankfurt, Germany, July 8 (AP). The United States Army announced tonight that 1 American soldier was dead and 2 2others were in a hospital near Bremen from drinking "poison alcohol."

The incident was the latest in what the army called an "alarming series of deaths" in Germany caused by soldiers drinking products containing methyl alcohol. Five soldiers died recently from the effects of an anti-freeze mixture.

The dead soldier in the most recent incident was identified as Private Tony J. Sanchez, 20, of Blanca, Col.

G. I. Shot on German Road

Army Investigates Unexplained Attack on Ridgewood Man

FRANKFURT AM MAIN, July 8 (AP).—United States Army officials disclosed today they were investigating the mysterious shooting of an American soldier.

Corporal Howard A. Grammick, of 1879 Greene Avenue, Ridgewood, N. Y., said he was walking along a busy highway toward the Army's Rhine-Main airport on Sunday when he heard the sound of a gun being cocked. He turned around swiftly, and that is all he remembered until a German shepherd found him and helped him to the airfield.

Corporal Grammick is recovering from a bullet wound in the upper arm.

CZECH FACTORIES RESUME BUILDING NEW AUTOMOBILES

PRAGUE, July 8.—(AP) Czechoslovakia, once the major automobile manufacturer in southeastern Europe, has her auto production now turning out four types of passenger cars and three models of trucks, but not yet in sufficient quantity for export.

It is expected to be another year before domestic needs for essential service can be filled to a sufficient degree so that any considerable amount of production can be diverted to foreign sale.

During the Nazi occupation and subsequent fighting in Czechoslovakia, car owners were deprived of their vehicles and in the bombing of industries here much essential equipment was destroyed.

In production now are two miniature cars, the Jawa Minor, two-cylinder 20-horsepower, the Popular four-cylinder 40-horsepower; and two larger cars, the Tatra 57, front motored four-cylinder, 45-horsepower, and the rear motored Tatra 87, eight-cylinder streamliner.

These are for sale only by special government license.

They are manufactured at Mlada Boleslav near Prague and Koprivnice on the Moravian-Slovakian frontier.

The trucks, all being produced at Skoda plants at Letnay, Prague and Koprivnice, range from a four-cylinder 52-horsepower one-and-one-half-ton truck to a twelve-cylinder 145-horsepower nine-ton truck.

Red Unit Reported In Greek Armed Forces

Athens, July 8 (AP)—The conservative newspaper *Embros* reported today that a "Communist organization" had been discovered within the Greek armed forces in Thrace, where Government troops now are engaged in operations against Left-wing guerrilla bands.

The paper said the discovery was made with the arrest of ten soldiers who admitted membership in the organization.

Embros did not specify the number of those in the armed forces reportedly involved, but said that 7,000 tobacco workers in the Kavalla area were implicated and that 250 persons—whom it did not identify as soldiers or civilians—had been arrested.

Russia Reports Success Of Domestic Recovery

MOSCOW, July 8 (AP).—Russia announced today wide successes in her domestic recovery program.

The State Planning Commission reported that Russia's crop acreage for the second quarter of 1947 was 20,000,000 acres higher than last year, and that industrial production was up 15 per cent.

The report indicated steady improvement in the Russian standard of living, and announced that many industries were meeting or exceeding their goals under the post-war five-year plan.

Textile and light industries were said to have increased production 29 per cent over the second quarter of last year; retail trade, measured by comparable prices, was up 21 per cent, and oil production was up 18 per cent.

On the other side of the domestic recovery picture, the government newspaper "Izvestia" said the construction industry was "not realizing the fulfillment of the plan."

Although housing construction was listed as 15 per cent ahead of the first half of last year, the Planing Commission said only an eighth of the housing goal for 1947 had been achieved.

Manchuria Reds Renew Attacks On Chaoyang

Peiping, July 8 (AP)—Chinese Communists have renewed their attacks on Chaoyang in Jehol province bordering Manchuria, Government dispatches acknowledged today, and have consolidated their hold on the rail and coal center of Pehpiao, 20 miles to the northeast.

Chaoyang is on an inland rail route from Mukden, Manchuria, to Peiping. Another major route, some 55 miles nearer the coast, runs through Chinsien (Chinchow) where some military observers have predicted another Red offensive soon.

News reports today said Communists had gathered on both sides of the coastal route near Shanhaikwan, the gateway from north China to Manchuria, where Peiping-Mukden trains stop for the night.

Wrecking Of Route Seen

Observers here said it is almost certain the Reds eventually will seek to demolish large sections of that route and of all southern Manchurian lines—completing a division of Manchuria into three isolated sectors.

In North China fighting, the Government reported the recapture of Hsushui, 12 miles north of Paoting, the capital of Hopeh province, and said the Peiping-Paoting Railway had been cleared of Communists. This 90-mile stretch of the major north-south Peiping-Hankow line has been hit often by Communist raiders, and repairs will require at least a week.

Observers said the Communists probably will make their most energetic bid for military dominance before the end of this summer.

Formation of "home defense" groups within major Government-held cities is already under way in such centers as Peiping, Tientsin and Mukden.

In Mukden, Lieut. Gen. Li Tachiao is organizing 280,000 youths to form a "bandit suppression" unit in each district of the city.

Government reports from northeasterly Shantung province north of Shanghai said the Communists were retreating from Chichuan and Poshan, rich mining area which formerly supplied the bulk of coal for Tsinan and Tsingtao. Reoccupation of both towns by Government troops was expected shortly.

The Communists continued, however, to disrupt traffic on the Tsinan-Tsingtao railway. Their activities paralyzed the economic life of Tsingtao and complicated another big problem—some 80,000 destitute refugees from war areas. Authorities feared the refugees might get out of hand. They said Nanking had turned down pleas for relief funds.

Mongolia Talks Continue

Shanghai, July 8 (AP)—China is continuing negotiations with Outer Mongolia over the Sinkiang province border clash last month, Sun Fo, president of the Executive Yuan, said here today.

He made the statement as delayed Government news dispatches reported skirmishes "still in progress" in the vicinity of Peitashan, 50 miles inside Sinkiang. Peitashan was the scene of reportedly brisk fighting between Chinese and Outer Mongolian troops early in June.

There was no indication of length of time the fresh dispatches had been delayed.

China Recalls Former Officers

Nanking, July 8 (AP)—The semi-official Military News Service reported today that 1,800 demobilized Chinese army officers have returned to troop duty as the result of Chiang Kai-shek's general mobilization order.

The news agency, which is controlled by the Ministry of National Defense, said the officers had been assigned to active duty from the Central Training Corps, Government organization established to train former army officers for other professions.

Additional former officers will be returned to duty, the agency said, as rapidly as they can be absorbed into China's army.

CHINESE WAR STRANDS 80,000

Refugees At Tsingtao Cut Off From Food Sources

Nanking, July 8 (AP)—Eighty thousand restless and hungry refugees stranded in Tsingtao by China's civil war were added to Government worries today.

Associated Press dispatches from Tsingtao, Shantung port 300 air miles north of Nanking, said officials were afraid the refugees would get out-of-hand unless the government sends relief or breaks the economic strangle-hold Communist armies have established on the city. Refugees already have plundered near-by farms.

Both Sides Claim Victories

Normal inland sources of supply were cut off by raiding Communist armies who disrupted traffic on the Tsinan-Tsingtao railway. Mayor Li Hsien Liang was reported preparing to propose the able-bodied refugees be drafted into an anti-Communist militia and that the Government send additional reinforcements.

Government and Communist sources both claimed victories in the Shantung area. The Government said that to the north its armies had recaptured Siunghsien and Sushui, north of Paoting, Hopeh Provincial capital. Government sources acknowledged Communist gains in Jehol Province in Manchuria. Red troops consolidated their hold on Pehpiao, Jehol rail and coal center, and drove on near-by Chaoyang.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's new general mobilization order was reported taking effect, with 1,800 demobilized officers returned to duty.

Chiang Urged By U.S. To Purge Party

Shanghai, July 8 (AP)—America's future policy in China is likely to hinge largely on the extent to which Chiang Kai-shek reforms his Government, in the opinion of diplomatic and other well-informed quarters in Nanking and Shanghai.

It is no secret to anyone in these two cities that Chiang's "coalition" Government did not satisfy American hopes for creation of a liberal and genuinely multi-party administration.

The general opinion is that the Generalissimo will have to carry out a real "purge" of the more reactionary and corrupt elements in his Government before he can expect any further support from the United States.

Japanese Cabinet Plans Civil Service Measure

Tokyo, July 8 (AP)—The Japanese Cabinet announced today it would introduce a comprehensive civil service reform bill designed to reduce bureaucracy and increase efficiency.

Other measures also are expected in the new Diet in an effort to revamp the powerful bureaucracy which has changed little since the war and remains highly influential.

One Of Three Major Cliques

Bureau chiefs have been purged, but lower-ranking officers are still in office. And they form a tight group so influential that in the prewar battle for power in Japan, the bureaucracy ranked with militarists and industrialists as a major clique.

Hard Fight Expected

The Cabinet's reform bill limits political or labor-union activities of Government employés; provides for redistribution of presently top-heavy personnel with emphasis on ability, and fixes wages according to performance rather than the size of the worker's family.

Public "inspection committees" would supervise their work.

Premier Tetsu Katayama said he was confident he could break the bureaucrats. Reform bills, however, are expected to meet strong behind-the-scene opposition from cliques seeking to preserve their power.

Japanese Food at New Low

108,000 Tons of Imports Freed After 17-Day Ration Delay

TOKYO, July 8 (AP).—Allied headquarters today authorized the Japanese government to release 108,000 tons of imported food for rationing. Official rations are about seventeen days late.

William Egekvist, of Minneapolis, headquarters price control and ration chief, reported Japanese food supplies at an all-time low. He said the Japanese may have 15 per cent less to eat until the fall harvests.

In the last sixteen months, the United States has helped to alleviate the situation by shipping 1,750,000 tons of food to Japan.

G. I. Drowns in Japan

SENDAI, Japan, July 8 (AP).—Private Edward Thomas Comerford, of Joliet, Ill., drowned July 4 while swimming in the surf near here, the Army announced today. An undertow prevented an attempted rescue by Private George Chusko, of Braddock, Pa.

Sergeant Grubb's Jackpot

Improves Army Stove, Gets Free Trip to Hawaii and $50

SEOUL, July 8 (AP).—Staff Sergeant Roy E. Grubb found a way to modify an Army kitchen range for greater efficiency. Result: a seven-day vacation in Hawaii with $50 expense money.

Sergeant Grubb, of Harrisburg, Pa., won first prize in the July conservation award program sponsored by 24th Corps Headquarters.

Second prize went to Master Sergeant Douglas W. Dunman, of Buffalo, N. Y. He designed a press for straightening auto bumpers without heating.

REFUGEES SWELL POPULATION IN U.S. KOREA ZONE

SEOUL, Korea, July 8. — (AP) The population of American-occupied South Korea has increased by almost 3,000,000 in the two years since the country was liberated from the Japanese.

The increase is straining South Korea's food and shelter supply, barely adequate before the influx began. An emergency national refugee board of Korean government officials and American advisers has set up a quota system for distribution and resettlement of the newcomers through the provinces on the basis of their ability to absorb the population increase.

American military authorities estimate 1,500,000 have moved in from Russian-occupied North Korea in a continuing migration.

In the first year of the occupation 370,000 returned from Manchuria and China and 1,130,000 from Japan and the Pacific Islands. For the most part these were heavy-duty laborers in Japan's late expansion program.

There now are an estimated 21,000,000 persons in South Korea, an area about the size of Kentucky or Virginia in the United States, and only one-half the size of Uruguay, smallest republic in South America.

Approximately 500,000 North Koreans actually have been counted moving southward across the 38th parallel which separates the Russian and American occupation zones. American officials estimate that two have dodged military government registration for every one that was counted.

The counted flow from North Korea has climbed gradually from one or two hundred a week last winter to an average of more than 8,000 a week this summer. Authorities place the true rate of migration at between 20,000 and 30,000 a week. They said travel from south to north in comparison is "practically nothing at all."

Tent Camps for registering the refugees are located at Kaesong, Uijongbu, Chunchon and Chuninjin, cities two to 20 miles south of the parallel and on the main travel routes.

Camp officials said most arrivals from the north give hunger as their reason for coming to the agricultural south. A few said they left home to escape high taxes and a reshuffling of the wealth in the northern zone or to avoid conscription for military duty.

Some bring down backloads of fertilizer, fish, salt and leather needed in the south and walk back with all the rice, light bulbs and shoes they can carry. Authorities overlook this small scale exchange of critical items, seizing only firearms and narcotics going in either direction.

No attempt is made to check the flow of refugees despite the fact the land-man ratio thereby improves in the Soviet zone and worsens in the United States zone.

South Korea Population Rises

SEOUL, July 8 (AP).—The population of American-occupied South Korea increased 3,500,000 between May, 1944, and last winter, Dr. Clarence Rhee, of the Korean Department of Information, said today. South Korea's population is now estimated at 21,000,000.

Say Laurel Aided Invaders

MANILA, July 8 (AP).—The occupation government of Dr. Jose P. Laurel "placed at the disposal of the Japanese Army all the facilities it required," Jorge B. Vargas, former puppet Ambassador to Tokyo, wrote in a memorandum submitted at Laurel's treason trial today. Defense counsel contended it was unfair to assume that this and other documents taken from Malacanan presidential palace files were not ordered by the Japanese for public consumption.

Arms Smuggling

Manila, July 8 (AP)—Secretary of the Interior Jose Casten Zulueta announced today he has ordered an investigation and Government action against reported widespread smuggling of arms and ammunition from Mindanao and the Sulu Archipelago to Indonesia.

Representative Ombra Amilbangsa, Mohammedan Moro Congressman from Sulu, declared he could not see why arms should be smuggled to the Netherlands East Indies. He said it would be like carrying coals to Newcastle; "Indonesians have more arms than anyone else in this part of the world."

He also argued that each gun taken out of the Philippines would be one less for the police to worry about, and "besides, if I had arms I would gladly give them to a people with so much in common with us Filipinos."

Jap Dies In Leap Off Guam Cliff

Guam, July 8 (AP)—A Japanese Army straggler hiding in Guam's lush-green jungles since the war's end leaped over a cliff to his death today and another Japanese, wounded, was being hunted.

The cliff jumper was clothed in United States Navy dungarees and a pair of sandals made from auto tires. In his canvas-roofed hideout, Guam police and United States Marines found a stock of 100 pounds of nuts and five pounds of dried fish.

The police-marine patrol hunted for the second Japanese near the northwest tip of the island.

Six stragglers have been killed in the past year. One was ambushed by Guamanians in a cave June 3 and shot to death when he refused to surrender. The Navy estimates 50 Japanese are still in hiding nearly three years after the American invasion.

KILLED 'LIKE ROBOTS'

Guam, July 8 (A. P.).—An emotional Japanese witness pleaded today that former Navy mates who stabbed to death two war prisoners on Truk atoll did not want to kill the Americans, but blindly obeyed orders.

The United States military commission trying nineteen Japanese for the atrocity deaths of ten Americans in 1944 struck from the record the outburst of Petty Officer Suichi Yamamoto at the conclusion of his testimony against fellow hospital corpsmen.

Yamamoto—not a defendant himself—said the men who carried out the stabbing of two victims with spears and bayonets were ordered to do so by the hospital commandant, Capt. Hiroshi Iwanami, the chief defendant.

"They did not want to kill," said Yamamoto. "I can only think that they acted mechanically—like robots."

Disks Reported In South Africa, Australia

Seen In Sydney

Sydney, Australia, July 8 (AP)—Strange tales of "flying saucers" were told in Sydney today, and the *Daily Telegraph* headlined the story "It Had To Happen Here."

Several Sydney persons said they had seen disk-shaped objects shooting across the sky last night or early today.

E. J. Walters told the *Telegraph* he and his wife saw two—"white, shiny and flat."

"Brighter Than Moon"

"The night was so clear and bright we were able to get a good look at them," he said. "They traveled very fast in westerly direction."

Jack Parker said the object he saw was "slightly brighter than the moon" and "appeared to be traveling at terrific speed." He said it left no trail.

"Spots Before Eyes"

These manifestations came several hours after 22 Sydney University students had reported glimpsing flying objects in an experiment organized by psysiology Prof. Frank S. Cotten, who said what they actually saw was "the effect of red corpuscles of the blood passing in front of the retina" of the eye.

In all, 450 students took part in the xperiment. The others didn't see anything unusual.

The *Daily Mirror* said a photographer and a reporter on its staff tested the professor's theory and both saw "flying disks."

Islanders Reported At War Over Food

Sydney, Australia, *Wednesday*, July 9 (AP)—United States Army flyers reported today that Malaita Islanders had "declared war" on the British settlement on Guadalcanal in the Solomon Island because of dissatisfaction over food supplies.

The flyers, who arrived on the Australian continent at Townsville-North Queensland, last night from Guadalcanal on a routine flight for supplies, were quoted by a newspaperman as saying the Malaitans, armed with spears and blowpipes, landed on Guadlcanal yesterday morning from war canoes.

One flyer said the British expected the islanders would launch a full scale attack on the 200 inhabitants of the British settlement during the day. British guards armed with shotguns patrolled the shores of Kau Kau bay on the tip of the eastern Guadalcanal to meet any attack, the flyers said. Malaita is 40 miles northeast of Guadacanal.

DEATH UPHELD FOR 3 JEWS

Sentences Confirmed Despite U.N. Group's Protest

Jerusalem, July 8 (AP)—Death sentences imposed on three Jews were confirmed today by the British military commander, despite previous warning by the United Nations Commission on Palestine that the executions might result in "unfavorable repercussions."

Commission delegates almost unanimously expressed surprise at the action of the commander, Lieut. Gen. G. H. A. MacMillan, but pointed out that the case still must go before the Palestine High Commissioner.

Not Definite, Chairman Says

"It is not definite that they will be hanged," Justice Emil Sandstroem, of Sweden, commission chairman, said.

One delegate, who asked that his name not be used, said there was a possibility that the commission "may ask for a stay in the executions—even if not actual commutation—because most of the delegates are concerned about the effects the hangings and their repercussions would have on our work."

The consensus of the delegates, however, appeared to be that the matter was "beyond the scope of our duties."

Linked To Prison Break

The three Jews were convicted last month by a British military court of participating in the Acre prison delivery of May 4, during which 251 prisoners escaped and sixteen persons were killed. MacMillan also confirmed life sentences imposed on two other Jews convicted of taking part in the raid. All five were members of Irgun Zvai Leumi, Jewish underground organization.

The three under sentence of death are Yacoub Weiss, 23, laborer; Absalom Habib, 20, clerk, and Meier Naker, 21, shoemaker.

The commission's warning of repercussions was made several weeks ago, when it forwarded to Trygve Lie, United Nations secretary general, copies of appeals which the families of the doomed men had filed with the commission.

Partition Discussed

Meanwhile, Dr. Chaim Weizmann, former Zionist president, and David Ben-Gurion, chairman of the Jewish Agency, appeared before the commission to discuss partition of the Holy Land into separate Jewish and Arab states.

Weizmann, in a two-hour speech, urged that a Jewish state be composed of the coastal plain, the southern desert and the northern Galilee area.

Ben-Gurion asked for Jewish control of all of Palestine, but said, "We are willing to consider acceptance of a viable Jewish state in less than the whole of Palestine."

Partition Urged To U.N. As Solution In Palestine

Jerusalem, July 8 (AP)—Dr. Chaim Weizmann, former president of the World Zionist Organization, told the United Nations Palestine Commission today that he was "convinced that partition" was the solution to the Palestine problem because it was "final."

Weizmann declared that "all parties are tired of perpetual tensions, etc.—would not thwart the administration of joint trusteeship."

CANTONIZATION—"Two such proposed plans leave the ultimate political future of the country undecided."

AN ARAB STATE—"The Jews in Palestine would be reduced to a position of physical insecurity and sion and friction and want a solution in which relations can be established."

"I am convinced that partition, in spite of its difficulties, in spite of the great sacrifice it means to us, is such a solution because it is final," Weizmann said.

He asserted that "temporary makeshifts . . . will merely prolong the present agony."

Two Recommendations

The "practicability" of partition depends upon two things, he said:

1. A Jewish state area must have accessibility to water and electric power resources "so that the country can be effectively developed for the absorption of large-scale immigration."

2. "It must be given such an area of yet undeveloped and unsettled land as to provide room for these newcomers. If I had therefore to propose a scheme of partition I would urge that it must at least comprise . . . Galilee and the coastal plain and in addition the Jewish area of Jerusalem.

Jewish State Recommended

Meanwhile, the commission had under advisement a political survey in which the Jewish Agency declared that the only satisfactory solution to the Holy Land problem would be the creation of a Jewish state.

The agency admitted the possibility of partition as a "last resort," but declared that "further curtailment of a Jewish national home must involve great sacrifice."

The 71-page memorandum dismissed other suggestions as follows:

CONTINUANCE OF THE BRITISH MANDATE—It demanded a final settlement of the mandate and said "there can be no finality in a return to a mandatory regime."

JOINT TRUSTEESHIP—"There is no reason to assume that considerations of power politics—oil, strategic bases, lines of communica-

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political oppression which is the lot of Jewish communities in Arab countries."

BINATIONAL PARITY — "What is rejected is the conception that Jews and Arabs can operate a joint state by pulling collectively with equal weight in its councils."

Doom Of 3 Jews Confirmed

Jerusalem, July 8 (AP)— Lieut. Gen. G. H. A. MacMillan, commander of British forces in the Holy Land, today confirmed the death sentences imposed by a British military court June 16 on three young Jews convicted of participating in the Acre Prison delivery.

MacMillan also confirmed life sentences which had been imposed on two other Jews convicted of participating in the delivery last May 4, during which 251 prisoners escaped and sixteen persons were killed. All five convicted men were allegedly members of Irgun Zvai Leumi, Jewish underground organization.

Relatives Appealed To U.N.

Relatives of the condemned men previously had appealed to the United Nations Commission on Palestine to intervene in their behalf. The appeals were relayed to the British by the commission with a resolution expressing anxiety less execution of the death sentences create disturbances in Palestine which might interfere with the commission's work.

Sandstroem Noncommittal

Advised of MacMillan's action, Emil Sandstroem, chairman of the United Nations commission, declined comment, pointing out that the case still must go before the Palestine High Commissioner.

"It is not definite that they'll be hanged," he said.

The three Jews under sentence of death are Yacoub Weiss, 23, laborer; Absalom Habib, 20, clerk, and Meier Naker, 21, shoemaker.

Those sentenced to life imprisonment were Ammon Michaelov and Naham Ziterbaum.

The sentences were imposed on the same day that the eleven-man United Nations Commission began its on-the-spot inquiry into the Holy Land problem. The commission resolution expressing concern over possible 'unfavorable repercussions" was adopted June 22.

Palestine Government Reply

Publication of the resolution, which was transmitted to United Nations Secretary General Trygve Lie for relay to the British, brought from the Palestine Government an immediate reply that discussion was out of order at that time because the sentences had not been confirmed and the case was still in legal process.

The British Government later handed Lie a similar communication saying that it had noted the contents of the resolution and pointing out it still was within the power of Gen. Sir Alan Gordon Cunningham, British High Commissioner for Palestine, to pardon the condemned men.

Edith Weiss, sister of one of the condemned trio, arrived here from Czechoslovakia by plane yesterday and visited her brother in Acre Prison last night. She planned to appeal personally today to Karel Lisicky, Czechoslovak member of the United Nations commission, to intervene in Weiss's behalf.

Indonesian Note Averts Strife, Dutch Say

Batavia, Java, July 8 (AP)—The Indonesian Republic offered today to accept four Dutch proposals for the interim government and to compromise the fifth—the critical issue of internal policing upon which may depend maintenance of peace in the Indies.

A highly placed Dutch official said the new Indonesian note "contains such evidence of good will that the danger of military action seems successfully to have been avoided."

Delivered By Plane

The note was brought by an Indonesian delegation which arrived by plane today from Jogjakarta, the Republic's capital. It was a reply to Dutch demands with regard to the interim government of the United States of Indonesia, which is to gain permanent status January 1, 1949.

Previously, qualified Dutch sources had said that should the Republic fail to accept in full the Netherlands plan for the interim government, the Dutch Army was prepared to move against the Republicans.

Police Compromise Up

Deputy Premier Setiadjit said the republic would request internal policing by all Indonesian police as a state right. The Dutch have asked a joint gendarmerie—part Dutch and part native—to police republican areas under the interim government.

Setiadjit said the republic offered to recognize the overall central federal police agency. He said the republic would propose that, should the interim government decide in an emergency that the state police were not maintaining order, the central government could take over police control.

"I think there is a good chance to maintain peace and reach agreement on the basis of these proposals," Setiadjit declared. "They go as far politically and morally as I could achieve."

Outlines Four-Point Note

Setiadjit said the republicans' note would say:

1. That the republic fully accepts the Netherlands' ultimate authority and responsibility in all Indonesia during the interim period and recognizes that the Dutch member in the federal interim government council should have "extraordinary powers."

2. The republic pledges to return all foreign properties.

3. The republic accepts Dutch proposals for federal organs such as customs and economic agencies.

4. Consequent to acceptance of ultimate Netherlands authority, the republic withdraws her request for separate republican representation in foreign capitals.

Java Approves Dutch Plan on Interim Regime

War Fears Fade; Republic Differs on Single Point, Asks Own Gendarmerie

BATAVIA, Java, July 8 (AP).—Fears of war in Indonesia faded tonight when the Netherlands published the text of a new note in which the Indonesian Republic accepted with one exception the Netherlands proposal for an interim national government.

A Dutch communique said only three points remain to be settled as far as the Dutch are concerned.

Informed sources expected that conversations would begin almost immediately on the final points of difference, since both the Dutch and the Indonesian Republic have stressed the urgency of establishing the interim government which gradually will be converted into the federal United States of Indonesia.

A Dutch official said the new note "contains such evidence of good will that the danger of military action seems successfully to have been avoided."

Deputy Premier Setiadjit, of the republican government, said he thought there "is a good chance to maintain peace."

Dutch sources earlier had said the Netherlands Army was prepared to act against the republicans if they failed to accept in full the Netherlands plan for the interim government, which is scheduled to gain permanent status Jan. 1, 1949.

The one exception in the republican note, on which a compromise was suggested, concerns the gendarmerie. The Dutch asked a joint gendarmerie, part Dutch and part native, to police republican areas under the interim government. Mr Setiadjit said the republic would ask internal policing by an all-Indonesian force as a state right.

Calcutta Riots Kill 28 And Injure 141

Calcutta, July 8 (AP)—Continued Hindu-Moslem rioting claimed three more lives today, bringing the official toll of casualties since early yesterday to 28 dead and more than 141 injured.

Unofficial reports of the casualties ran as high as 50 dead and more than 200 hurt.

Police and the military finally brought the situation under control after using tear gas and firing into the milling rioters.

Trams and busses ceased operating on most routes while the riot was on, and many office workers stayed away from work to avoid passing through streets.

Martial Law in Iran, War Minister Quits

Crowds Protest in Tehran, Extremists Rule Army

TEHRAN, July 8 (AP).—Martial law was imposed in Iran today on the order of Premier Ahmad Qavam, and soon afterward angry crowds gathered in Tehran's public squares to protest the re-enactment of military rule.

Following the order, General Ahmad Sepehbod Amir Ahmedi, War Minister in Mr. Qavam's Cabinet, submitted his resignation to Shah Mohammed Riza Pahlevi, who accepted it.

Iranian newsmen predicted that the government's first move under martial law would be the suppression of newspapers and the arrest of editors who recently have made editorial attacks on Mr. Qavam.

Some foreign observers, who recently have predicted a possible coup de'etat by the army, said General Ahmedi's resignation removed a strong nationalist from the Cabinet and left a group of extremists in power in the army.

Syrian Government Candidates Favored

Damascus, Syria, July 8 (AP)—Political observers today predicted victory for Government-sponsored candidates in Syria's first general election since the end of the French mandate as voters trooped to the polls in three-day balloting which will end tomorrow.

Contending for posts in the 138-man Chamber of Deputies are candidates of the Government-backed National party, the Arab Popular party, the National Resurrection party, the Liberal party, the Ulemas Union, the Moslem Brothers and a number of independents.

By Government decree, the Chamber is composed of 114 Moslems, 5 members of the Druze Mountain tribes, 18 Christians and 1 Jew. The French withdrew from Syria in 1944.

Canada Widens Dollar Trading

OTTAWA, July 8 (AP)—The Foreign Exchange Control Board announced today that trade between Canada and Czechoslovakia and Finland now may be carried on either on a sterling or a United States dollar basis. The move represents a further step by the United Kingdom in making sterling earnings of foreign countries available for use generally throughout the world.

DEMOCRAT BLOC'S SUBSTITUTE BILL BEATEN, 261-151

GOP Hopes to Place Measure on President's Desk Before Week Ends.

PREDICT ANOTHER VETO

Speculation Flares on Chances for Needed Vote Margin in Upper House.

WASHINGTON, July 8 — (AP) The Republican-backed $4,000,000,000 income tax reduction for 49,000,000 taxpayers sailed through the House again today by an overwhelming vote of 302 to 112. This is 26 more than the two-thirds needed to override a second presidential veto.

Speaker Martin (R-Mass) personally took the floor and asked the body to make its vote so decisive "as to persuade the President that the people should have this delayed justice."

Anticipating another presidential veto, Martin declared the House confronts the fundamental question of whether "Congress shall retain its right to perform its constitutional function of determining what taxes shall be levied on the people."

The measure was tossed over to the Senate, where Republican leaders said they hope to rush it again to President Truman's desk before the week ends.

Predict Another Veto

Some Democratic leaders said another veto is certain.

The measure is identical with the one the President returned June 16 as "the wrong kind of tax reduction at the wrong time"—except that the effective date of the tax cut has been changed from July 1, 1947, to January 1, 1948.

While a veto-overriding vote rolled up in the House, speculation flared to a feverish pitch on the big question:

Can such a two-thirds vote be obtained in the Senate to overthrow another Presidential objection?

No one yet has named two-thirds of the Senators who will vote to override a veto. The President's first veto was sustained in the House when the vote to override 268 to 137, was two votes short of the needed two-thirds.

Immediately after the House action, Senator Lucas (D-Ill) introduced a substitute bill in the Senate which he contended would emphasize relief for the people with low incomes instead of "high tax savings to the big income groups."

Lucas' bill would raise the personal exemption for taxpayers and their dependents from $500 apiece to $650, and would reduce each surtax rate by four percentage points.

He said he might press his substitute when the Senate Finance Committee meets tomorrow on the House bill, and certainly would do so on the floor.

Finance Chairman Millikin (R-Colo) predicted confidently that the committee will clear the House bill tomorrow. It will be taken up in the Senate after the Army-Navy unification bill is out of the

House Passes Tax Cut By Vote of 302 to 112; Senate Approval Seen

way—possibly Thursday.

In today's roll call on passage, 233 Republicans were joined by 69 Democrats in support of the bill. Opposing were 109 Democrats and two Republicans—Hull of Wisconsin and H. Carl Andersen of Minnesota—and the American Labor Party member, Rep. Marcantonio of New York.

Sub Bill Defeated

House action, with the Republicans in complete control, followed defeat 261 to 151 of an attempt by administration-supporting Democrats to substitute a bill that would reduce taxes $3,379,000,000 a year and remove 4,000,000 low-income persons from the tax rolls completely.

Sponsors said they oppose any tax reduction now, but offered their bill as "a fairer and more equitable" approach, if tax cutting is inevitable. They argued for reduction of the debt instead of tax cutting now.

Their defeated substitute bill would have provided:

1. An increase to $600 from $500 in the personal exemptions for individuals in computing taxes.

2. A reduction of three percentage points across the board for all surtax bracket rates.

Rep. Forand (D-RI), in offering the substitute said it gave greater relief to small income persons, and declared: "If you want to be fair, you will go along with my proposal. If you don't, you will be forgetting the little fellow and giving the big fellow another handout."

Mr. Truman, in his veto message, said first emphasis should be put on payment of the debt, that the tax cut would aggravate inflationary tendencies, and that the bill gave too much relief to persons with large incomes and too little to persons with small incomes.

Provisions of Measure

Here's how the adopted measure works:

1. Effective January 1, 1948.
2. All withholdings against wages and salaries would be reduced.
3. A 30 per cent cut on taxable incomes of $1,000 or less (income after exemptions and deductions).
4. A 20 to 30 per cent cut on incomes between 1,000 and $1,400.
5. A 20 per cent cut on taxable income between $1,400 and $137,000.
6. A 15 per cent cut on income between $137,000 and $302,000.
7. A 10.5 per cent tax on any income over $302,000.

U. S. Official Fights Curb on Oil Export

Foster Minimizes Effect of Sales to Russia

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP).—Under Secretary of Commerce William C. Foster today opposed the prohibiting or "drastically curtailing" of the export of American oil and petroleum products.

"To do this would upset the world system of distribution and make petroleum a source of international friction," Mr. Foster said at a hearing of the House Foreign Commerce Committee into the possibility of a domestic oil shortage.

Mr. Foster, whose department administers export controls, minimized the effects on this country of oil shipments to Russia.

Several Congressmen, including Representatives Alvin F. Weichel, Republican of Ohio; Raymond S. Springer, Republican of Indiana, and Paul W. Shafer, Republican of Michigan, criticized the shipments to Russia when Congress recently continued until July 15 the authority of the commerce department to control exports of oil and oil products by requiring license for their shipment abroad.

While the Commerce Department has under consideration Russian applications to license oil shipments in tankers now at Los Angeles, Representative Weichel has introduced a bill to authorize the President to embargo all export of oil under certain conditions.

Mr. Foster, however, said that this country has shipped oil to Russia "over a period of many years" and that these shipments are "a part of the normal world supply-demand picture." He told the committee that United States shipments of oil to Russia for the first six months of this year amounted to 730,000 barrels, or "the equivalent of the petroleum we consume in the U. S. in about 3½ hours."

The House Committee's investigation is proceeding while the House and Senate seek to compose differences over long-range continuation of export-controls for oil and other commodities in short supply, including tin and copper.

DENNIS GETS YEAR AND $1000 FINE

Washington, July 8 (A. P.).—Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the United States Communist party, was sentenced today to one year in jail and fined $1,000—the maximum penalty for being in contempt of Congress.

Federal District Judge David A. Pine, in passing sentence, said he will allow Dennis to remain on $10,000 bond pending a ruling by the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. Dennis told Judge Pine he will carry the case to the Supreme Court, if necessary.

He was convicted by a jury of failing to appear before the House Committee on Un-American Activities last April 9 in response to a subpoena.

Judge Pine gave Dennis an opportunity to appear before the committee and purge himself of contempt. Dennis declined.

HOUSE VOTES TO PUBLISH FASCIST DATA

'Fascism In Action' Designed As Counter To 'Communism In Action'

Washington, July 8 (AP)—The House passed today a resolution authorizing publication of a document on "Fascism in Action" after a two-hour floor battle during which it was denounced as a "smoke screen" for Communists and hailed as a "danger signal" of right-wing extremist activities.

The action came on a voice vote after the House refused, 124 to 115, to send the authorization proposal back to the House Administration Committee for further study—a move which probably would have blocked publication during this session.

The document was compiled by the Library of Congress' legislative reference service at the request of Representative Patman (D., Texas).

Counter To Communist Study

It is designed as a counterpart to a similarly prepared treatise on "Communism in Action" which was compiled by the reference service at the request of Representative Dirksen (R., Ill.).

The new document, never made public, deals primarily with the rise of fascism and nazism in Europe.

Under the resolution, approximately 1,500 of the documents will be prepared at Government expense at a cost of about $1 each for official distribution. It does not require Senate approval.

Merits And Costs Debated

The debate stemmed around the merits, costs and demand for the document's publication—as well as whether fascism exists in this country and its dangers as compared with those of communism.

Representative Williams (D., Miss.) said the document had been "played up by the left-wing press as an expose of fascism in the United States," but that it did not mention "a single Fascist organization" in this country.

He contended that all it would do "is just take the spotlight off the Communists, which really constitutes a threat, and go into a witch hunt for Fascists."

Mrs. Norton's Views

Representative Mary Norton (D., N.J.) said, however, that "I think we probably have some fascism in this country, and we should be warned of its danger."

Representative Javits (R., N.Y.), urging "even-handed treatment for extremists on both sides," advocated publication on the grounds such treatment was given "Communism in Action."

Representative Morris (D., Okla.) agreed. He said that he was opposed to "becoming hysterical" or "going on witch hunts," but asserted that the House would be subject to criticism if it failed to give the bill similar treatment.

Representative Fulton (R., Pa.) raised the question of cost, saying that he was opposed to setting up "five-foot shelves" for each congressional committee filled with documents printed at Government expense.

U. S. STEPS UP B-29 FLIGHTS OVERSEAS

Washington, July 8 (A. P.).—The United States is stepping up the frequency of its B-29 training missions to overseas theaters to the point where superfortresses will be on hand in Europe and the Orient most of the time. This was indicated today by Major-Gen. Clements McMullen, deputy chief of the Strategic Air Command, during an interview.

He said that the big bombers will make overseas training flights a little oftener than once a month. Allowing for time spent in operational training in the occupation zones after the arrival of each mission, this suggested that the presence of the strategic bombers in those areas would be virtually continuous.

While this schedule is aimed at for the summer months, bad weather may hold down flights during the winter, McMullen explained.

The General's comments were in response to inquiries about a Frankfurt dispatch reporting that twenty-two of the giant bombers had arrived in Germany and that five others were en route. The number indicated that virtually a full group of B-29s were making this training mission less than two weeks after the departure from Germany of a squadron of nine.

LARGER FUND IS VOTED ARMY

Senate Group Boosts Sum To $5,616,618,799

Washington, July 8 (AP)—The Senate Appropriations Committee today approved a $5,616,618,799 money bill for the War Department's fiscal 1948 expenses—plus $543,490,000 in noncash contract authorizations.

Senator Gurney (R., S.D.) said the cash outlay is only $100,172,701 less than President Truman requested in his budget estimate and is $35,636,370 more than the House approved.

Mr. Truman had asked $5,716,791,500 cash and $383,490,000 in contract authorizations, all the latter for the Air Corps.

Provides 1,100 More Planes

Gurney, chairman of the subcommittee which handled the bill, said the total increase of $599,126,376 made by the Senate committee will permit the Army to maintain 1,100 more planes than the House approved and to activate the ground and air national guard.

The planes will be of all types, he said, and the Army will be able to keep on a "ready basis" 55 of the 70 air groups for which it asked. The House action would have allowed 38 active and 18 skeletonized groups.

He said the Senate group also voted to restore approximately 10,000 of the 17,000 officers cut out by the House and 2,200 of 2,600 warrant officers.

Air Corps Profits Most

Nearly all the contract authorizations in the bill approved by the Senate committee will go to the Air Corps. It gets $497,490,000 with $25,000,000 going to the National Guard, $11,000,000 to the Signal Corps and $5,000,000 each to the engineer service and the Ordnance Department.

The principal cash appropriation increases as compared with the House-approved bill are $75,374,950 for army pay, $45,056,216 for transportation service, $85,111,083 for the Air Corps, $30,944,036 for the engineer service and $13,194,160 for barracks and quarters.

Bill For $1,674,158,631 Signed

Washington, July 8 (AP)—President Truman today signed a $1,674,158,631 bill financing the Labor Department, Federal Security Agency, National Labor Relations Board, National Mediation Board and Railroad Retirement Board.

GREEKS SIGN AID PACT

Washington, July 8 (A. P.).—Greece agreed today to conditions for receiving emergency food and other relief from the United States.

A State Department announcement said that Premier Demetrios Maximos and American American Ambassador Lincoln MacVeagh signed at Athens an agreement which is virtually identical with those accepted by Austria and Italy governing their shares of the $350,000,000 relief program.

It provides for direct American supervision and control of the distribution of supplies and American approval of prices. It also calls for efforts by the Greek Government to contribute the maximum amount of local produce. Greece has agreed to permit the relief distribution to be observed freely and reported fully without censorship by American press and radio representatives.

Britain Draws On U. S. Loan

Washington, July 8 (A. P.).—The Treasury said today that Great Britain has drawn another $150,000,000 of her $3,750,000,000 loan from this country. This brings total withdrawals to $2,200,000,000 since the loan was granted one year ago, leaving Britain with $1,550,000,000 still available.

At the present rate of withdrawals, the entire fund will be exhausted within another nine months, or twenty-one months in all. Original expectations were that the fund would not be exhausted for at least three years.

Sees Contest With Russia

YELLOW SPRINGS, Ohio, July 8 (AP).—Equipping Latin America with United States arms will push its common people into the lap of Russia by perpetuating the dictatorships, Rayford Logan, dean of the graduate school of Howard University, asserted at the Antioch Institute of International Relations tonight.

Mr. Logan, who reported on his observations of Latin America while a war-time visitor, said a small white aristocracy in those countries ruled and scorned the rest of the people.

"In the world view," Mr. Logan observed, "the United States and Russia are wooing the billion and a half people who are under neither power. Which will succeed in gaining most support depends on which wins the rapidly growing labor movements."

Soviet Tanker Sails Empty.

San Pedro, Cal., July 8 (A. P.).—The Soviet tanker Krasnia Armia, one of five tankers of Russian registry held here since export controls were placed on petroleum products last week, sailed last night for Vladivostok without cargo after having obtained bunker fuel from a sister ship, the Taganrog.

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Charges Army Stacks Courts

Jenner Says Lichfield Fame Lawyers Are Hampered in European Zone.

Washington, July 8 (A. P.).—Senator Jenner (R.-Ind.) contended today that "the high command in the European theater is stacking courts against defendants in courts-martial."

In a letter to Secretary of War Patterson demanding a full investigation of Army military trial procedure, Jenner offered what he said was documentary proof that:

1. "Prisoners are not being permitted to employ either civilian or military counsel of their own choice in the preparation and presentation of their defense."

2. "Every effort is being made to prevent attorneys who were connected with the infamous Lichfield prison case to practice in courts-martial in the European theater."

The Indiana Senator made public a copy of an informal routing slip which he said was signed by Brig.-Gen. Cornelius E. Ryan, assistant deputy, Military Government Headquarters for the Military Government for Germany, and written by Col. Francis H. Venderwerker.

The slip called attention to the impending arrival of Earl J. Carroll and Thomas Lester Foley, California attorneys, to act as special defense counsel for five prisoners then awaiting trial by general court-martial at Frankfurt-am-Main.

Jenner identified Carroll as counsel in the court-martial of Col. James A. Kilian in the Lichfield (England) prison brutality case.

Carroll, then an Army captain, resigned as assistant prosecutor in the Lichfield trials after asserting that a deliberate attempt was being made by Army legal authorities to whitewash higher officers in the case. Kilian was later convicted and fined.

The routing slip continued:

"It is probable, in view of their past conducts, that Carroll and Foley will again use every device known to clever civilian criminal lawyers, to prolong trials unnecessarily and to introduce large masses of evidence, which are irrelevant to the issues in the trial, most seriously damaging to this command and the Army.

"It should be borne in mind that if Carroll and Foley succeeded in securing acquittals in all or some of these cases, it is probable that their services will be requested by other accused and they will seek to remain in the theater indefinitely practicing law.

"This would give Carroll and Foley a considerable advantage over other American lawyers, who are not permitted to come here to practice law and would make them semi-permanent thorns in the side of this command and theater."

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'Disc' Found on Ranch Identified as Weather Balloon

FORT WORTH, Texas, July 8.—(AP) The discovery of a "flying disc" reported by an army public relations officer proved a dud today when the object was identified as a weather balloon.

Warrant Officer Irving Newton, a forecaster at the army's Eighth Air Force weather station here, said the object found near Roswell, N. M., was a ray wind target used to determine the direction and velocity of winds at high altitudes.

He said there were some 80 weather stations in the United States using this type of balloon and that it could have come from any one of them.

"We use them because they can go so much higher than the eye can see," Newton explained. A radar set is employed to follow the balloon and through a process of triangulation the winds aloft are charted, he added.

When rigged up, Newton stated, the object looks like a six-pointed star, is silvery in appearance, and rises in the air like a kite, mounted to a 100-gram balloon.

Newton said he had sent up identical balloons to this one during the invasion of Okinawa to determine ballistics information for heavy guns.

Maj. Gen. Roger M. Ramey, commander of the Eighth Air Force with headquarters here, also said in a radio broadcast tonight that the "flying disc" was a weather balloon.

He was interviewed over a Fort Worth radio station. Earlier, it was announced that he would broadcast over the National Broadcasting Company, but this was not done.

The weather device had been found three weeks previously by a New Mexico rancher, W. W. Brazell, on his property about 85 miles northwest of Roswell. Brazell, whose ranch is 30 miles from the nearest telephone and has no radio, knew nothing about flying discs when he found the broken remains of the weather device scattered over a square mile of his land.

He bundled the tinfoil and broken wooden beams of the kite and the torn synthetic rubber remains of the balloon together and rolled it under some brush, according to Major Jesse A. Marcel, Houma, La., 509th bomb group intelligence officer at Roswell, who brought the device to Fort Worth.

On a trip to town at Corona, N. M., Saturday night, Brazell heard the first reference to the "silver" flying discs, Major Marcel related.

Brazell hurried home, dug up the remnants of the kite and balloon on Sunday and Monday headed for Roswell to report his find to the sheriff's office.

This resulted in a call to Roswell army air field and to Major Marcel's being assigned to the case. Marcel and Brazell journeyed back to the ranch, where Marcel took the object into the custody of the army.

After Col. William H. Blanchard, 509th commanding officer, reported the incident to General Ramey, he was ordered to dispatch the object to Forth Worth army air field immediately.

At that time, Lt. Warren Haught, public information officer at the Roswell Field announced that a "flying disc" had come into possession of the army air forces.

Lt. Haught said in a statement to newsmen that "the many rumors regarding the flying disc became a reality yesterday when the intelligence office of the 509th (atomic) bomb group of the Eighth air force, Roswell army airfield, was fortunate enough to gain possession of a disc through cooperation of one of the local ranchers and the sheriff's office."

JUL 1947

Carolina Joins In The 'Flying Saucer' Jag

[By the Associated Press]

America's "flying-saucer" jag reeled on today. Stiff necks and goggle eyes were the order of the day. Sky watching was a new profession.

North Carolina joined the disk parade.

For the first time the disks were reported whirling through the atmosphere over Asheville in western North Carolina and over Greensboro and Raleigh in the north central portion.

As reports continued to pour in from all over the nation, tabulators ran the tally of states in which the saucers had been seen to 44. Observers in the District of Columbia and Canada also said they had sighted the mysterious objects.

Few Skies Clear

The only states whose skies were still clear of the disks were Nevada, Mississippi, New Hampshire and Rhode Island.

Explanations—Take your choice: They were radio-controlled flying missiles sent aloft by United States military scientists. Or they were merely light reflected on wing tanks of jet-propelled planes. Or—

No one knew for sure.

The World Inventors Congress posted $1,000 for delivery of a flying disk to the exposition which opens in Los Angeles on July 11.

Could they be spotted by radar?

Mass Hops Planned

A spokesman for the Army Air Forces said in Washington that no attempt had been made to spot the spinning, flying, whirling disks because there was not enough equipment to blanket the nation.

Lieut. Col. Harry W. Schaefer, of the Wisconsin Civil Air Patrol, announced in Milwaukee his group planned to conduct a series of mass flights in hopes of learning something about the flying objects.

JUL 1947

RUSSIA DEMANDS ANGLO-U.S. TROOPS GET OUT OF GREECE

Tells UN Situation Is Result of British, American Interference.

ASSAILS GREEK RULE

Rejects Report Blaming Red Satellites for Border Disorders.

LAKE SUCCESS, July 8—(AP) Russia late today charged that the situation in Greece was the result of American and British interference and demanded that the United Nations order foreign military personnel off Greek soil.

The Soviet Union also called for U.N. supervision of all economic aid to Greece in a renewed attempt to place the American program of direct support under international control.

"Direct intervention through the presence of foreign troops has been supplemented lately by new forms of intervention in sending to Greece so-called military instructors and in supplying war equipment," Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei A. Cromyko said in his new attack on the American aid program.

Rejects UN Report

Rejecting a U.N. report blaming Soviet Balkan satellites for the Greek border disorders, Gromyko said the Greek government alone was at fault.

Gromyko put forward the Russian rebuttal to a majority report of a Balkan investigating commission in a 78-minute speech, one of the longest ever delivered to the Security Council.

He asked the council to reverse on-the-spot findings and rule Greece guilty of provoking disturbances with Yugoslavia, Albania and Bulgaria.

Gromyko's speech and translations took up the entire afternoon meeting and the council adjourned at 6:42 p.m. (EST) until Thursday when delegates will resume debate on a global police force, a governor for Trieste, and the Balkans.

Gromyko said without qualification that Russia could not accept an American resolution, growing out of the commission report, for establishment of a semi-permanent U.N. watch along the troubled frontiers. American Delegate Warren R. Austin previously had said that nothing less than the border watch would solve the problem and Gromyko thus gave the strongest indications that he would veto the project.

Gromyko gave no figures on military personnel, but a Greek source said there were only about 6,000 foreign troops there now. These were said to be mostly British with the others American training groups.

Regarding American aid, Gromyko asked the council to pass this paragraph:

Seeks UN Supervision

"For the purpose of providing the proper use of foreign economic aid granted to Greece, the Security Council resolves to establish a special commission which through the proper supervision would guarantee the use of such aid only in the interests of the Greek people."

Gromyko's resolution, running almost directly opposite to the commission report, would make these findings:

1. Greek authorities are responsible for the incidents on the frontiers with Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania.

2. The internal situation in Greece, characterized by a struggle between the Greek people and anti-democratic forces grouped around the present Greek government, is the main factor bringing about the tense situation.

3. The existing situation in Greece is to a considerable degree the consequence of foreign interference into the internal affairs of Greece.

Looking toward a solution, he said Greece should take measures to stop border incidents, establish normal diplomatic relations with her three accused neighbors, and conclude bilateral frontier conventions with the other three Balkan governments.

Gromyko's speech climaxed one of busiest days in U.N. history. A packed chamber of spectators and correspondents, including Editor Henry A. Wallace of New Republic Magazine, listened.

Earlier, Gromyko withheld the veto in losing a major battle over the approach to the questions of world-wide arms reduction. However, he announced curtly after the vote that Russia would not comply with the majority decision and in future arms talks would be guided by her own rejected plan.

Reds Adamant on Arms

Gromyko insisted to the end that the Council should accept the Soviet plan linking arms reduction questions directly with proposals for prohibition of atomic weapons. The plan adopted, however, was broad and provided a wide approach with a provision for safeguards as the only specific item.

During his Balkan speech Gromyko declared the conclusions drawn by the American delegate "do not prove anything, with whatever shrill phrases he interspersed his statement."

He also accused American representatives of coming to the council "with ready-made resolutions in their brief cases" and without waiting for consideration of the commission report.

Gromyko's speech left the council farther than ever from a solution to the turbulent Balkan situation. In addition to the American resolution, which generally wraps up the commission's majority report, the council must now consider the lengthy Russian motion, which contains the arguments constantly made by Russia and Poland.

JUL 1947

U.S. Arms Plan Okayed Despite Russ Stand

Lake Success, July 8 (AP)—Russia lost another round today in her continuing fight to link general arms reduction questions directly with the proposed prohibition of atomic weapons, but told the United Nations Security Council that she would not comply with its majority decision.

The big-power veto was not invoked as the Council approved an American-sponsored blueprint for arms discussions despite Russian insistence that the plan would bring about a collapse of arms regulation efforts.

The vote was 9 to 0, with Russia and Poland abstaining.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko gave his warning before the United Nations Security Council in a new effort to revive the Soviet working plan which had already been rejected by the commission for conventional armaments.

Challenge Taken Up

His challenge was taken up promptly by French Delegate Alexandre Parodi and United States Representative Herschel V. Johnson, who announced their opposition to any substitute for the American plan.

Gromyko insisted that no program for arms regulation could succeed unless the plan was linked directly with an absolute prohibition of atomic weapons.

Gromyko opened debate on the arms question as delegates awaited another major declaration from him later in the day in reply to United States and British demands for action to restore order in the critical Balkan situation.

Delegates agreed they were approaching perhaps the gravest moment in United Nations history.

In his arms speech, Gromyko declared that failure to combine arms reduction with the prohibition of atomic weapons "would bring about the collapse of arms reduction."

U.S. Program Not A "Plan"

He said the United States program was not a plan but merely a document outlining a series of broad generalizations. The Soviet proposals, on the other hand, he said, offered specific points which should be dealt with, such as the regulation of war production, distribution of armed forces and military transport.

"It is obvious," Gromyko added, "that the commission cannot work out a plan without linking it to atomic control."

This is directly contrary to the main principle of the United States plan, which provides that all atomic problems should be handled by the Atomic Energy Commission and not by the Commission for Conventional Armaments.

A big question was whether Gromyko would invoke the veto to block an American proposal to set up a United Nations watch along Greece's northern border. Some delegates expressed belief Gromyko might give a definite answer to this question.

In view of their position, it appeared certain that a Soviet veto would provoke the worst crisis yet faced by the United Nations.

Attack On Greece

The nature of Gromyko's statement on the Balkans was carefully guarded, but his associates disclosed that he would speak in Russian, which, in recent months, he has reserved for major declarations.

There was little doubt that Gromyko would defend the three Soviet satellites—Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia—against charges that they were largely to blame for the Balkan troubles. He was also expected to deliver a vigorous attack on Greece.

On the question of the proposed commission to watch over the border area, the only indication of Gromyko's position was found in the action of the Soviet representative on the Balkan investigating commission. During the commission's debate, Russia voted against a proposal similar to that offered by the United States.

Some delegates felt, however, that Gromyko, realizing the seriousness of the situation, might be content to register an objection to the establishment of a Balkan watch and then abstain from voting, as he has on many other occasions.

Another item on the agenda for today was action on applications for United Nations membership resubmitted by Albania, Outer Mongolia, Portugal, Ireland and Trans-Jordan.

Wallace Hears Gromyko On Visit To Lake Success

Lake Success, N.Y., July 8 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace, editor of *New Republic* magazine, sat through a 78-minute Russian speech today in his first appearance as a visiting press correspondent at United Nations headquarters.

Along with other correspondents, the former vice president was provided with an unofficial English translation passed around the press gallery, page by page, as it became available during the long Balkan policy speech by Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister.

Wallace declined to comment afterward, declaring: "This is my first visit. I'm still getting my bearings."

Promises To Return

He said he would be back again but made no application for accreditation as a correspondent. Wallace was handled as a visiting member of the press.

During the speech, Wallace lounged with his chin cupped in his hands. He took no notes.

Wallace said he came here to look around and gather material for articles and that it was just a coincidence that he happened to select the day when Gromyko was making a major speech on the Balkan situation in the Security Council.

He was greeted in the delegates' lounge by Gromyko and Herschel V. Johnson, deputy American delegate. They repeatedly shook hands for photographers and chatted for about ten minutes.

Offers Vitamin Pill

Wallace asked the Russian delegate about Mrs. Gromyko and said he had some new vitamin pills he would like to have her try out. Gromyko agreed that the last ones Wallace gave his wife were very beneficial.

Wallace said arlier that he knew Gromyko very well from his Washington days when Wallace was Secretary of Agriculture and Vice President and Bromyko was Ambassador to the United States.

Dr. Oscar Lange, Polish delegate, also shook hands with Wallace and remarked that the United States apparently was inaugurating the British custom of having "the leader of the opposition on hand."

WALLACE VISITS UN AS CORRESPONDENT

LAKE SUCCESS, July 8 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace, editor of New Republic magazine, visited the United Nations for the first time today as a working press correspondent.

The former vice-president said he was here to look around and gather material for articles. He said it was just a coincidence that he happened to select the day when Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko was delivering a major speech on the Balkan situation.

"It just happens to be a little more dramatic than usual today," Wallace said.

ab

LONDON, JULY 8-(AP)-GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR WILL BE PERMITTED TO MARRY BRITISH WOMEN BUT WILL NOT BE PERMITTED FREEDOM TO LIVE WITH THEIR WIVES, GEORGE OLIVER, UNDER SECRETARY OF THE HOME OFFICE, TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY.

HIS ANNOUNCEMENT, WHICH WAS GREETED WITH CHEERS, CAME A WEEK AFTER A 22-YEAR OLD GERMAN PRISONER OF WAR, WERNER VETTER, WAS SENTENCED TO A YEAR'S IMPRISONMENT FOR "IMPROPER ASSOCIATION" WITH A 19-YEAR OLD BRITISH LAUNDRY WORKER, OLIVE REYNOLDS.

MISS REYNOLDS, WHO HAS GIVEN BIRTH TO A DAUGHTER, APPEALED TO QUEEN ELIZABETH AND MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT AGAINST THE SENTENCE.

OLIVER PROMISED THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TO ATTEMPT TO "AMERLIORATE" VETTER'S SENTENCE.

OTHER FRATERNIZATION RULES FOR THE 200,000 GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR WILL BE RELAXED AND THEY WILL BE ALLOWED TO HAVE "NORMAL HUMAN RELATIONS WITH THE BRITISH PUBLIC," OLIVER SAID.

VS741PED

NIGHT LEAD SAUCERS

BY ROBERT WEIL

LONDON, JULY 8-(AP)-BRITAIN HAD HER OWN "FLYING SAUCER" AS EARLY AS 1912--AND IT [illegible] TRAVELED 11,000 MILES IN SUCCESSFUL TEST [illegible] FLIGHTS.

DESIGNER C. TILGHMAN RICHARDS, RECALLING THE PERFORMANCE OF

30. 24- 10809

HIS "ANNULAR MONOPLANE," SAID THE CRAFT LOOKED MORE today
LIKE A "FLYING DOUGHNUT THAN A SAUCER, BUT VIEWED IN A BANKING
TURN IT APPEARED AS A SOLID DISC."

MEANWHILE, TWO BRITONS--A DEAL VICAR'S WIFE AND A BRIGHTON
HOTEL KEEPER--SAID THEY HAD SEEN FLYING SAUCERS OVER SOUTHERN ENGLAND
LAST WEEK.

THEY EXPLAINED THAT THE REASON THEY HADN'T COME FORWARD BEFORE
WAS THAT THEY WERE AFRAID OF BEING LAUGHED AT.

THESE WERE THE FIRST REPORTS OF SAUCERS OVER BRITAIN.
SKEPTICAL ENGLISHMEN PREVIOUSLY HAD INTIMATED THAT AMERICANS WHO
SAW THE SAUCERS MUST HAVE BEEN IN THEIR CUPS.

120PED

THE URGENCY OF EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION WAS UNDERLINED IN A BRIEF ANNOUNCEMENT IN LONDON THAT BRITAIN PROBABLY WOULD EXHAUST HER AMERICAN CREDITS IN THE NEXT NINE MONTHS. Paris add to delegation

IN DISCLOSING A NEW EXPENDITURE OF $150,000,000, THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT REVEALED THERE WAS ONLY $1,550,000,000 LEFT. AT THIS RATE THE $3,750,000,000 LOAN WOULD BE EXHAUSTED IN ONE YEAR AND NINE MONTHS INSTEAD OF THE THREE YEARS ORIGINALLY ENVISAGED.

BJ&SW446PED

JUL 1947

Paris, July 8-(AP)-Thirty-two countries have accepted invitations to a special cereals conference opening here tomorrow.

Among the missing will be Russia and Argentina, both huge wheat producers, and Spain.

Dr. Dennis A. Fitzgerald, secretary general of the international emergency food council which sponsored the cereals meeting, said there would "very definitely be a relationship" between this conference and the meeting in Paris July 12 of the European countries considering the Marshall plan.

Most 1345 apr rm 1205

JUL 1947

FIRST LEAD EUROPEAN ECONOMIC (400)

BY JOSEPH E.DYNAN

PARIS, JULY 8-(AP)-BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN SAID TODAY THE MARSHALL AID-TO-EUROPE PROPOSAL MIGHT YET MAKE THE GREATEST CONTRIBUTION TO INTERNATIONAL AMITY, BUT INDICATIONS FROM THE EAST ERE THAT STATES IN THE SOVIET ORBIT, WITH ONE EXCEPTION, WOULD STAY AWAY FROM THE PARIS CONFERENCEHON THE PROGRAM.

BEVIN INDICATED IN AN ADDRESS IN LONDON THAT THE DOOR STILL WAS OPEN TO RUSSIA TO JOIN IN IMPLEMENTING THE MARSHALL PROGRAM. HE SAID THE PROGRAM WAS PURELY AN ECONOMIC ONE AND ADDED THAT PREJUDICES, "EITHER RELIGIOUS OR IDEOLOGICAL," SHOULD BE RULED OUT OF THE DISCUSSIONS.

ONLY CZECHOSLOVAKIA OF THE NATIONS IN THE SOVIET SPHERE HAS ACCEPTED FORMALLY THE BRITISH-FRENCH INVITATION TO THE RUSSIAN-BOYCOTTED TALKS WHICH BEGIN SATURDAY.

ROMANIA, POLAND AND YUGOSLAVIA WERE REPORTED PLANNING TO AVOID THE MEETING. ALBANIAN, BULGARIAN AND HUNGARIAN CIRCLES IN LONDON FELT THAT THOSE THREE STATES, ALSO, WOULD STAY AWAY.

FINLAND HAS INDICATED THAT "GEOGRAPHICAL AND POLITICAL REASONS MAY KEEP HER AWAY FROM PARIS, BUT FINNISH POLITICIANS FELT THAT CABINET DISCUSSIONS NOW UNDER WAY IN HELSINKI MIGHT RESULT IN SENDING AN OBSERVER TO THE TALKS.

NORWAY, DENMARK AND SWEDEN WILL CONFER TOMORROW IN COPENHAGEN TO DETERMINE THEIR JOINT ATTITUDE TOWARD THE PROPOSAL ADVANCED BY U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL IN A JUNE 5 SPEECH AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY. THE THREE SCANDINAVIAN NATIONS WILL JOIN IN THE PARIS TALKS, THEIR LONDON DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES SAID, IF CONVINCED THE PROGRAM WOULD NOT LEAD TO A DIVISION OF EUROPE.

SWITZERLAND'S FEDERAL COUNCIL TODAY ACCEPTED THE INVITATION IN PRINCIPLE.

IN ROME, ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CARLO SFORZA WAS REPORTED TO HAVE ESTIMATED AT 350,000,000 THE NUMBER OF EUROPEANS WHO WOULD NEED AID UNDER THE MARSHALL PLAN. EUROPE'S POPULATION OUTSIDE OF RUSSIA, BY BEST AVAILABLE SOURCES, IS 404,222,840. SFORZA WAS SAID TO HAVE TOLD AN INTER-MINISTERIAL COMMITTEE ITALY'S MOST VALUABLE CONTRIBUTION TO THE RECOVERY PROGRAM COULD BE ITALIAN LABOR.

IN ALL 22 NATIONS WERE INVITED BY BRITAIN AND FRANCE TO JOIN THEM IN SETTING UP COMMITTEES T LIST EUROPE'S NEEDS AND RESOURCES AND FACILITATE AMERICAN AID.

BEVIN SAID IN HIS ADDRESS IN LONDON THAT "THERE IS A VERY HAPPY PROSPECT NOW OF APPROACHING THE PROBLEMS OF EUROPE ON AN ECONOMIC BASIS."

"IF BUILT UPON RIGHTLY AND WORKED OUT PROPERLY, IT (THE MARSHALL PROPOSAL) MAY YET MAKE THE BIGGEST CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNITY OF THE PEOPLES OF EUROPE," HE SAID.

"EUROPE IS BLEEDING TO DEATH. IT MUST BE STOPPED, AND IN THE STOPPING OF IT, YOU HAVE GOT TO RULE OUT ANY PREJUDICES, EITHER RELIGIOUS OR IDEOLOGICAL."

THE SOVIET NEWS AGENCY TASS, QUOTED ON A MOSCOW RADIO BROADCAST HEARD EARLY TODAY IN LONDON, SAID ROMANIA, POLAND AND YUGOSLAVIA WOULD NOT TAKE PART IN THE PARIS MEETING.

IN A BUCHAREST DISPATCH, TASS SAID THE ROMANIAN GOVERNMENT HAD DECIDED NOT TO JOIN THE CONFERENCE. UNDER A PARIS DATELINE, THE AGENCY DECLARED THAT POLAND AND YUGOSLAVIA WOULD BE GLAD TO ACCEPT U. S. CREDITS BUT "PREFER TO HAVE RELATIONS DIRECTLY WITH CREDITORS IF POSSIBLE AND WITHOUT INTERMEDIARIES."

SEMI-OFFICIAL PRAGUE SOURCES SAID YESTERDAY THE CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT HAD DECIDED TO AUTHORIZE JINDRICH MOSEK, AMBASSADOR TO PARIS, TO PARTICIPATE IN THE MEETING.

THE COUNTRY'S PREMIER, KLEMENT GOTTWALD, A COMMUNIST, AND FOREIGN MINISTER JAN MASARYK ARE EXPECTED TO BE IN MOSCOW AT THE TIME.

PRIOR TO THE TASS REPORTS, SOME PARIS SOURCES HAD PREDICTED IN VIEW OF THE NEWS FROM PRAGUE THAT NEARLY ALL SLAV STATES WOULD ACCEPT THEIR CONFERENCE INVITATIONS, PERHAPS UNDER SPECIFIED CONDITIONS OR WITH CERTAIN RESERVATIONS.

THE FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTRY YESTERDAY BANNED FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENTS OF ACCEPTANCES UNTIL ALL INVITED NATIONS SHOULD HAVE BEEN HEARD FROM -- THE INVITATIONS GAVE THEM TILL THURSDAY TO REPLY. ONE OFFICIAL, POINTING OUT THAT SO FAR ONLY WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES HAD ACCEPTED OFFICIALLY, SAID FRANCE WANTED TO AVOID CREATING THE IMPRESSION THAT A WESTERN BLOC WAS BEING FORMED, FOR FEAR THIS WOULD HAMPER CONTINENT-WIDE COOPERATION.

A18

PREVIOUSLY A MINISTRY SOURCE REPORTED OFFICIAL ACCEPTANCES FROM SIX NATIONS -- ITALY, PORTUGAL, GREECE, TURKEY, BELGIUM AND EIRE -- AND UNOFFICIAL ACCEPTANCES FROM EIGHT OTHERS -- THE NETHERLANDS, LUXEMBOURG, ICELAND, NORWAY, SWEDEN, DENMARK, AUSTRIA AND SWITZERLAND. LATER BOTH THE NETHERLANDS AND ICELAND ANNOUNCED THAT THEY WOULD BE REPRESENTED.

THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT, SAID A TRUSTWORTHY BUDAPEST INFORMANT, WAS SCHEDULED TO CONSIDER TODAY A PETITION DRAWN UP BY SOME MEMBERS SEEKING THE CONSENT OF THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL TO HUNGARY'S TAKING PART IN THE CONFERENCE. BRITAIN, FRANCE AND RUSSIA ARE REPRESENTED ON THIS COUNCIL, BUT ONLY RUSSIA HAS A VOTE.

IN THREE-POWER PARIS TALKS ENDED LAST WEDNESDAY, SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER V.M. MOLOTOV REFUSED TO JOIN IN A EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE ON THE GROUND THAT IT WOULD INFRINGE NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY. SATURDAY A BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID BRITAIN AND FRANCE HAD SENT NOTES URGING RUSSIA TO RECONSIDER HER STAND.

NO REPLY TO THESE NOTES HAD BEEN REPORTED TODAY.

(EDS: READ LONG LINE LAST LINE A17 "CONTINENT-WIDE COOPERATION.)

NL337AED

30. 24- 10811

paris, july 8 - (ap) - the interior ministry said today revolutionists who planned to overthrow the french government and establish a dictatorship this month proceeded on the supposition that france "is a powder keg and will explode at the touch of the first spark."

in a press statement, the ministry said investigations of the "blue plan," which if successful would have reached its climax today with four columns of troops striking paris, revealed the revolutionaries planned to capitalize on the bitterness certain maqui elements held for each other.

since the war, the statement said, many former maquis, french war-time underground fighters, have developed either anti-communist or communist sentiments. the blue plan called for provoking these feelings into uprisings that would have thrown the provinces into turmoil and left them open for armed intervention.

the government has announced the arrest of several persons, including [redacted], in the suppression of the plot.

"most of the arrested members of the plan that was localized in lamballe, brittany, [redacted], have confessed," the statement said. it added that

many of them revealed the identities of their accomplices.

six days before "j day," the statement said, the blue plan called for a series of attacks against leading former maquis members to provoke disturbances. then, three days before j day the revolutionists were to strike vannes prison and release several underground fighters now held there. on j day, attacks would have been made throughout brittany and the whole sector would have been thrown into complete disorder.

the plan then called for attacking ammunition dumps and obtaining tanks and other equipment the united states army [redacted] turned over to the french after the war. from these dumps the revolutionists planned to equip their forces and supply four columns, three infantry and one armored, to attack the french capital.

apr amsans 1917 thru 2nd

BERN, SWITZERLAND, JULY 8-(AP)-THE SWISS FEDERAL COUNCIL ACCEPTED IN PRINCIPLE TODAY AN INVITATION TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PARIS CONFERENCE ON EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION WHICH OPENS SATURDAY.

THE COUNCIL, SWITZERLAND'S CHIEF EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY, IS TO RECONVENE TOMORROW TO WRITE THE TEXT OF THE ACCEPTANCE.

JJ842AED

JUL 1947

VIENNA--FIRST ADD MARSHALL PLAN (A112) X X X PARIS SATURDAY. (ELIMINATING LAST SENTENCE PREVIOUS, "A GOVERNMENT X X X THE WEEK."

DR. ALOIS VOLLGRUBER, AUSTRIAN MINISTER TO PARIS, WILL HEAD THE DELEGATION, THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID. A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID THE DELEGATION WOULD LEAVE FOR THE CONFERENCE "BEFORE THE END OF THE WEEK."

DA1135AED

BELGRADE, YUGOSLAVIA, JULY 8-(AP)-DESPITE THE MOSCOW RADIO REPORT THAT YUGOSLAVIA HAD REJECTED THE BRITISH-FRENCH INVITATION TO PARTICIPATE IN DISCUSSIONS ON THE MARSHALL PLAN, OBSERVERS SAID THIS COUNTRY HAS NOT YET REPLIED AND PROBABLY WILL NOT BEFORE THURSDAY.

THE INFORMANTS WHO HAVE RETURNED FROM BLED SAID GOVERNMENT CONVERSATIONS WERE IN PROGRESS THERE ON WHETHER YUGOSLAVIA WOULD WAIT UNTIL THE DEADLINE SET IN THE INVITATION TO GIVE THEIR ANSWER. (PREMIER MARSHAL TITO HAS A SUMMER PALACE IN BLED.

DR.ALES DEBLER, ASSISTANT FOREIGN MINISTER, RETURNED FROM BLED TODAY AND WAS REPORTED CONFERRING WITH SECTIONS OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE HERE.

REGARDLESS OF ALL YUGOSLAVIA HAS ASSERTED ABOUT WHAT IT CALLED DOLLAR DIPLOMACY, NO OFFICIAL IN BELGRADE WAS PREDICTING THE OUTCOME OF THE BLED TALKS. THE GOVERNMENT HAS SHOWN EXTREME INTEREST IN PRINCIPLES OF THE MARSHALL PLAN OF AMERICAN AID FOR EUROPEAN RECONSTRUCTION.

NO INFORMATION CAME FROM NEIGHBORING ALBANIA ABOUT WHAT THE GOVERNMENT WAS DOING ABOUT THE INVITATION.

JJ1110AED

JUL 1947

PRAGUE, JULY 8-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA TODAY ANNOUNCED THAT IT WOULD TAKE PART IN A EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON THE MARSHALL RECOVERY PLAN TO START IN PARIS SATURDAY.

THE TEXT OF THE ANNOUNCEMENT:

"THE PRESIDIUM OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT DEALT DURING ITS MONDAY SESSION WITH THE INVITATION TO THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE WHICH WILL BE OPENED IN PARIS THE TWELFTH OF JULY.

"THE GOVERNMENT DECIDED TO ACCEPT THE INVITATION AND AUTHORIZE THE CZECHOSLOVAK AMBASSADOR IN PARIS, JINDRICH NOSEK, TO PARTICIPATE IN SESSIONS OF THE CONFERENCE.

"THE DECISION ON OTHER PROCEEDINGS IN CONNECTION WITH THE MARSHALL OFFER WILL BE MADE BY THE GOVERNMENT ON THE BASIS OF INFORMATION CONCERNING THE NATURE OF THAT OFFER. THIS INFORMATION WILL BE GIVEN AT THE PARIS CONFERENCE."

JJ820AED

JUL 1947

B71 (Q)

NUERNBERG, GERMANY, JULY 8-(AP)-DR. HJALMAR SCHACHT, FORMER FINANCE MINISTER OF NAZI GERMANY, WAS BROUGHT HERE YESTERDAY UNDER HEAVY POLICE GUARD TO SERVE AS A WITNESS IN AN AMERICAN WAR CRIMES TRIAL, OFFICIALS DISCLOSED TODAY.

THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL INDICATION IN WHICH OF THE SEVERAL TRIALS NOW IN PROGRESS SCHACHT WILL TESTIFY.

HE WAS BROUGHT FROM THE GERMAN LABOR CAMP AT LUDWIGSBURG, WHERE SCHACHT IS SERVING AN EIGHT-YEAR DENAZIFICATION SENTENCE.

JK1154AED

A98

ATHENS, JULY 8-(AP)-PREMIER MAXIMOS AND U.S.AMBASSADOR LINCOLN MAC VEAGH TODAY SIGNED A $50,000,000 AGREEMENT COVERING RELIEF OPERATIONS.

VS951PED

JUL 1947

MOSCOW, JULY 8-(AP)-INDICATING WIDE SUCCESSES ON THE ECONOMIC FRONT, THE SOVIET UNION'S STATE PLANNING COMMISSION TODAY REPORTED THAT FOR THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1947 CROP ACREAGE WAS 8,000,000 HECTARES (20,000,000 ACRES) HIGHER AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION 15 PERCENT HIGHER THAN FOR THE SAME QUARTER LAST YEAR.

(SOURCES IN LONDON, WHERE THE FIGURES WERE HEARD ON A MOSCOW RADIO BROADCAST, NOTED THAT THE REPORTS CAME ONLY FOUR DAYS BEFORE THE START OF A UNITED STATES-INSPIRED RUSSIAN-BOYCOTTED EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON CONTINENTAL RECONSTRUCTION. THEY SAID THE STATISTICS PRESUMABLY WERE PUT OUT TO SHOW HOW THE WORLD'S FIRST COMMUNIST STATE WAS TACKLING ITS HUGE TASK OF SEMI-CONTINENTAL RECOVERY.)

IN ADDITION TO AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL GAINS, THE PLANNING COMMISSION REPORTED IMPROVED PERFORMANCE IN ALL BRANCHES OF TRANSPORT.

IT SAID THAT THE PLAN FOR THE SPRING SOWING OF GRAINS HAD BEEN FULFILLED AND THAT PRODUCTION IN THE FOOD INDUSTRY FOR THE QUARTER TOPPED THE GOAL BY 10 PERCENT.

THE STATISTICS SHOWED RAPID IMPROVEMENT IN THE STANDARD OF LIVING. THE TEXTILE AND LIGHT INDUSTRIES WERE REPORTED TO HAVE UPPED PRODUCTION 29 PERCENT OVER THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1946. RETAIL TRADE WAS SAID TO HAVE INCREASED 21 PERCENT, MEASURED BY COMPARABLE PRICES. HOUSING CONSTRUCTION WAS UP 14 PERCENT THE FIRST HALF OF THIS YEAR FROM THE FIRST HALF OF LAST, THE COMMISSION SAID.

THE COMMISSION REPORTED 26 OUT OF 30 INDUSTRIES EXCEEDED THEIR OBJECTIVES FOR THE SECOND QUARTER. THE MARGINS OF EXCESS INCLUDED: MEDICAL 29 PERCENT, CHEMICAL 15 PERCENT, ELECTRICAL 13 PERCENT, RUBBER 14 PERCENT, BUILDING AND ROADLAYING 13 PERCENT, COAL TWO PERCENT, HEAVY ENGINEERING FIVE PERCENT, MACHINE TOOLS FIVE PERCENT.

WHILE THE OVERALL PICTURE GIVEN IN THE COMMISSION'S COMMUNIQUE WAS ONE FILLED WITH WIDE SUCCESSES FOR THE SOVIET UNION'S ECONOMIC PROGRAM, THERE WERE SOME NEGATIVE ASPECTS. AN EDITORIAL IN IZVESTIA, GOVERNMENT ORGAN, SAID TODAY THAT THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY, "WHICH PRESENTLY IS NOT REALIZING FULFILLMENT OF THE PLAN, MUST BASICALLY IMPROVE THE ORGANIZATION AND LABOR OF CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS."

IZVESTIA ALSO SAID THAT CERTAIN BRANCHES OF INDUSTRY, DESPITE THE FULFILLMENT OF THE PLAN IN THE SECOND QUARTER, MUST "LIQUIDATE INDEBTEDNESS" AS A RESULT OF FAILURE TO FULFILL THE PLAN IN THE FIRST

30. 94- 10813

QUARTER OF 1947. AMONG SUCH INDUSTRIES, IZVESTIA SAID, WERE COAL, FERROUS METALLURGY, TIMBER, AND FARM MACHINERY.

FIGURES ON HOUSING CONSTRUCTION FOR THE FIRST HALF OF 1947 GIVEN IN THE PLANNING COMMISSION'S COMMUNIQUE SHOWED THAT ONLY A FRACTION OF THE COMMISSION'S BUILDING AND RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM FOR 1947 HAD BEEN COMPLETED.

THE SOVIET OIL INDUSTRY MORE THAN FULFILLED ITS QUOTA. PRODUCTION FOR THE SECOND QUARTER WAS 18 PER CENT OVER THE SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR. THE COAL INDUSTRY ALSO MORE THAN FULFILLED ITS PROGRAM, WITH PRODUCTION 11 PER CENT OVER THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1946. STEEL OUTPUT WAS UP ONLY EIGHT PER CENT, AND PIG IRON WAS UP 12 PER CENT. PROGRESS MADE IN FERROUS METALLURGY WAS STEADY BUT NOT SPECTACULAR.

WM/JK1135AED

JUL 1947

Istanbul, Turkey, July 8-(AP)-Premier Recep Peker hurried from his vacation on the Bosphorous today to Ankara where the opposition democratic party had caused a cabinet crisis by charging his government was one of violence under which "there can be no democracy."

Peker denounced reports his cabinet might fall with the statement:

"There is no truth to such things, [redacted] "They are merely gossip."

[redacted] However, well informed sources in Ankara said they expected to cabinet to topple within three to 15 days.

JUL 1947

The cabinet has been under increasing pressure because of economic distress in Turkey. President Ismet Inonu was expected by many to issue a statement upporting opposition parties.

Greenwald 1315 apr rm 1405

JUL 1947

Shanghai cadxy

A167KK

NANKING, JULY 8 (AP)-NEWSPAPERS CONTROLLED BY THE GOVERNMENT KUOMINTANG PARTY AND THE OFFICIAL CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY WERE ADVISED TODAY TO HANDLE MILITARY NEWS "WITH CAUTION" AS THE GOVERNMENT PREPARED FOR A FINISH FIGHT WITH CHINESE COMMUNISTS.

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE GOVERNMENT INFORMATION OFFICE ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THE INSTRUCTION HAD COME OUT BUT DENIED IT CONSTITUTED A MOVE TOWARD RETURN OF CENSORSHIP IN CHINA AS PREDICTED BY VARIOUS CHINESE DAILIES RECENTLY.

"THE ADVICE IS WITHOUT POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE," HE SAID.

THE USUAL MILITARY DISPATCHES FROM FIELD CORRESPONDENTS WERE ABSENT FROM CENTRAL NEWS SERVICE TONIGHT.

GG1134ACS NM

JUL 1947

HOST QUARTERS IN SHANGHAI AND NANKING TAKE IT FOR GRANTED THAT THE AMERICAN EMBASSY HAS BEEN TRYING TO INDUCE CHIANG TO CARRY OUT A REAL OVERHAUL OF HIS GOVERNMENT. WHAT FORM THIS HAS TAKEN IS NOT KNOWN, BUT IT IS BELIEVED AMBASSADOR J.LEIGHTON STUART HAS TRIED DELICATELY TO CONVINCE CHIANG OF THE NECESSITY FOR GOVERNMENTAL REVISION. THE EMBASSY HAS REMAINED SILENT ON THE SUBJECT.

THE SITUATION POSES A DILEMNA FOR CHINA'S CHIEF OF STATE. HE HAS ALWAYS BEEN LOYAL TO HIS LONG-TIME FRIENDS AND ASSOCIATES. BUT IF HE CARRIES OUT A "PURGE," HE WILL HAVE TO WEED OUT THE VERY ELEMENTS ON WHICH HIS STRENGTH AND POWER SO LARGELY REST.

THERE IS GOOD REASON TO BELIEVE AMERICAN EFFORTS TO INDUCE CHIANG TO OVERHAUL HIS GOVERNMENT--AND THE PROSPECTS THEY OFFER OF SUCCESS OR FAILURE--WILL BE AMONG SUBJECTS WHICH SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL WILL DISCUSS WITH WALTON BUTTERWORTH, AMERICAN MINISTER TO CHINA. BUTTERWORTH IS DUE IN WASHINGTON WEDNESDAY OR THURSDAY ON SPECIAL SUMMONS FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

DS355APS NM

JUL 1947

B51KX (Q)

TOKYO,JULY 8 (AP)-THE ARMY TODAY IDENTIFIED THE VICTIMS KILLED IN A P61 NIGHT FIGHTER CRASH JULY 3 AS CAPT.ROBERT A.MCMASTER, 2125 MIDLAND AVENUE, SYRACUSE, N.Y.; LIEUT.F.L.BURRELL, ROUTE ONE, FLEMINGTON, MO., AND CPL.RALPH GILLMAIER, ROUTE FIVE, AMSTERDAM,N.Y.

THE "BLACK WIDOW" PLANE CRASHED IN THE MOUNTAINS WEST OF ODAWARA, ABOUT 75 MILES SOUTHWEST OF TOKYO, WHILE ON A ROUTINE TRAINING FLIGHT FROM ITZUKE, NEAR FUKUOKA, KYUSHU, TO YOKOTA AIRBASE, 20 MILES WEST OF HERE.

MCMASTER, THE PILOT, WAS A VETERAN OF AIR WAR OVER CHINA AND JAPAN. HIS WIDOW LIVES IN FUKUOKA, HIS PARENTS IN SYRACUSE. GILLMAIER IS SURVIVED BY HIS PARENTS, MR. AND MRS.FRANK GILLMAIER OF AMSTERDAM, N.Y.

GG737ACS

JUL 1947

YOKOHAMA,JULY 8 (AP)-EX-PUGILIST MOBUSHIRO MIYAKAWA, CALLED THE "YANKEE CLIPPER" BY AMERICAN INTERNEES, DREW THE LONGEST TERM AMONG FIVE JAPANESE SENTENCED TO A TOTAL OF 49 YEARS FOR MISTREATING ALLIED PRISONERS OF WAR.

MIYAKAWA RECEIVED 22 YEARS FOR HABITUALLY BEATING AMERICANS AT HAKODATE PRISON CAMP, HOKKAIDO.

AN EIGHTH ARMY MILITARY COMMISSION SENTENCED SGT.HIROYUKI MORITA TO 15 YEARS FOR CRUEL TREATMENT OF PRISONERS AT KOBA AND KAWASAKI CAMPS. AMONG HIS VICTIMS WERE AUSTRALIAN LIEUT.JOHN R.FULLER, OINAHOULLA ROAD, BELLVUE HILL, SYDNEY, AND PVT.JENS HANSEN, BUNDANOON, NEW SOUTH WALES.

CIVILIAN GUARD TAIZO MIMURA, WHO SERVED AT TOKYO AREA CAMP NINE, DREW FIVE YEARS.

LIEUT.SOKICHI SANO GOT TWO YEARS AND SGT.SHOJI ONODERA, HIS ASSISTANT AT SENDAI AREA CAMP 12, FIVE YEARS. AMONG THOSE WHOM THEY MISTREATED WAS LIEUT.RAYMOND W.LUCIA, 8703 UNION TURNPIKE, GLENDALE, N.Y.

GG740ACS

JUL 1947

THE PROSECUTION WITNESS RELATED THAT IWANAMI, IN A SPEECH AT THE HILLTOP EXECUTION SCENE, DECLARED THAT AMERICAN FLIERS WERE GUILTY OF AN "UNLAWFUL ACT" IN ALLEGED BOMBING OF THE HOSPITAL AND MUST BE PUNISHED. THERE WAS NO MENTION OF ANY TRIAL.

THE PROSECUTION COMPLETED ITS IDENTIFICATION OF THE ACCUSED 13 STABBERS WHEN PETTY OFFICER SECOND CLASS MASANO HASEGAWA NAMED CHIEF PETTY OFFICER YIROYUKI KUWABARA AS ONE OF THE BAYONET CHARG

PETTY OFFICER HIROYUKI KUWABARA AS ONE OF THE BAYONET CHARGERS HE SAW ON THE HILL.

BOTH WITNESSES TODAY AGAIN ACCUSED LIEUT. TETSUO OISHI AND ENSIGN KENSABURO YOSHIZAWA OF ATTEMPTING TO CHOP OFF THE HEADS OF THE TWO VICTIMS. THE PROSECUTION CHARGES THE EIGHT OTHER AMERICANS DIED IN BACTERIA, TOURNIQUET AND DYNAMITE "EXPERIMENTS."

VR441ACS

JUL 1947

B67KX (Q)

PRECEDE AUDUBON,N.J., DAY (B83PX) (150)

HONOLULU,JULY 8-(AP)-AN ARMY SURGEON AND FOUR MEDICAL CORPSMEN FLEW 1,000 MILES FROM OAHU ISLAND TO TINY PALMYRA ATOLL TODAY TO GIVE EMERGENCY AID TO INJURED CREWMEN OF A 7TH AIRFORCE C-46 WHICH CRASHED ON A CORAL REEF LAST NIGHT.

ONE MAN WAS REPORTED TO HAVE LOST AN ARM AND LEG WHEN THE SHIP CRASHED AND BURNED 30 SECONDS AFTER TAKING OFF FOR OAHU. OTHERS ABOARD WERE SAID TO BE IN A "STATE OF SHOCK." THE PLANE, ENDING A MONTH-LONG TOUR OF SOUTHWEST PACIFIC ISLANDS, NORMALLY CARRIED A CREW OF SIX. SOME SOLDIER PASSENGERS ALSO MAY HAVE BEEN ABOARD.

STEVE SHERWOOD BARNES OF PHOENIXVILLE,PA., WHO IS STATIONED ON PALMYRA, SENT OUT ONE OF THE FIRST CALLS FOR HELP. THE MESSAGE WAS PICKED UP BY A "HAM" RADIO OPERATOR 6,000 MILES AWAY IN AUDUBON, N.J., WHO RELAYED INSTRUCTIONS FROM A PHYSICIAN FOR EMERGENCY TREATMENT.

FIRST WORD OF THE CRASH WAS RECEIVED BY THE SEVENTH AIR FORCE EARLY THIS MORNING. AN HOUR LATER THE SURGEON AND CORPSMEN WERE ENROUTE TO PALMYRA ABOARD A B-17.

A SECOND RADIO "HAM" AT CUMBERLAND, MD., SAID HE HAD ALSO PICKED UP THE DISTRESS CALLED FROM PALMYRA AND JOINED THE AUDUBON OPERATOR IN HELPING TO SEND MEDICAL DIRECTIONS TO THE ATOLL.

LEROY R.JENKINS SAID HE TELEPHONED DR.DONALD B.GROVE AT A CUMBERLAND HOSPITAL AND RELAYED TO PALMYRA THE PHYSICIAN'S INSTRUCTIONS ON HOW TO ADMINISTER MORPHINE.

H1117PED NM

JUL 1947

NIGHT LEAD MERCY PLANE (160)

HONOLULU,JULY 8-(AP)-AN ARMY B-17 RESCUE PLANE WAS EXPECTED TO REACH HICKAM FIELD AT 4 P.M. (9P.M., E.S.T.) CARRYING ONE SERIOUSLY INJURED AIRCREWMAN AND FIVE OTHERS SUFFERING FROM SHOCK AND MINOR INJURIES IN THE CRASH OF A C-46 AT REMOTE PALMYRA ATOLL.

ABOARD THE MERCY PLANE ARE AN ARMY DOCTOR AND TWO (CORRECT) MEDICAL CORPSMEN WHO LEFT HICKAM FIELD EARLY THIS MORNING ON THE 2,000-MILE ROUND TRIP TO AID THE SERIOUSLY INJURED SOLDIER. HIS LEG, THE ARMY REPORTS SAID, MIGHT HAVE TO BE AMPUTATED. HIS NAME WAS NOT ANNOUNCED.

THE PHYSICIAN, LT.E.R.SHANAHAN OF 835 ALLISON ST., NW, WASHINGTON, WAS ACCOMPANIED BY CORPSMEN CPL.STANLEY AINSWORTH, FARRAR,TEX., AND PVT.JOHN THURMAN, MISHAWAKA,IND.

THE C-46 CARGO PLANE, ATTACHED TO THE 7TH AIR FORCE, CRASHED AND BURNED LAST NIGHT ON A REEF, 30 SECONDS AFTER TAKING OFF ON THE LAST LEG OF A MONTH'S TOUR OF THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

MEDICAL ADVICE HAD BEEN RELAYED PROMPTLY TO PALMYRA BY AN AUDUBON, N.J., RADIO AMATEUR, 6,000 MILES AWAY, WHO HEARD PALMYRA'S FIRST CALL FOR HELP.

NO PICKUP

JUL 1947

DV947PCS NM

30. 24- 10815

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA, JULY 8-(AP)-H.V.EVATT, MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, WILL LEAVE FOR TOKYO FRIDAY TO PLACE BEFORE GEN. MACARTHUR AUSTRALIAN OPPOSITION TO WHAT HE HAS CALLED A "PIECEMEAL SETTLEMENT" WITH JAPAN.

EVATT SAID A BRITISH COMMONWEALTH CONFERENCE WOULD BE HELD IN CANBERRA AUG. 26 TO DISCUSS QUESTIONS RELATED TO A SETTLEMENT WITH JAPN. (LORD ADDISON, SECRETARY FOR COMMONWEALTH RELATIOMS, AND MINISTER OF STATE HECTOR MCNEIL WERE NAMED IN LONDON AS GREAT BRITAIN'S REPRESENTATIVES.)

THE AUSTRALIANS HAVE BEEN CRITICAL RECENTLY OF MACARTHUR'S DECISIONS TO PERMIT A JAPANESE WHALING EXPEDITION TO SAIL FOR THE ANTARCTIC AND TO ALLOW THE JAPANESE TO USE PHOSPHATE DEPOSITS FROM ANGUAR ISLAND.

TA954PED

1947 JUL

Bajawa add to Guadalcanal.

THE AMERICANS SAID THE TROUBLE BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND THE MALAITANS BEGAN A WEEK AGO WHEN THE BRITISH SETTLEMENT RECEIVED SUPPLIES OF FLOUR AND RICE. THE ISLANDERS DEMANDED A SHARE OF THE SUPPLIES, CONTENDING THEY HAD BEEN LIVING ON FISH AND COCONUTS SINCE THEIR LAST SUPPLIES FROM AUSTRALIA WERE EXHAUSTED.

THE BRITISH ON GUADALCANAL ARE EMPLOYED CHIEFLY ON COCONUT PLANTATIONS.

VS1133PED

FIRST LEAD INDONESIAN

BATAVIA, JULY 8-(AP)-A DELEGATION FROM THE INDONESIAN REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT ARRIVED HERE BY PLANE TODAY CARRYING A ONE AND ONE-HALF PAGE NOTE TO THE NETHERLANDS, THE CONTENTS OF WHICH WERE EXPECTED TO ANSWER THE QUESTION OF WHETHER THERE WILL BE PEACE OR WAR IN THE INDIES.

INDONESIAN DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER A.K.GANI SAID THE NOTE ACCEPTED FOUR OF FIVE NETHERLANDS DEMANDS AND OFFERED A COUNTER-PROPOSAL ON THE FIFTH.

AN INFORMED X X X FIRST GRAF PVS. (A70)

JUL 1947

JJ832AED

BATAVIA, JAVA, JULY 8-(AP)-AN INFORMED SOURCE REPORTED TODAY THAT A BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE HAD URGED QUICK CLARIFICATION OF THE INDONESIAN REPUBLICAN POSITION IN CURRENT NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE DUTCH, SO AS TO KEEP PEACE IN THE INDIES.

THIS SOURCE SAID BRITISH CONSUL GENERAL J.L.M.MITCHESON EXPRESSED BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE VERBALLY IN AN INFORMAL CONFERENCE WITH ACTING FOREIGN MINISTER TAMSIL OF THE REPUBLIC.

REPUBLICAN PREMIER AMIR SJARIFOEDDIN, IN A BROADCAST FROM HIS CAPITAL OF JOGJAKARTA, SAID YESTERDAY HIS CABINET WOULD TURN DOWN A NETHERLANDS DEMAND FOR A JOINT DUTCH-INDONESIAN GENDARMERIE TO POLICE REPUBLICAN SECTIONS IN A PROPOSED INTERIM GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF INDONESIA, WHICH IS TO GAIN PERMANENT STATUS JAN. 1, 1949.

PREVIOUSLY, QUALIFIED DUTCH SOURCES HAD DECLARED THAT THE DUTCH ARMY WAS PREPARED TO MOVE AGAINST THE REPUBLIC, PERHAPS WITHIN FOUR DAYS, IN EVENT THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC DID NOT ACCEPT IN FULL THE NETHERLANDS' PLAN FOR THE INTERIM GOVERNMENT.

DM730AED

Batavia Cadre sighted.

THE FOUR POINTS IN THE REPUBLICAN NOTE ON WHICH AGREEMENT WAS REACHED SAID THAT:

1. THE REPUBLIC ACCEPTS THE DE JURE AUTHORITY OF THE NETHERLANDS CROWN REPRESENTATIVE IN THE INTERIM GOVERNMENT DURING THE TRANSITION PERIOD AND AGREES TO AN INTERIM GOVERNMENT COMPOSED OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CROWN AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FUTURE STATES OF INDONESIA.
2. THE REPUBLIC WITHDRAWS ITS REQUEST FOR SEPARATE REPUBLICAN REPRESENTATION IN FOREIGN CAPITALS DURING THE INTERIM PERIOD.

B18

3. RIGHTS OF FOREIGNERS TO ESTATES WILL BE RECOGNIZED BY THE REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT.
4. THE REPUBLIC ACCEPTS DUTCH PROPOSALS FOR FEDERAL ORGANS SUCH AS CUSTOMS AND ECONOMIC AGENCIES.

OF THE DIFFERENCE ON THELAUB

PNCWLAQISUE

1947 JUL

OF THE DIFFERENCE ON THE CONSTABULARY ISSUE, THE DUTCH COMMUNIQUE SAID THIS POSSIBLY WAS IN CONSEQUENCE OF INSUFFICIENT UNDERSTANDING BY THE REPUBLIC OF THE CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF A FEDERAL ORGAN OF AUTHORITY.

THE SECOND DIFFERENCE NOTED BY THE DUTCH CONCERNED CLARIFICATION OF THE DEFINITION OF GOVERNMENTAL PROPERTY WHICH THE REPUBLICANS CLAIMED. THE DUTCH ASKED IF THIS MEANT WHETHER SUCH AGENCIES AS POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS WOULD BE CONSIDERED REPUBLICAN PROPERTY WHEN THEY WERE WITHIN THE REPUBLICAN AREAS.

THIRDLY, THE DUTCH SAID THE "VERY DIFFICULT SITUATION THE COUNTRY AND PEOPLE PRESENTLY ARE IN WILL CHANGE FOR THE BETTER IF THE REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT ARE ABLE TO CONVERT THEIR PROMISES INTO COMMANDS EXECUTED WITH ALL VIGOR, ESPECIALLY AS REGARDS ACTS OF VIOLENCE ALONG THE PRESENT FRONTS, VARIOUS FOOD BLOCKADES, ETC."

B522PED

NIGHT LEAD RIOTS

CALCUTTA, JULY 8-(AP)-NEW OUTBREAKS OF COMMUNAL FIGHTING IN CALCUTTA AND THE UNITED PROVINCES HAVE CAUSED AT LEAST 74 DEATHS AND MORE THAN 140 INJURIES, REPORTS SHOWED TONIGHT.

DISPATCHES FROM LUCKNOW, UNITED PROVINCES, SAID THAT 35 REFUGEES CRAMMED INTO A BUS WERE KILLED. FIFTEEN BODIES WERE FOUND IN THE BUS, 18 WERE RECOVERED FROM A WELL, AND TWO HAVE NOT BEEN FOUND.

THE TOLL OF DEAD IN HINDU-MOSLEM RIOTING WHICH BEGAN HERE YESTERDAY ROSE TO 39. POLICE REPORTED ORDER HAD BEEN RESTORED.

DISPATCHES FROM LUCKNOW IN THE UNITED PROVINCES REPORTED MEANWHILE THAT COMMUNAL FIGHTING AT THE TOWN OF BULANDSHAR HAD RESULTED IN THE SLAUGHTER OF 35 NATIVE PASSENGERS TRAPPED IN A BUS.

CONTINUED RIOTING ALSO WAS REPORTED IN MUTTRA IN THE UNITED PROVINCES AND ADDITIONAL TROOPS WERE DISPATCHED TO THE AREA.

ML646AED

JUL 1947

JUL 1947

CAIRO, JULY 8-(AP)-- MAMDOUH RIAD BEY, MINISTER OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, LEFT FOR NEW YORK BY PLANE TODAY TO PRESENT EGYPT'S CASE AGAINST BRITAIN TO THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL.

EGYPT IS SEEKING ADJUSTMENT OF HER DEMANDS FOR EVACUATION OF BRITISH TROOPS FROM EGYPT AND SETTLEMENT OF THE STATUS OF THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN, ON BOTH OF WHICH QUESTIONS BRITISH AND EGYPTIAN REPRESENTATIVES HAVE NEGOTIATED WITHOUT AGREEMENT.

1947 JUL

APR MBIS 0100--JA-- 521A

BY MAX HARRELSON

LAKE SUCCESS, JULY 8-(AP)-RUSSIA WAS REPORTED READY TODAY TO DELIVER A MAJOR DECLARATION IN REPLY TO UNITED STATES AND BRITISH DEMANDS FOR UNITED NATIONS ACTION TO RESTORE ORDER IN THE CRITICAL BALKAN SITUATION.

DELEGATES TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL AGREED THEY WERE APPROACHING PERHAPS THE GRAVEST MOMENT IN U.N. HISTORY AS THEY PREPARED TO MEET AT 10:30 A.M. (EDT) AND AGAIN AT 3 P.M. FOR A FULL DAY'S DEBATE ON THIS AND SEVERAL OTHER PROBLEMS.

THE BIG QUESTION WAS WHETHER SOVIET DELEGATE ANDREI A.GROMYKO WOULD INVOKE THE VETO TO BLOCK AN AMERICAN PROPOSAL TO SET UP A U.N. WATCH ALONG GREECE'S NORTHERN BORDER. SOME DELEGATES EXPRESSED BELIEF GROMYKO MIGHT GIVE A DEFINITE ANSWER TO THIS QUESTION.

BRITISH DELEGATE SIR ALEXANDER CADOGAN ALREADY HAS DECLARED THAT IF THE SECURITY COUNCIL COULD NOT SOLVE THE BALKAN PROBLEM, THE UNITED NATIONS MIGHT AS WELL "PACK UP "AND DISBAND. U.S. REPRESENTATIVE WARREN R.AUSTIN WAS EQUALLY INSISTENT THAT THE COUNCIL TAKE SOME ACTION -- FORCE IF NECESSARY.

IN VIEW OF THEIR POSITION, IT APPEARED CERTAIN THAT A SOVIET VETO WOULD PROVOKE THE WORST CRISIS YET FACED BY THE U.N.

THE NATURE OF GROMYKO'S STATEMENT WAS CAREFULLY GUARDED, BUT HIS ASSOCIATES DISCLOSED THAT HE WOULD SPEAK IN RUSSIAN, WHICH IN RECENT MONTHS HE HAS RESERVED FOR MAJOR DECLARATIONS.

THERE WAS LITTLE DOUBT THAT GROMYKO WOULD DEFEND THE THREE SOVIET SATELLITES -- ALBANIA, BULGARIA AND YUGOSLAVIA -- AGAINST CHARGES THAT THEY WERE LARGELY TO BLAME FOR THE BALKAN TROUBLES. HE ALSO WAS EXPECTED TO DELIVER A VIGOROUS ATTACK ON GREECE.

ON THE QUESTION OF THE PROPOSED COMMISSION TO WATCH OVER THE BORDER AREA, THE ONLY INDICATION OF GROMYKO'S POSITION WAS FOUND IN THE ACTION OF THE SOVIET REPRESENTATIVE ON THE BALKAN INVESTIGATING COMMISSION. DURING THE COMMISSION'S DEBATE, RUSSIA VOTED AGAINST A PROPOSAL SIMILAR TO THAT OFFERED BY THE UNITED STATES.

SOME DELEGATES FELT, HOWEVER, THAT GROMYKO, REALIZING THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE SITUATION, MIGHT BE CONTENT TO REGISTER AN OBJECTION TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A BALKAN WATCH AND THEN ABSTAIN FROM VOTING, AS HE HAS ON MANY OTHER OCCASIONS.

WHILE TWO OTHER QUESTIONS WERE ON TODAY'S AGENDA AHEAD OF THE BALKAN QUESTION, THE DELEGATES FOCUSED THEIR ATTENTION PRIMARILY ON THE AFTERNOON SESSION, WHEN GROMYKO WAS SCHEDULED TO SPEAK.

1947 JUL

A20

THE OTHER ITEMS ON THE PROGRAM WERE:

1. ACTION ON A WORKING PLAN FOR ARMS REDUCTION, SUBMITTED BY THE U.N. COMMISSION FOR CONVENTIONAL ARMAMENT FOR THE COUNCIL'S APPROVAL.

2. APPLICATIONS FOR U.N. MEMBERSHIP RE-SUBMITTED BY ALBANIA, OUTER MONGOLIA, PORTUGAL, IRELAND AND TRANSJORDAN.

RUSSIA HAS INDICATED THAT SHE MIGHT VETO THE ARMS COMMISSION'S PLAN, WHEN IT COMES TO A VOTE, BUT SOME DELEGATES FELT ACTION MIGHT BE DEFERRED TODAY.

THE COUNCIL WAS EXPECTED TO REFER THE MEMBERSHIP APPLICATIONS TO A SPECIAL MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE FOR CONSIDERATION ALONG WITH APPLICATIONS FROM HUNGARY, ITALY, AUSTRIA, SAN MARINO AND OTHERS WHICH MAY COME IN WITHIN THE NEXT FEW WEEKS.

ML348AED JUL 1947

GROMYKO REPEATED HIS OLD CHARGE THAT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A BORDER COMMISSION WAS AN ATTEMPT "TO BUILD A SCREEN HIDING THE FOREIGN INTERVENTION ON THE PART OF CERTAIN POWERS INTO THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF GREECE."

HE DENIED THAT THE OPPOSITION TO THE ATHENS GOVERNMENT INSIDE GREECE WAS COMING EXCLUSIVELY FROM COMMUNISTS.

"IN REALITY, DEMOCRATIC GREECE IS FIGHTING AGAINST ANTI-DEMOCRATIC GREECE," HE SAID. "THE YELLING ABOUT THE RED DANGER IS AIMED AT HIDING FROM WORLD OPINION THE REAL DANGER OF THE EVENTS TAKING PLACE IN GREECE. THIS SHOULD BE SAID NOT ONLY TO THE GREEKS BUT TO THOSE GENTLEMEN ABROAD WHO SUFFER UNDER COLOR-BLINDNESS AND CANNOT DISTINGUISH POLITICAL COLORS."

GROMYKO'S SPEECH LEFT THE COUNCIL FARTHER THAN EVER FROM A SOLUTION TO THE TURBULENT BALKAN SITUATION. IN ADDITION TO THE AMERICAN RESOLUTION, WHICH GENERALLY WRAPS UP THE COMMISSION'S MAJORITY REPORT, THE COUNCIL MUST NOW CONSIDER THE LENGTHY RUSSIAN MOTION, WHICH CONTAINS THE ARGUMENTS CONSTANTLY MADE BY RUSSIA AND POLAND.

VS749PED JUL 1947

JUL 1947

30. 24- 10817

U.N.--MEMBERSHIP

LAKE SUCCESS, JULY 8-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL TODAY ~~DIRECTED~~ ITS MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE TO RECONSIDER THE APPLICATIONS OF PORTUGAL, IRELAND, ALBANIA, OUTER MONGOLIA AND TRANS-JORDAN FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE U.N. AND MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS BY AUG. 10.

THE COUNCIL ITSELF REJECTED ALL FIVE APPLICATIONS A YEAR AGO BUT WAS ASKED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY LAST FALL TO CONSIDER THEM AGAIN. THE BIDS OF IRELAND, PORTUGAL AND TRANS-JORDAN WERE VETOED BY RUSSIA. THE OTHER TWO FAILED TO GET THE NECESSARY SEVEN AFFIRMATIVE VOTES.

VS953PED

JUL 1947

A115WX (FARLEY ADV)

(600) (ADVANCE FOR AMS OF FRIDAY JULY 11--NOTE RELEASE DATE)

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON,JULY 10-(AP)-JAMES A.FARLEY SAID TODAY THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT INSISTED ON HENRY A.WALLACE AS HIS RUNNING MATE IN 1940 OVER THE PROTESTS OF FARLEY, MRS.ROOSEVELT AND THE ROOSEVELT SONS, ELLIOTT AND FRANKLIN, JR.

IN THE FIFTH AND LAST OF A SERIES OF ARTICLES IN COLLIER'S ON WHY HE BROKE WITH THE NEW DEAL PRESIDENT, FARLEY REPORTED THAT CORDELL HULL, THEN SECRETARY OF STATE; JESSE H.JONES, THEN CHAIRMAN OF THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION, OR PAUL MCNUTT, AN AVOWED VICE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE, COULD HAVE BEEN NOMINATED FOR SECOND PLACE.

BUT HE WROTE THAT HULL DIDN'T WANT THE NOMINATION, JONES DECIDED OF HIS OWN ACCORD TO WITHDRAW HIS NAME FROM A LIST OF 17 POTENTIAL CANDIDATES, AND MCNUTT WITHDREW "AT THE REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT."

FARLEY SAID HE WENT TO THE 1940 CONVENTION DETERMINED TO LET HIS NAME BE PLACED IN NOMINATION FOR THE PRESIDENCY, NOT BECAUSE HE BELIEVED HE COULD WIN, BUT TO EXPRESS HIS OPPOSITION TO A THIRD TERM.

HE ACCUSED JAMES F.BYRNES AND THE LATE HENRY L.HOPKINS OF "TRYING TO MAKE IT APPEAR THAT THE PRESIDENT WAS BEING DRAFTED, WHEN EVERYONE KNEW IT WAS A 'FORCED DRAFT' FIRED FROM THE WHITE HOUSE ITSELF."

AFTER ROOSEVELT HAD BEEN NOMINATED, HE CALLED FARLEY AND TOLD HIM HE HAD DECIDED ON WALLACE AS HIS RUNNING MATE, WROTE THE FORMER DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CHAIRMAN AND POSTMASTER GENERAL. FARLEY SAID HE REPLIED THAT HE HAD A PERSONAL REGARD FOR WALLACE'S QUALITIES BUT "THE PEOPLE LOOK ON HIM AS A MYSTIC AND I THINK YOU'LL REGRET IT."

"HE'S NOT A MYSTIC," ROOSEVELT SNAPPED. "HE'S A PHILOSOPHER. HE'S GOT IDEAS. HE THINKS RIGHT. HE'LL HELP THE PEOPLE THINK."

FARLEY SAID HE TOLD THE PRESIDENT THAT JESSE JONES WAS HIS CHOICE, THAT HE WOULD "OFFSET THE LACK OF BUSINESS SUPPORT, BIG AND LITTLE, WHICH WILL COME IF WALLACE SHOULD BE THE NOMINEE." THE PRESIDENT WAS SILENT.

LATER, FARLEY RECOUNTED, ELLIOTT ROOSEVELT CAME TO HIM "TO SAY HE THOUGHT IT WOULD BE A GREAT MISTAKE TO NOMINATE WALLACE."

ELLIOTT PROMISED TO SECOND JONES IF FARLEY NOMINATED HIM.

FARLEY MET MRS.ROOSEVELT AT THE CHICAGO AIRPORT WHERE, HE SAID, SHE AND HER SON FRANKLIN, JR., AGREED THAT IT "WAS A MISTAKE TO NOMINATE WALLACE." LATER, AT HER HOTEL, FARLEY SAID MRS.ROOSEVELT HAD THE FOLLOWING TELEPHONE CONVERSATION WITH THE PRESIDENT:

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"FRANKLIN, I'VE BEEN TALKING WITH JIM FARLEY AND I AGREE WITH HIM HENRY WALLACE WON'T DO. I KNOW, FRANKLIN, BUT JESSE WOULD BOLSTER THE TICKET, WIN IT BUSINESS SUPPORT AND GET THE PARTY CONTRIBUTIONS."

THE PRESIDENT ASKED THAT FARLEY BE PUT ON THE PHONE. "I'VE GIVEN MY WORD TO WALLACE, JIM," HE QUOTED THE PRESIDENT. "WHAT DO YOU DO WHEN YOU GIVE YOUR WORD?"

"I KEEP IT," FARLEY SAID HE REPLIED, BUT FELT HE HAD ANSWERED "PERHAPS TOO QUICKLY AND TOO SHARPLY." JUL 1947

WHEN THE SECOND PLACE RACE WAS NARROWED DOWN TO THE LATE SPEAKER BANKHEAD, WALLACE AND MCNUTT, FARLEY SAID, MCNUTT COULD HAVE BEEN NOMINATED BECAUSE THE DELEGATES "DID NOT WANT WALLACE," BUT THE INDIANAN WITHDREW AT THE PRESIDENT'S URGING.

WALLACE FINALLY WAS NOMINATED BY 627 OUT OF 1,100 VOTES, BUT ROOSEVELT DISCARDED HIM FOR HARRY S.TRUMAN IN 1944. FARLEY RESIGNED FROM BOTH CABINET AND PARTY JOBS IN AUGUST, 1940. BEFORE HE LEFT WASHINGTON HE TALKED WITH HULL ABOUT THE CONVENTION. HE SAID THIS CONVERSATION TOOK PLACE:

HULL: "I THINK I WAS TREATED UNFAIRLY BY THE FELLOW IN HIS NOT LETTING MY NAME GO BEFORE THE CONVENTION. (FARLEY PREVIOUSLY HAD WRITTEN THAT HULL COULD HAVE BEEN NOMINATED FOR THE PRESIDENCY AND ELECTED). THAT IS NOT SO BAD AS THE FACT THAT I HAVE RECEIVED NO RECOGNITION FOR WHAT I HAVE DONE AS SECRETARY OF STATE IN A MOST TRYING AND MOST VITAL PERIOD OF THIS COUNTRY'S HISTORY."

FARLEY: "WHAT ABOUT THE VICE PRESIDENCY?"

HULL: "OH, THAT! HE TRIED EVERYTHING HE COULD THINK OF TO GET ME TO TAKE IT. HE ARGUED AND SMILED. THEN HE SMILED AND ARGUED. I SAID, 'NO, BY GOD! AND 'BY GOD, NO! AND THAT'S ALL THERE WAS TO IT. I FELT HE WAS TRYING TO KICK ME UPSTAIRS. I'D RATHER GO."

AFTER THE ELECTION, FARLEY SAID HE WROTE THE PRESIDENT A LETTER OF CONGRATULATION AND RECEIVED A REPLY WHICH WAS UNSIGNED EXCEPT FOR THE TYPEWRITTEN INITIALS "F.D.R."

"LATER I LEARNED," FARLEY WROTE, "THAT THE PRESIDENT HAD DELIBERATELY CHOSEN TO LET IT GO UNSIGNED."

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF FRIDAY JULY 11--NOTE RELEASE DATE)

RZ1053PED 1947

FIRST LEAD DISC (200)

WASHINGTON,JULY 8-(AP)-A "FLYING DISC" WAS REPORTED FOUND TODAY IN NEW MEXICO BUT ARMY AIR FORCES HEADQUARTERS HERE ISN'T SURE THE MYSTERY PLAGUING THE NATION HAS BEEN SOLVED AFTER ALL.

THE ARMY SAID IT MIGHT TURN OUT TO BE ONLY A WEATHER INSTRUMENT. ANYHOW BRIG.GEN.ROGER RAMEY REPORTED THAT THE BATTERED, FLIMSY OBJECT IS BEING SENT BY AIR TO WRIGHT FIELD,OHIO, THE AAF RESEARCH CENTER, FOR EXAMINATION.

THE AAF AT ROSWELL,N.M., ANNOUNCED THE DISCOVERY HAD BEEN MADE ON A RANCH NEAR ROSWELL, CLIMAXING WEEKS OF REPORTS OVER THE COUNTRY OF STRANGE CIRCULAR DISCS SEEN SKIMMING AT HIGH SPEED.

AAF HEADQUARTERS, AFTER TELEPHONIC CONSULTATION WITH OFFICERS AT ROSWELL WHO HAVE SEEN THE MATERIAL, SAID THIS:

"THERE IS A STRONG OPINION BY OFFICERS WHO SAW THE OBJECT, AFTER CONSULTING WITH WEATHER EXPERTS, THAT IT MAY BE A METEOROLOGICAL DEVICE.

"THERE IS SOME INDICATION THAT THE OBJECT MIGHT HAVE BEEN ATTACHED

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TO A BALLOON, WHICH SQUARES WITH THE DESCRIPTION OF METEOROLOGICAL EQUIPMENT WE HAVE IN USE."

THE MATERIAL HAD BEEN DESCRIBED AS OF FLIMSY CONSTRUCTION, ABOUT 25 FEET IN DIAMETER, COVERED WITH A TINFOIL-LIKE SUBSTANCE AND BUILT ON A FRAMEWORK OF LIGHT WOOD.

RAMEY, COMMANDER OF THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE WITH HEADQUARTERS AT FORT WORTH, RECEIVED THE OBJECT FROM THE ROSWELL ARMY AIR BASE.

IN TALKING BY TELEPHONE TO AAF HEADQUARTERS AT WASHINGTON, RAMEY DESCRIBED THE OBJECT AS OF "FLIMSY CONSTRUCTION, ALMOST LIKE A BOX KITE." IT WAS SO BADLY BATTERED THAT RAMEY WAS UNABLE TO SAY WHETHER IT HAD A DISC FORM. HE DID NOT INDICATE THE SIZE OF THE OBJECT.

A44WX

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THERE WERE SOME "FRAGMENTS OF JUNK" FOUND NEAR THE OBJECT NEAR THE NEW MEXICO RANCH WHERE A RANCHER SIGHTED IT LAST WEEK.

RAMEY REPORTED THAT SO FAR AS THE AAF INVESTIGATION COULD DETERMINE NO ONE HAD SEEN THE OBJECT IN THE AIR. ASKED WHAT THE MATERIAL SEEMED TO BE, AAF OFFICIALS HERE SAID THAT RAMEY DESCRIBED IT AS "APPARENTLY SOME SORT OF TIN FOIL."

THE OBJECT, AFTER BEING FOUND BY THE RANCHER, WAS TURNED OVER TO THE 509TH ARMORED GROUP AT ROSWELL AIRFIELD.

WHEN ASKED IF OTHER AGENCIES, INCLUDING THE FBI, WOULD EXAMINE THE EXHIBIT, AAF OFFICIALS SAID THEY UNDERSTOOD THAT IF THE AIRPLANE CARRYING THE MATERIAL HAD NOT LEFT FORT WORTH UP TO NOW THE FBI REPRESENTATIVES IN THAT AREA MIGHT MAKE AN EXAMINATION.

A46WX

JUL 1947

NEWS DISPATCHES FROM ROSWELL ANNOUNCING THE FINDING OF THE MATERIAL APPARENTLY CAUGHT AAF HEADQUARTERS WITHOUT ANY INFORMATION. LT. GEN. HOYT VANDENBERG, DEPUTY CHIEF OF THE AAF, HURRIED TO THE PRESS SECTION TO TAKE AN ACTIVE HAND IN THE SITUATION.

TELEPHONE CALLS FROM HEADQUARTERS HERE WERE HURRIEDLY PUT IN TO THE ROSWELL FIELD AND THEN TO RAMEY'S HEADQUARTERS AT FORT WORTH.

VH646PED

(ADVANCE TO BE HELD FOR RELEASE EXPECTED SHORTLY AFTER NOON EASTERN STANDARD TIME TODAY TUESDAY JULY 8)

PHILIPPINE ECONOMY

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, JULY 8-(AP)-THE JOINT PHILIPPINE - AMERICAN FINANCE COMMISSION TODAY RECOMMENDED HIGHER TAXES AND A CAMPAIGN AGAINST TAX EVASION AS PART OF A BROAD PROGRAM FOR STRENGTHENING THE ECONOMY OF THE NEW PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC.

THE COMMISSION REPORTED THAT IF THE SUBSTANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS ADOPTED THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT WILL NOT REQUIRE ADDITIONAL FOREIGN LOANS TO MEET INTERNAL BUDGETARY DEFICITS.

IT SAID THE PHILIPPINE ECONOMY "SHOULD BE ABLE TO FINANCE ITSELF" THROUGH A PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION AND EXPANSION GREATER THAN IT HAS EVER EXPERIENCED.

THE COMMISSION, OF WHICH EDGAR G. CROSSMAN IS AMERICAN CO-CHAIRMAN, ADVISED THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT TO MEET NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET BY TAXATION AND INTERNAL BORROWING.

IT SUGGESTED "RIGID ENFORCEMENT OF PRESENT TAX LAWS, PROSECUTION FOR TAX EVASION, AND INCREASES IN THE CORPORATE INCOME TAX, TAXES ON LUXURY GOODS, AND PROCESSING AND OTHER TAXES."

PRESIDENT TRUMAN TRANSMITTED THE REPORT TO CONGRESS FOR ITS INFORMATION IN IDENTICAL LETTERS TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE AND THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.

A WHITE HOUSE SUMMARY SAID THE PRESIDENT "EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE" IN THE ABILITY OF THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT TO ACHIEVE THE OBJECTIVES OF THE REPORT, WHICH WAS FORWARDED TO HIM BY SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY SNYDER.

"THE MOST SIGNIFICANT FINDING OF THE COMMISSION," THE SUMMARY SAID, "IS THAT THE PHILIPPINES IS AMONG THE FIVE COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD HAVING THE HIGHEST DOLLAR BALANCES IN THE UNITED STATES, AND THAT MORE THAN $2,000,000,000 IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE WILL ACCRUE TO THE PHILIPPINE ECONOMY OVER THE NEXT SEVERAL YEARS. IT ESTIMATED THAT MORE THAN ONE HALF OF THESE RECEIPTS WILL RESULT FROM WAR DAMA

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"THE COMMISSION ESTIMATED THAT MORE THAN ONE HALF OF THESE RECEIPTS WILL RESULT FROM WAR DAMAGE PAYMENTS, VETERANS' BENEFITS, BACK PAY TO GUERILLA TROOPS AND OTHER UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT OUTLAYS. MOST OF THE BALANCE WILL ARISE FROM PHILIPPINE EXPORTS."

THE COMMISSION RECOMMENDED THAT THE NEW REPUBLIC CONCENTRATE ON SPEEDING UP ITS RATE OF ECONOMIC GROWTH TO BRING ABOUT "A RAPID INCREASE OF PRODUCTION AND A CORRESPONDING RISE IN THE STANDARD OF LIVING WHICH THESE FOREIGN EXCHANGE RECEIPTS WILL MAKE POSSIBLE."

JUL 1947

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OBSERVING THAT THE PRESENT DEBT OF THE GOVERNMENT IS RELATIVELY SMALL, THE COMMISSION PROPOSED CREATION OF A BROAD MARKET FOR GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, "INITIALLY TO MEET BUDGETARY DEFICITS AND LATER TO PROVIDE FUNDS FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT."

THE REPORT INCLUDED A PLAN FOR A LIMITED ISSUE OF PHILIPPINE TREASURY CERTIFICATES IN EXCESS OF THE PRESENT 100 PERCENT DOLLAR AND SILVER BACKING, IF ADDITIONAL FUNDS ARE REQUIRED TO COVER THE BUDGET FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1948.

"TO PRESERVE THE 100 PERCENT RESERVE PRINCIPLE PENDING THE WORKING OUT OF MORE COMPREHENSIVE MONETARY AND BANKING REFORM," THE SUMMARY ADDED, "THE PLAN RECOMMENDS A TEMPORARY GUARANTEE, IN EFFECT, OF THE LIMITED ISSUE OF TREASURY CERTIFICATES BY THE UNITED STATES EXCHANGE STABILIZATION FUND.

"THE GUARANTEE WOULD REMAIN IN FORCE ONLY UNTIL A CENTRAL BANK IS ESTABLISHED IN THE PHILIPPINES, AND IN NO EVENT FOR MORE THAN TWO YEARS. THE ISSUE OF TREASURY CERTIFICATES COULD NOT EXCEED 100,000,000 PESOS OR $50,000,000."

AN OTHER PROPOSAL WAS ADOPTION BY THE PHILIPPINES WITHIN A YEAR OF A MONETARY SYSTEM IN WHICH AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITY WOULD REST IN SUCCESSFUL ESTABLISHMENT OF A CENTRAL BANK TO ADMINISTER THE MAINTENANCE OF THE 100 PERCENT MONETARY RESERVE REQUIREMENT, THE REPORT SAID.

PENDING ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CENTRAL BANK, THE COMMISSION SUGGESTED

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THAT APPLICATION BE MADE TO THE UNITED STATES EXPORT-IMPORT BANK AND THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR LOANS TO FINANCE RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS NOW HELD UP FOR LACK OF FUNDS. IT RECOMMENDED A PROGRAM OF IMPORT CONTROLS LIMITED INITIALLY TO A RELATIVELY FEW COMMODITIES.

THE REPORT PRESENTED WHAT THE COMMISSION REGARDS AS THE MAXIMUM ESTIMATES OF PHILIPPINE CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS FOR A FIVE YEAR PROGRAM TO EXPAND AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT AND ADDITIONAL SERVICES. THE TOTAL CAPITAL REQUIREMENT WAS PLACED AT 2,100,000,000 PESOS ($1,050,000,000) OF WHICH 1,400,000,000 ($700,000,000) WOULD BE NEEDED TO FINANCE IMPORTED EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES.

(END ADVANCE TO BE HELD FOR RELEASE EXPECTED SHORTLY AFTER NOON EASTERN STANDARD TIME TODAY TUESDAY JULY 8)

RZ444AED

JUL 1947

WASHINGTON, JULY 8-(AP)-SIX EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS LEFT BY AIR FOR SAN FRANCISCO TODAY, ENROUTE TO MAKE A PERSONAL SURVEY OF OCCUPATION PROBLEMS IN JAPAN AND KOREA.

FOUR OTHERS WILL JOIN THE PARTY IN CALIFORNIA AND THE GROUP WILL TAKE OFF FROM FAIRFIELD-SUISUN ARMY AIRFIELD NEAR SAN FRANCISCO TOMORROW ON THE PACIFIC FLIGHT. THEIR ROUTE WILL BE BY WAY OF HAWAII, KWAJALEIN AND GUAM. THEY ARE DUE TO ARRIVE IN TOKYO NEXT SUNDAY.

THEY ARE MAKING THE TRIP AT THE INVITATION OF SECRETARY OF WAR PATTERSON.

LEAVING WASHINGTON TODAY WERE: JAMES PACKMAN, MANAGING EDITOR, MILWAUKEE SENTINEL; HAMILTON OWENS, EDITOR-IN-CHIEF, THE BALTIMORE SUNPAPERS; LEE HILLS, MANAGING EDITOR, MIAMI HERALD; EARL JOHNSON, VICE-PRESIDENT AND GENERAL NEWS MANAGER, UNITED PRESS; WRIGHT BRYAN, EDITOR, ATLANTA JOURNAL; AND WILLIAM CHENERY, PUBLISHER, COLLIERS MAGAZINE.

JOINING THE PARTY IN SAN FRANCISCO WILL BE: SIDNEY F.HARRIS, CO-PUBLISHER OF A CHAIN OF KANSAS AND IOWA PAPERS; LEE F.PAYNE, EDITOR, LOS ANGELES NEWS; MARSHALL N.DANA, EDITOR, PORTLAND OREGON JOURNAL; AND WALKER STONE, WASHINGTON EDITOR OF THE SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER ALLIANCE.

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Greek Raids Aimed At Foiling Alleged Red Coup Plot

CHAKALES

Bipartisan Senate group weighs formal request to President Truman to lead move to reorganize United Nations. United States serves notice it will reject compromise attempts in the Balkan-inquiry dispute. [Page 3.]

Athens, July 9 (AP)—The Greek Government announced that more than 2,000 persons were arrested in the Athens area early today in raids aimed at stamping out a Communist plot to stage a revolution and spread civil war throughout the entire country.

Minister of Public Order Napoleon Zervas said the zero hour for the Communist stroke was to have been around 1 A.M. tomorrow, when attacks were to have been staged simultaneously in all parts of Greece, bringing the present mountain guerrilla warfare into urban centers.

Between 3,000 and 4,000 police, gendarmes and soldiers staged the lightning raids before dawn this morning, Zervas said. He added that many important Communists already had fled and either were hiding in Athens or in the mountains.

Some Taken To Isles

Most of those arrested, he said, will be taken to islands near Athens while the investigating continues.

The transport already has begun. Some ringleaders, Zervas added, will remain in Athens to await hearings. Those not implicated in the plot will be released and others probably will be exiled, officials said.

A Leftist leader who escaped arrest in the first raids declared:

"They're making a clean sweep."

Free State Planned

In his statement, Zervas said:

"For several days the Government has been on the trail of a Communist plot designed at transferring the whole guerrilla warfare to urban centers of Greece.

"This was absolutely in connection with Communist plans to establish a free state within Greece. The procedure is easy to understand.

"Before creating such a government the Communists wanted to create in Greece a state of general civil war so that this eventual government would appear not only as representing and controlling the bandits in the mountains, but also controlling the forces fighting in the larger cities.

"According to this plan, the revolution was ready to start in Athens at 1 A.M., July 10. Orders already were given for distribution of arms to military units of the Communist party. The entire illegal machinery of the party (that which functions under ground) was put into motion.

"The Government has many more details concerning the plot, but these details are not made public now because it might interfere with subsequent developments.

"Those arrests and inquiries which will follow have absolutely no connection with the present emergency laws. They are regular arrests made under prevailing civil laws and prosecutions will be carried out in civil courts.

No Homes Searched

"Most of those arrested will be taken out of Athens to islands near the city to facilitate the work of the authorities. Some of the ringleaders, however, will reamin in Athens. This transport already has started.

"The whole operation was started this morning at 3 A.M. and the first arrests were made at 5 A.M. No searches of homes were made, in order not to disturb families and lose time. Between 3,000 and 4,000 police, gendarmerie and military units took part in the raid.

"During the past few days the Government observers noted many important party members left this vicinity. We are certain these have gone either to the mountains or are hiding in Athens.

Party Not Prosecuted

"The Communist party, which in fact has outlawed itself, is not being prosecuted. The Government is not arresting persons because they are members of the Communist party. The majority of them are members of the party. However, some are just tools."

Called "Idiotic Lies"

The Left-wing EAM (National Liberation Front) said Government allegations about a Communist coup were "idiotic lies." The party asserted in a statement that the arrests had not been opposed by Tsaldaris and said this "proves" the arrests were made with American approval.

Communist kingpins arrested included Dimitrius Partsalades, secretary general of the EAM and former secretary general of the Communist party, and Dimitri Paparigos, who recently was named secretary-general of the Communists.

Six members of the EAM central committee were arrested, but two of them were released.

The EAM bulletin said the raids were made at a time when the EAM had offered to mediate the "civil war" in Greece. The Government flatly denied that any such negotiations were underway.

All KKE Leaders Held

The arrests were carried out by security police on orders of the Council of Ministers.

All KKE (Communist party) leaders in the Athens-Piraeus sector were reported among those arrested.

The offices of the Communist newspaper *Rizospastos* were occupied at 4 A.M. and the editor, Andichristo Kavafakis, was arrested.

THOUSANDS HELD AS GREEKS CRUSH COMMUNIST PLOT

Reds Already Have Issued Orders for Distribution of Arms, Official Says.

LEADERS ARE SEIZED

CHAKALES

Coup Reported Timed to Coincide with UN Action on Balkan Probe Report.

ATHENS, July 9. — (AP) Greek police and soldiers, under orders to crush a reported Communist revolutionary plot, arrested several thousand persons today in swift pre-dawn raids conducted simultaneously throughout Greece.

More than 2,000 persons were seized in the Athens area alone, an official announcement said. Reports from Piraeus, the port of Athens, stated that scores of those arrested were being loaded aboard vessels for shipment to nearby islands.

U. S. Not Disapproving

The government's inner cabinet met tonight and agreed the day's roundup was a success. The American and British governments were formally notified of the results. One cabinet member said a cable had been received from Foreign Minister Constantin Tsaldaris, who is in the United States, saying the American government did not disapprove of the action.

Napoleon Zervas, minister of public order, said the zero hour for a Communist uprising—under a "Plan F"—had been set for 1 a. m. tomorrow.

The Communists already had issued orders for the distribution of arms, Zervas declared, and had intended to plunge the entire kingdom into revolution.

Police officials here said "Plan F" was timed to coincide with the meetings in New York of the United Nations Security Council, which is considering the report of its Balkan investigating commission.

Clean Sweep of Leaders

They asserted that the Communists had schemed to "murder political leaders," seize important ministries and conduct a campaign of general sabotage.

The arrests, accomplished without disorders, made virtually a clean sweep of leftist leaders here.

Approximately 4,000 gendarmes, police and soldiers participated in the raids, the minister disclosed.

Most of the persons arrested will be taken to islands near Athens, until the investigation is complete, he said. Some of the ring-leaders, however, will be held in Athens for questioning.

Other officials said that those not implicated in the alleged plot would be released, but that those found guilty would be exiled.

Premier Demetrios Maximos declared in a statement that orders to put "Plan F" into effect had been issued by Gen. Markos Vifiadies, commander of guerrilla forces in northern Greece.

Police Intercepted Order

Police intercepted the order, Demetrios said, and the government decided to move immediately against the leftists.

Unofficial reports said that 1,400 were arrested in Athens proper, 600 in Piraeus and 300 in the suburbs. Zervas, in disclosing that similar raids were conducted throughout the kingdom, said police and troops were particularly active at Kavalla, in northeastern Greece, and Volos and Larisa, in the east-central area.

"For several days the government has been on the trail of a Communist plot designed at transferring whole guerrilla warfare to the urban cities of Greece," Zervas said in a statement.

"This was absolutely in connection with Communist plans to establish a free state within Greece.

"The procedure is easy to understand. Before creating such a government the Communists wanted to create in Greece a state of general civil war so that this eventual government would appear as not only representing and controlling bandits in the mountains, but also controlling forces fighting in the large cities. x x x

"The government has many more details concerning the plot, but these details are not being made public now because they might interfere with subsequent developments.

"These arrests x x x were made under prevailing civil laws and prosecutions will be carried out in civil courts.

"The Communist party x x x is not being prosecuted. The government is not arresting any persons because they are members of the Communist party, but because they were plotters. The majority of them are members of the party, however, but some are just tools."

Britain Hinting At Renewal Of Lend-Lease

London, July 9 (AP)—Parliament had a hint from the Government today, only three days prior to the Paris economic conference, that renewal of United States lend-lease before fall might be necessary to save Britain from unproductive poverty.

"We cannot indefinitely go on importing what we cannot pay for," Deputy Prime Minister Herbert Morrison said last night in a House of Commons economic debate. To bring buying down to ability to pay, he declared, Britain would have to cut imports 25 per cent and make "great adjustments" in production and stardard of living.

Offers Proposal

"The only remedy . . . ," he said, "lies in devising some means whereby billions of dollars' worth of North and South American production could be transferred across the Atlantic without the necessity for immediate payment in the form of an equal and opposite flow of European goods."

Observers noted the similarity between this proopsal and wartime lend-lease.

Of London's morning papers, only the ruling Labor party's *Daily Hearld* refrained from criticizing Government economic policy. The Communist *Daily Worker* said the policy "appears to be to drift until the Americans come over with a form of lend-lease."

Using Up U.S. Credit Fast

Britain now is running into debt at the rate of 450,000,000 pounds—about $1,800,000,000—yearly to pay for food for her people, still on thin rations, and raw materials for her industry, slowly recuperating from the war. If she keeps on drawing at the current rate on her $3,750,000,000 United States credit, it will be gone by the end of next winter.

Morrison made no direct mention of the offer of Secretary of State George C. Marshall by which the United States would help European countries provided they organized for economic recovery.

This offer has resulted in a British-French call for a 24-nation conference scheduled to begin in Paris Saturday.

"Must Help Themselves"

The Deputy Prime Minister did say, however, that Europe's nations "must agree on methods to help themselves" and that otherwise it would not be "reasonable to expect the full co-operation of the United States and other countries from whom the bulk of the assistance . . . must be drawn."

"Time is very short. . . . We cannot hope for a fully comprehensive agreement before the twelfth hour strikes . . . ," he went on. "Therefore, we must go for the best agreement we can get before the clock strikes, as it will strike this autumn."

In commenting on the debate, the Independent Conservative *Daily Mail* said that reducing imports 25 per cent would mean "hungry people would be starved of their resources of manufacture."

"Rushing Toward Bankruptcy"

"We are engaged in a jet-propelled Rake's Progress toward bankruptcy and utter ruin," he declared. "But we cannot keep going to the United States for new supplies of dollars."

The *Mail* declared that if Britain got new dollars under the Marshall plan the money "must be rigorously used to put our economy on a firm basis."

The Independent Conservative *Times* said use of the United States loan now being drawn upon had been "relatively disappointing," and that Great Britain "shows little undertsanding of the gravity of the crisis or the threat of a dramatic collapse of the standard of living which only further American help can now avert."

Wonders About U.S. Opinion

The Conservative *Daily Graphic* wondered: "How will this playing with the problem impress American opinion?"

"A great many Americans," said the Conservative *Daily Telegraph*, "are by no means convinced that this country is pulling its own weight."

The Liberal *News Chronicle* said Britain had some right to expect outside help in balancing her trade but could not "afford to wait passively for American aid."

Britain To Pay Dollars Soon

London, July 9 (AP)—Great Britain will be ready after July 15 to pay, in effect, for all the goods she buys from her customers overseas in any money they call for, including American dollars.

This nation reluctantly promised to do this in 1945 when the United States agreed to lend her $3,750,000,000.

The United States insisted on the pledge to insure that countries which sent their goods to Britain would not be forced to spend their sterling earnings in the so-called sterling area.

Includes Protectorates

[The sterling area comprised the British Commonwealth and Empire, except Canada and Newfoundland, and included the British mandated territories, British protectorates, Egypt, the Sudan, Iraq, Iceland and the Faroe Islands.]

Under the conditions of the present world-wide dollar famine, Britain's 1945 promise will mean probably that most of her customers will ask to be paid in dollars.

If every seller-nation insisted on dollar payment, Britain would be in an extremely tough, if not impossible, spot. This is so because

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Britain's dollar resources presently are made up only of the remains (less than 50 per cent) of the 1945 loan, plus the income she earns from her export to the dollar countries.

Needed For Dollar Nations

Most of these dollar resources are needed to pay for food, tobacco and other essential items she can get only from dollar countries like the United States. These countries demand, of course, payment only in dollars.

Britain will pay for the goods she buys in the kind of money her customers want by what is known officially as the "sterling convertibility" system.

At present she can, if she wishes, pay for her imports in pounds sterling to all but the dollar countries.

But after July 15 the countries which send their goods here will have the right to change those pounds into any currency they please, dollars or francs or Italian lire.

A Treasury spokesman said Britain was confident about the workability of the system. He emphasized that "nothing exciting or magical" was likely to happen on the deadline date.

Franco Poll Discounted

Briton Says Referendum Smacks of Other European Plebiscites

LONDON, July 9 (AP).—A British Foreign Office spokesman today labeled Generalissimo Francisco Franco's referendum last week on the future of the Spanish monarchy as "meaningless."

He expressed the view after telling a new conference question that British diplomatic representatives in Madrid has sent a preliminary report to London on how the referendum was conducted last Sunday.

The voting, the spokesman said, "smacks of plebiscites held elsewhere in Europe which have had no meaning."

15 NATIONS ACCEPT AID MEETING BIDS

Two In Doubt, And Two More Follow Russian Rejection

DYNAM

Paris, July 9 (AP)—Poland and Yugoslavia joined Russia and two other nations in the Soviet orbit tonight in rejecting the British-French invitation to participate in the Paris conference on European recovery under the Marshall plan which opens here Saturday.

On the eve of the deadline for accepting the bids, sent to 22 European nations, Finland and Hungary remained the only two nations whose participation was uncertain.

Albania Refusal Likely

The participation of fifteen nations, in addition to France and Great Britain, definitely was assured. It was anticipated that Albania, who also has not replied to the invitation, would follow Russia's lead in refusing to discuss the American aid proposal advanced last month by Gen. George C. Marshall, Secretary of State.

Poland's refusal, announced in Warsaw after a four-hour Cabinet meeting, was prompted chiefly by the fact that Germany would share equally in reconstruction efforts with other war-torn countries. Bulgaria's rejection of the bid was announced earlier in the day and Romania notified the British and French of their refusal earlier this week.

Observers said there was a "50-50" chance that Finland and Hungary would send representatives to the conference. It was added that acceptances might be hedged with political reservations.

Countries Accepting Bids

Those countries which have officially or unofficially accepted are: Belgium, Italy, Portugal, Eire, Greece, Turkey, Luxembourg, Holland, Czechoslovakia, Iceland, Austria, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

In Washington, Norman Armour, Assistant Secretary of State, said Russian participation in the conference was desirable because the more who joined, the better the results would be. He said it would be unfortunate if countries desiring to take part were prevented by pressure but he said he could not comment, when asked whether the United States has knowledge of pressure being exerted.

Georges Bidault, French Foreign Minister, informed a National Assembly committee that Czechoslovakia had inquired for details on the "American conditions" of aid to Europe. He insisted that the United States had posed no conditions for aiding a European mutual assistance program.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle, in a speech to the Anglo-American Press Association, threw his influence behind the Marshall program, terming it "clairvoyant initiative" which might prove the "world's salvation" from war by unifying Europe under ideals of liberty and human rights.

In his frankest statement on Russia, de Gaulle compared the Soviets with Nazi Germany and said both were menaces to western civilization, nurtured on totalitarian ideology under iron discipline.

Agreed On Joint Action

The Foreign Ministers of Norway, Sweden and Denmark met in Copenhagen. A joint communiqué announced they had agreed on the Scandinavian attitude at the Paris conference, establishing accord on such problems as the tasks of committees and their relation to existing international organizations.

Czechoslovakia's Foreign Minister, Jan Masaryk, meanwhile, arrived in Moscow for consultations with Russian officials.

Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, in a meeting at The Hague agreed to submit a joint plan to the July 12 sessions for closer economic relations within Europe.

Romania Second To Refuse Role In Paris Talks

JOS. DYNAM

Paris, July 9 (AP)—Romania rejected today the British-French invitation to a Paris conference on the Marshall aid-to-Europe proposal and became the second nation in the Russian sphere to decline the bid. Bulgaria's rejection came late last night.

The Romanian Cabinet issued a communiqué rejecting the invitation.

In Moscow, meanwhile, the Soviet press made no mention today of the conference, which will open in Paris on Saturday.

Poles May Accept

Associated Press Correspondent Larry Allen reported from Warsaw that Poland's Foreign Office would probably deliver late tonight notes to the British and French embassies, giving the Poles' decision on the invitation. He added there were indications that the Poles might "accept, with strong reservations."

In London, a British Government spokesman said Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin would attend the conference, but would leave most of the work of organizing European economic co-operation to Government experts.

An Associated Press dispatch from Sofia said the Council of Ministers decided last night that Bulgaria would not take part in the meeting.

Norway Reported Coming

The Oslo newspaper *Aftenposten* reported that Norway had decided upon participation. The paper quoted Foreign Minister Halvard Lange as saying in Parliament that though Norway would not need any outside help for the next eight months, she was vitally interested in quick European recovery and felt she should join in the conference.

Britain and France last Thursday invited 22 other nations to meet with them with a view to setting up committees for a survey of Europe's needs and resources. Committee findings would be reported to the United States in line with Secretary of State George C. Marshall's June 5 offer of American aid in a common European reconstruction effort.

The invitations were issued a day after Russia had turned down pleas to join Britain and France in sponsoring the parley. They set tomorrow as a deadline for answers.

Ten Formal Acceptances

Up to today, officials and unofficial reports from various capitals indicated that fourteen nations were planning to send representatives to the meeting.

Still unheard from were the governments of Poland, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Albania, Finland and Sweden.

The French Foreign Ministry yesterday said formal acceptances had come from ten—Belgium, Italy, Portugal, Eire, Greece, Turkey, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Czechoslovakia and Iceland.

Associated Press dispatches have reported, in addition to *Aftenposten's* story of Norway, the favorable decisions of Austria, Denmark and Switzerland.

"No Free Sovereign"

Yugoslavia's Government-controlled Tanjug news agency said today the conference would not be the kind in which participants "might carry on discussions freely or in a sovereign manner."

Tanjug's foreign-policy editor said the idea was for European countries "formally to enter an already existing organization headed by Great Britain and France, who will direct the works in accordance with the wishes of American business men."

William L. Clayton, United States Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, issued a statement here today saying the purposed of his Paris visit was to discuss with the United States Ambassador and French officials the French food situation "and other matters."

Clayton, who came from Geneva by plane yesterday, said he would return there tomorrow. He is American delegate to the current meeting of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe and also the Conference on Trade and Employment.

EFFORT URGED BY STRACHEY

Cereals Parley Warned On Obstacles To Aid Plan

MRS MOST

Paris, July 9 (AP)—John Strachey British Food Minister, told European nations today that they must not permit "ideological considerations" to be an obstacle to Europe's economic recovery with American aid.

Strachey spoke to a world emergency cereals conference shortly after delegates of 39 nations convened in their first session. Russia was not represented.

Must Not Impede Production

Three days in advance of the conference on the Marshall aid-to-Europe plan, Strachey declared:

"We as Europeans have no right to come to the United States for further aid unless we are ready to sweep out of our way every single other consideration, no matter what it is, that stands in the way of rapid industrial recovery.

"There are other considerations—ideological considerations perhaps even more, considerations of bitterness that may have same justification even two years after the war.

"But I say to other European countries even those considerations, no matter how strongly held, must not be allowed to impede the rapidity of redevelopment of our production."

Speaks As European

Specifying that he skoke as a "European," Strachey said:

"To put the matter bluntly, we really cannot expect the great exporting country to pour out indefinitely cereals and other foodstuffs unless they are assured those exports are used creatively."

Clinton P. Anderson, United States Secretary of Agriculture, with whom Strachey lunched before speaking, told the conference that the United States would make a "substantial contribution" to meet the cereals crisis but suggested that other countries organize their own resources.

He said food exports from the United States would make a freight train three times as long as the width of the Atlantic Ocean.

Grants Other Nations' Rights

"I cannot too strongly state," Anderson said, "that my Government had and has no thought of trying to propose measures that any individual nations should use in the management of its food supply—imported or domestic. We claim the right of final determination over such matters for ourselves; we defend that same right for other sovereign nations."

Anderson told a news conference later that America's economic aid involved "no question of political advantages."

"The only instructions I have in making allocations came to me from the President, who simply wants me to feed hungry people," Anderson said.

The conference received an estimate that 32,000,000 tons of wheat would be available for export in the year beginning July 1, including 14,500,000 from the United States, 8,000,000 from Canada and 5,500,000 from Argentina.

Australia Crop Hope High

Argentina is not a member of the conference.

John J. Bedman, Australian Minister of State for postwar reconstruction, announced that Australia might have her greatest wheat crop this year, exceeding the previous record of 210,000,000 bushels.

He said that 120,000,000 bushels, perhaps more, would be available for shipment. This would be about twice what the International Emergency Food Council estimated would be available for Australia.

Maquis Revolution Tactics Detailed

Paris, July 9 (AP)—Had it not been discovevred in time, the "Black Maqui" plot to overthrow the French Government would have reached its climax today with four columns of troops marching on Paris, says the Interior Ministry.

Further details of the plot, which the Government announced last week had been smashed, were disclosed in a Ministry press statement declaring that the conspirators proceeded on the supposition that France "is a powder keg and will explode at the first spark."

The revolutionaries, the statement said, planned to capitalize on the bitterness which certain Maquis elements hold for each other and to provoke disorders that would have thrown the provinces into turmoil, leaving them open for armed intervention.

Prison Attack Planned

Under cover of these disorders, the Ministry said, the plotters planned to attack Vannes Prison and release several underground fighters held there and then seize supply dumps to obtain tanks and other equipment which the United States Army turned over to the French after the war.

From these dumps the revolutionaries planned to supply three infantry columns and one armored column which would have been sent against the capital.

The Interior Ministry said that most of those arrested in connection with the conspiracy, which was centered in Brittany, had confessed and had revealed the indentity of accomplices. The exact number of those arrested was not disclosed.

39 Nations Open Grain Conferences In Paris

Paris, July 9 (AP)—French Premier Paul Ramadier, welcoming the delegations of 39 countries to Paris for a world emergency cereals conference, said today that France believed international co-operation must be based on willingness to co-operate economically.

The opening of the grain parley came three days before a projected 24-nation European economic conference on the Marshall plan. Russia, which has declined to take part in the Saturday meeting, was not represented today.

"The organizations that take care

of the material needs of men," Ramadier said, "are the ones that succeed without threatening the bases and foundations of their principles."

Calls For Peaceful Ties

He stressed "the need for close and peaceful ties between men for international organization."

Pierre Tanguy-Prigent, French Foreign Minister of Agriculture, was elected conference chairman on the nomination of Britain, Australia and India.

Moen de Fernig, Belgian Food Minister, was chosen vice chairman. He was nominated by the Netherlands and China.

The delegations were told in an official report that "there is no need to emphasize the direct connection between the work of this conference and the wider problems which will soon be considered at another conference in this city."

Prepared By American

This report was prepared by Dr. Dennis Fitzgerald, of the United States, secretary general of the International Emergency Food Council. The conference is sponsored jointly by the Council and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. Fitzgerald's report told how the Council initiated it at the suggestion of United States Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson, participating today as chief United States delegate.

Fitzgerald said the conference was faced with an estimated world cereal shortage of 18,000,000 tons this year—12,000,000 tons in food and 6,000,000 tons in feed—almost double last year's 10,000,000-ton deficit.

The United States and Canada, with good wheat crops this year, were understood to be prepared to contribute largely to fill the gap. Besides Russia, another big wheat producer, Argentina, and one needy country, Spain, were not invited to the meeting. None of the three is in the I.E.P.C. nor the F.A.O.

"Can Only Be Lived With"

Fitzgerald's report said the shortage could not be dispelled, "it can only be lived with and made as endurable as possible." He estimated world cereal import need for the 1947-48 crop period at 50,000,000 tons, against 32,000,000 tons available from exporting countries.

Fitzgerald said the conference's task was to determine not only how these exports should be divided but also how "maximum" use could be made of each country's resources.

However, he declared, "this conference will not, it cannot, issue instructions to any country. Programs undertaken in individual countries are the sole responsibility of each country's government."

Italo-Philippine Pact Signed

ROME, July 9 (AP)—Carlo Sforza, Italian Foreign Minister, and the Philippine Vice President, Elpidio Quirino, today signed a treaty of friendship between the countries. The pact—preliminary to a trade agreement—provides for diplomatic and consular relations, conciliation and arbitration of controversies and parity of treatment for Italians in the Philippines and Filipinos in Italy.

GERMAN COURT JAILS NAZI ATOM SCIENTIST

MUNICH, July 9 (AP)—Dr. Johannes Stark, 73-year-old Nobel prize winner and German atomic scientist, was sentenced to four years at hard labor by the German denazification court in Bavaria today.

Stark, who was awarded the Nobel prize in 1919 for work in physics, was found guilty as a "major Nazi offender." The prosecution charged that Stark entered the Nazi party in 1930, did atomic research for the Nazis, was the writer of anti-semitic books and was a close friend of Hitler.

6 HURT AS ARMY PLANE CRASHES IN GERMANY

GIEBELSTADT, Germany, July 9.—(AP) A United States army air force superfortress crashed here today while attempting an emergency landing, injuring six of its crew of eight American fliers.

The big B-29 was one of a squadron of 22 which arrived in Germany Saturday on a trans-Atlantic training flight from the 9th heavy bomb group at Smoky Hills, Salina, Kans.

The injured army fliers were described as "in no immediate danger."

The B-29, the Army Air Forces said, took off this morning with part of the group for a training flight over France and Italy. It developed trouble in one engine and returned to Giebelstadt.

The plane crashed on the air base when its huge wheels struck the ground some 100 feet from the runway while it was making a preparatory approach for a landing.

The Army withheld the names of the injured fliers, who were rushed to the 57th Field hospital at Wuerzburg.

Romania Acts on U. N. Entry

BUCHAREST, July 9 (AP).—The Romanian Foreign Minister was empowered by the Cabinet today to seek Romania's entry into the United Nations. Romania will issue a declaration adhering to the United Nations charter.

Zeiss Plant Expected To Reopen This Month

Jena, Russian-Occupied Thuringia, July 9 (AP)—Efforts to get the famed Carl Zeiss works back into production of camera lenses this month with the use of old machinery brought from elsewhere in Germany are under way, Dr. Hugo Schrade, business manager, told American correspondents during a conducted tour of the Soviet zone.

Once the world's largest producer of optical equipment, the plant has been out of production since October, 1946, when it was dismantled by the Russians and 94 per cent of its machinery shipped off to the Soviet Union as reparations, Schrade said.

The Russians publicly promised at the time that enough machinery would be left for a nucleus around which production for civilian needs could be built.

Schrade said the Russians had removed approximately 10,000 machines, leaving about 700 to 800 for use here. Meanwhile, a machine shop was established in the plant for rebuilding old machinery, and now the Germans have about 1,000 machines in working condition.

U.S. Occupation Acts Assailed In Moscow

Moscow, July 9 (AP)—The Communist newspaper *Pravda* asserted today that the United States occupation forces in Germany were conducting an export program which "is, in fact, concealed reparations out of current production from German industry."

The other leading newspaper, *Izvestia*, turned East and accused General MacArthur's occupation staff in Japan of being "Hollywood stooges" because of a ruling that no films, including Russian movies, could be shown without permission.

The *Pravda* accusation was based on a report dated Frankfurt and credited to Yuri Korolkov, who has been visiting the American Zone with other Russian writers.

"Followed" On Tour

Korolkov wrote that at Wetzlar, visiting the Leitz works, where Leica cameras are made, "We were able to see the factory and talk to workers only in the presence of several brave men dressed in American uniforms who followed us step by step."

He charged, however, that two thirds of all high-grade cameras were "offered to American military authorities with enormous discounts," and that another 30 per cent was marked for export to the United States. He also charged that Americans were paying in devalued marks at about one third the value of the prices allegedly paid.

Discrepancies Charged

The Pravda article asserted that Americans were taking three fourth of production from the leather industry at Offenbach and that "American officers and their dames are trying to get the best things." Discount rate discrepancies was charged again.

"This calculated system set up by the Americans in exchange reminds one of the colonial trade of the last century when enterprising merchants got gold and ivory from tribes for almost nothing," the article asserted. "This is how in reality American 'disinterest' appears to the German people."

Russian Aid For Czechs Hinted On Moscow Visit

Moscow, July 9 (AP)—Premier Klement Gottwald and Foreign Minister Jan C. Masaryk, of Czechoslovakia, arrived in Moscow today, giving rise to speculation that the Soviet Union would offer large-scale economic assistance to the Czechs.

Diplomatic circles in Moscow discussed the object of the journey of the two Czech officials in view that Czechoslovakia, alone among the eastern European nations in the Russian sphere of influence, already had accepted a British-French invitation to participate in the Paris conference on the Marshall plan which opens Saturday.

It is well known here the Czechs desire outside economic aid, and diplomatic circles said it would not be surprising if Gottwald and Masaryk sought credits from Russia and the Russians granted them on an extensive scale.

RUSSIANS SHOW KEEN INTEREST IN THIRD U. S. PARTY

MOSCOW, July 9. — (AP) The Soviet press and radio devoted considerable attention today to formation of a third party in the United States for the 1948 presidential elections, a possibility which is of much interest to the Soviets.

At the same time the Communist newspaper Pravda said that the U. S. occupation force in Germany was conducting an export program which "is, in fact, concealed reparations out of current production from German industry."

A Tass dispatch from London quoted a report from Washington that plans for formation of a third party were being made.

"No definite decision for formation of such a party has been adopted yet," the report said. "Likewise, it is doubtful that any decision will be made until both large parties, the Republican and Democratic, hold their conventions in mid-summer 1948. Then it may be ready to conduct an energetic campaign in the last months of 1948."

"The main machinery which is being formed at present," the dispatch said, "is the organization of the Progressive Citizens of America, which has heavy support in the trade unions and among left-wing intellectuals."

There was no mention of a presidential nominee.

In conversations with Americans, Russians often ask what chance Henry Wallace has of getting the third party nomination and of winning the race. Soviet commentators and others have said they see little difference between the Republican and Democratic parties, both of which they regard as generally anti-Soviet.

Pravda based its statement on a report by Yuri Korolkov from Frankfurt, Germany. Korolkov, who has been visiting the American zone, charged that two-thirds of all high grade Leica cameras made at the Leitz works in Wetzlar were offered to American military authorities with enormous discounts and another 30 per cent were marked for export to the U. S. He also declared that the Americans were taking three-fourths of the production from the leather industry at Offenbach.

'Raids' Reported On Peitashan

Nanking, July 9 (AP)—The Chinese Central News Agency correspondent from Tihwa, capital of Sinkiang province, reported today that the Outer Mongolian cavalry is continuing "raids" against the Chinese-held Peitashan area, in northwest Sinkiang.

The correspondent said 300 cavalry troops, supported by one light bomber and one heavy bomber, had assaulted the village of Peiyangho on Monday, killing "many" civilians before being beaten off in a four-hour skirmish.

[Peitashan, approximately 120 miles northwest of Tihwa and 75 miles from the Sinkiang-Outer Mongolia border, was the scene of earlier "raids" which some Chinese have asserted were Soviet sponsored. Available maps show the village of Peiyangho 60 miles southwest of Tihwa and 130 miles southeast of Peitashan. No village of Peiyangkou is shown and the cable did not indicate whether the villages were the same.]

Col. Evans's Trial Witness 'Disappears'

Shanghai, July 9 (AP)—Wang Tsai-yi, Chinese wanted as a witness in the United States by Col. William K. Evans, who is charged with misappropriation of $100,000 worth of gold in Formosa after the surrender of the Japanese, has mysteriously disappeared.

Evans was arrested at his home in Los Angeles June 6 and had requested that Wang, charged with having co-operated with Evans in sale of the gold on the "black market," be taken to the United States as a witness.

Wang was arrested but released on bail furnished by a friend. Now Shanghai police report both Wang and the friend have disappeared.

UNRRA GIVES REPORTS ON RELIEF TO CHINA

SHANGAI, JULY 9—(AP) UNRRA announced today 2,076,956 long tons of relief goods have been delivered to China so far. Seventy-eight more ships are en route to China with additional relief supplies.

China Aids Exporters

Shanghai, July 9 (AP) — China acted today to circumvent, for the benefit of exporters, the handicap of its unrealistic rate of exchange. Bristles and tung oil, for example, may now be purchased by exporters with United States dollars from a trading department of the Central Bank of China.

In the past, exporters could not afford to buy such items for resale abroad. A pound og bristles selling for $2.40 in New York, for instance, and worth $1.20 in Shanghai's open market, actually would cost $5.50 here when the United States money first had to be exchanged at China's official rate.

The official rate remains 12,000 Chinese dollars to one United States; whereas on the open market—barred to exporters—one American dollar would bring 54,000 or more Chinese dollars.

Life Term For Treason

Manila, July 9 (AP)—Ernest Berg, wealthy German-born Manila business man and naturalized citizen of the Philippines, today was sentenced to life imprisonment for treason.

The Fourth Division of the Philippine Peoples Court convicted Berg of treason, holding that in selling war essentials to the Japanese and displaying the swastika flag he had "openly betrayed his legally adopted land."

In addition to the prison sentence, Judge Emilio Rilloraza assessed a fine of $7,500.

Japanese Warships Delivered To Allies

Pearl Harbor, July 9 (AP)—The break up of the remnants of Japan's once-great fleet, which extended the empire's wartime domain across much of the Pacific, started with the delivery of 32 warships to four Allied powers early this month, the Navy reported today.

Eight destroyers and destroyer escorts were delivered to the Soviet Union, China, Britain and the United States at Pacific ports.

China's eight were delivered July

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3; at Shanghai, Russia's July 4 at Nakhodka, America's July 3 at Esingtao, China, and July 4 at Yokosuka, Japan. The British group refueled at Hong Kong and sailed for Singapore.

Drawing for the second group of eight ships each is scheduled for July 15 at Tokyo.

Prober Asks Palestine Rabbi To Define 'Promised Land'

Jerusalem, July 9 (AP) — The United Nations special committee investigating Palestine problems dipped into Biblical history today to seek a definition of the Promised Land.

Bearded, aged Rabbi G. L. Fishman, of the Jewish Agency, was questioned at length on the point by India's Sir Abdur Rahman, the only Moslem member of the commission.

Moslem Poses Question

"What was the Promised Land? Sir Abdur asked.

"It reached from El Arish (near the present Palestine-Egyptian frontier) to the Euphrates River," the Rabbi replied.

"Was Egypt included?"

"No."

"Iraq?"

"No."

"But I take it," Sir Abdur said, "Syria, Lebanon, Trans-Jordan and the Palestine of today are included. When was this promise made by God?"

"Confirmed By Moses"

"About 4,000 years ago."

"When was it confirmed by God?"

"It was confirmed by Moses."

"Has not God also made a promise to the sons of Ismael?" (Ismael, son of Abraham, is regarded by the Moslems as one of their prophets.)

"No," Rabbi Fishman replied. "This promise was given only to Isaac. To the sons of Ismael another part of this world was promised."

"Has it not been left to the Messiah to bring the Jews back to the Promised Land?"

Rabbi Speaks In Hebrew

"No. The Jews shall return before the Messiah comes and the Messiah will come only after their return." Rabbi Fishman said. He spoke in Hebrew, and his words were translated by Eliezer Kaplan, treasurer of the Jewish Agency.

"How long after their return will the Messiah come?" Sir Abdur asked.

"Nobody knows this."

"How Many In Palestine?"

There were several more questions before Sir Abdur inquired:

"How many Christians and Jews in Palestine?"

"I don't know," the Rabbi replied. "I am not in contact with converts, but a Jew, even if he commits a sin and becomes converted, remains a Jew."

"Then," Sir Abdur said, "according to you, all the Christians in Palestine are Jews."

Chairman Emil Sandstroem called a recess at this point.

Irgun Puts Off 'Revenge' In Palestine 1947

Jerusalem, July 9 (AP) — Irgun Zvai Leumi, Jewish underground organization, informally pledged itself today to defer any "revenge actions" until the Palestine High Commissioner has ruled upon the death sentences imposed upon three of its members.

The sentences, pronounced by a military court on June 16, were confirmed yesterday by Lieut. Gen. G. H. A. MacMillan, commander of British forces in Palestine, and observers had feared that the underground might carry out threats of reprisals.

Up T' High Commissioner

The sentences still must be confirmed, however, by General Sir Alan Gordon Cunningham, the high commissioner, before they can be executed.

In a message received by the Associated Press, Irgun Zvai Leumi declared that "we shall restrain ourselves until the high commissioner has finally decided whether to commute the sentences. Then, should the death sentences be carried out, we shall engage in revenge actions such as Palestine has not yet seen."

Note Appeals To U.N.

Irgun dispatched another note to the United Nations Special Commission on Palestine declaring that "our three soldiers now held captive by the British" may be executed at any moment and appealing to the commission to:

"Take without delay all steps necessary to prevent—not to secure temporary postponement but to prevent altogether—the murder of Hebrew prisoners which, if carried out, will bring in its train the most serious acts of retaliation even during the deliberations of the special committee of the United Nations."

ARABS REFUSE TO AID INQUIRY

Reject Direct Appeal By United Nations Committee

CURTIS

Jerusalem, July 9 (AP)—A high Arab source said tonight the Arab Higher Executive would reject a direct appeal by the United Nations special committee on Palestine to co-operate in the Holy Land inquiry because the boycott "has served our cause."

The executive will meet tomorrow to discuss the special appeal directed to it by the committee at the request of the Indian Moslem delegate, Sir Abdur Rahman.

The United Nations committee heard also from Irgun Zvai Leumi, underground Jewish organization, demanding that three of its members, whose death sentences were confirmed yesterday by the British commander Lieut. Gen. G. H. A. MacMillan, be saved from "murder."

Revenge Acts Threatened

Irgun in another message said "should the death sentences be carried out, we shall engage in revenge acts such as Palestine has not yet seen." General Sir Alan Cunningham, the high commissioner, has not confirmed the sentences, and Irgun asserted it would refrain from "revenge actions" until the commissioner rules.

The Arab informant said that "there has been no change in the Arab position and no changes in the reasons causing the boycott." The Arab leaders invoked the boycott because United Nations instructions to the Palestine committee did not mention specifically independence and the question of further Jewish immigration.

"We also believe our entire existence and natural rights here should not be subject to an investigation," the Arab source said. "We are completely severed from the committee, but we believe from a national point of view that the boycott has served our cause. It has brought us political solidarity."

Indonesians Act To Keep Their Pledges

Batavia, Java, July 9 (AP)—The Indonesian republic moved today to carry out pledges contained in yesterday's note accepting nearly all Dutch demands with regard to an interim national government for the East Indies.

Acting Foreign Minister Tamsil announced that the republic had dissolved formally the "governments in exile," so called, which it had maintained in the republican capital of Jogjakarta for Dutch-controlled outer islands.

To Enforce Strict Truce

Deputy Premier Setiadjit left Batavia for Jogjakarta by special train to enforce a complete cease-fire and a strict truce upon Indonesians along military fronts.

In a conference with Setiadjit, Hubertus J. Van Mook, Dutch governor general, confirmed The Netherlands' relief over yesterday's republican note but asked the republicans swiftly to provide the world with concrete examples of pledges carried out. Before the note was sent, a Dutch-Indonesian deadlock had threatened war.

Immediate Parley Asked

Van Mook also was reported to have requested that conferences begin immediately to bridge the gap between the original Dutch plan for a joint Dutch-Indonesian constabulary and a republican compromise suggestion that individual states under the interim government control the constabulary under ultimate federal control.

Indonesian sources said Setiadjit would ask Premier Amir Sjarifoeddin himself to come to Batavia for talks to settle the constabulary issue.

The interim government, by Dutch-Indonesian agreement, is to be supplanted January 1, 1949, by a permanent government for the United States of Indonesia, in which the Indonesian republic will [illegible] Java, Sumatra and Madoera. [illegible] S.I. is to be an equal partner [illegible] the Netherlands under the Crown.

Iran Martial Law Seen As Gag On Press

Tehran, July 9 (AP)—Martial law was in effect throughout Iran today by order of Premier Ahmed Qavam. Iranian newsmen forecast that it would be used in suppression of newspapers and arrests of editors critical of the Government.

Shortly after military rule was proclaimed yesterday, crowds assembled in the public squares of the capital to protest the order, and Gen. Ahmed Sepehbod Amir Ahmedi resigned the post of War Minister.

Cabinet Ministers said Ahmedi had quarreled with the Premier over the proclamation. The resignation was accepted by Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi. Ahmedi had served in five cabinets under Qavam. The two had been old friends.

Qavam's sternest newspaper critic has been *Attash*, generally regarded as an army organ. Friends of the editor, A. Mir Ashrafi, reported that the Government was seeking his arrest.

Qavam Bans Six Papers, Says They Created Panic

TEHRAN, July 9 (AP).—Premier Ahmed Qavam's government, following up its proclamation of martial law, suppressed six Tehran newspapers today on charges of "creating panic." GOODWIN

The action was taken after a four-hour session of the Cabinet, at which Mr. Qavam announced the resignation of General Farajullah Aghaveli as Minister of the Interior. General Ahmed Sepehbod Amir Ahmedi resigned yesterday as War Minister.

Three of the editors of the suppressed newspapers were arrested, and police were searching for the other three executives. The majority of Tehran's newspapers have criticized Mr. Qavam since war-time martial law was lifted last month.

The premier told a news conference that military rule had been reimposed so that the Cabinet could suppress elements of the press which, he said, had been "creating panic and anxiety by publication of unfounded and abusive reports."

The premier cited dispatches in local papers which termed Cabinet members "thieves" and himself "chief of thieves."

An official announcement listed the suppressed newspapers as "Eghdam," "Attash," "Dad," "Ghiami Iran," "Sharaf" and "Sedaye Vatan."

Iranians See Exploding Saucers

Tehran, July 9 (AP)—The flying-saucer fever spread to Iran today.

Press reports from Zabool, Shosef and Sarbisheh, near the Afghan frontier said residents there had observed strange "starlike bodies" in the sky which exploded loudly, leaving a cloud of smoke.

The newspaper *Mehri Iran* said the objects apparently had something to do with a secret weapon, which it dubbed "V-20."

Chile Sends Reds Protest On Envoys 1947

Santiago, Chile, July 9 (AP)—Official circles reported today that Chile has threatened to recall her diplomatic representatives from Moscow unless satisfactory explanation is given to charges that Chilean diplomats in the Russian capital did not receive proper treatment.

The informants said Vice President Luis Alberto Cuevas told Soviet Ambassador Dimitri Zhukov that if the explanation was not forthcoming within 48 hours, the Chilean representative could be ordered back and Zhukov could be declared *persona non grata* in Chile.

Equality Reported Sought

Cuevas was reported to have insisted that Chilean diplomats in Moscow be accorded the same treatment as that received by the Russians here.

Authorized Government sources said that among the complaints against the Russians was one that the son of former Ambassador David Crub Ocampo had not been permitted to leave Russia because he was married to a Soviet citizen. The informants said also that two Chilean Embassy attachés were unable to find proper housing facilities in Moscow. bring suit

Senators Want U.S. To Try For U.N. Revision

Washington, July 9 (AP)—A half-dozen Republican and Democratic senators are considering a formal congressional request to President Truman that he take the initiative in a move to reorganize the United Nations.

This proposal, still only in preliminary stages, has been discussed at meetings of the group and may be laid before Congress before it adjourns for the summer late this month.

Those mentioned as possible sponsors of such a request include Senators Sparkman (D., Ala.), Byrd (D., Va.), O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.), McMahon (D., Conn.), Baldwin (R., Conn.) and Flanders (R., Vt.).

Call Fo' General Conference

One interested senator said it was hoped that others would add their names, if all the original six finally agreed on the form of a resolution.

Under tentative plans, this resolution would put Congress on record as asking the President to direct the American United Nations delegate, Warren R. Austin, to call for a general conference to revise the United Nations Charter. The aim would be to make that organization a more effective instrument for world peace.

Under Article 109 of the Charter, such a conference can be called by a two-thirds vote of the members of the General Assembly and the approval of any seven Security Council members.

Russ Could Block It

A change in the veto procedure by which any of the Big Five—the United States, Russia, Britain, France and China—can halt almost any effective action by the organization undoubtedly would be proposed as the first business of such a conference.

Although every nation would be limited to a single vote in the conference, Russia, which has made most frequent use of the veto, could block any actual amendment of the Charter if she chose. Amendments become effective only after they have been ratified by two thirds of the United Nations members, including all the "Big Five."

Some senators said the outcome might involve the breaking up of the United Nations and the formation of a new organization without one or more of the present members.

Byrd's Remark In April

Byrd suggested in the Senate last April that the time might be near when the United States would be forced to take the lead in trying to reorganize the United Nations without Russia.

Byrd said, "If Russia continues to sabotage every effort toward world peace, then the only thing to

do is to recognize the realities and to establish a group of nations who will co-operate effectively and act together."

The proposed sponsors of the congressional resolution have weighed this possibility, along with what some of them called the psychological benefit of an American move to give the international organization more authority.

May Gain In Popularity

Although not hoping for congressional action now, members of the group said they thought it might be wise to have the proposal on file in the possibly turbent months ahead.

If Russia remains adamant in her refusal to join in efforts to rehabilitate Europe, and continues to block agreement on international atomic controls, some of these senators believe such a resolution may have strong appeal to many lawmakers.

TALK PREVALENT OF GOING AHEAD WITHOUT RUSSIA

Move Seen 'Surest Way' to Determine if Soviet Is Bent on Conquest.

3 RESOLUTIONS OFFERED

Reorganization Meeting Suggested to Revise Charter of World Body.

WASHINGTON, July 9—(AP) Three resolutions were introduced today in Congress aimed to give the United Nations a strong arm and a new start—with talk of dropping Russia if she balks.

Ten house members, including Republicans and Democrats, declared the calling of a new charter conference to give UN power to enforce "world law to prevent war" would be the surest way of "determinging whether the Soviet Union is bent on conquest."

Urge Truman to Call Meeting

Ten senators from both parties proposed a reorganization meeting, to be called by President Truman, to propose revisions to strengthen the organization in maintaining world peace. Senators suggested it might be necessary to go ahead without Russia.

The third resolution promptly followed in the Senate. Proposed by one of these senators and two others, it suggested that UN be given authority to enact, interpret and enforce laws to keep peace.

The house proposal was similar. It would have Congress urge the President to take the initiative in calling a general UN conference under provisions of its charter "for the purpose ofmaking the United Nations capable of enacting, interpreting and enforcing world law to prevent war."

Rep. Judd (R-Minn) told the House: "Let us revive the hope of the world for peace."

Sponsors Explain Stand

In addition to Judd, those introducing the resolution were Rep. Hays (D-Ark), William T. Byrne (D-NY), Kefauver (D-Tenn), Richards (D-SC), Mansfield (D-Mont) Mundt (R-SD), Hale (R-Me), Muhlenberg (R-Pa), and Nixon (R-Calif).

The 10 members issued a statement saying:

"The sponsors believe that there is no surer way of determining whether the Soviet Union is bent on conquest than by learning whether she would be willing to go along with other nations in creating a United Nations which could guarantee her security."

The statement continued:

"Experience of the last two years has convinced the members of this group that the UN needs strengthening if it is to preserve world peace.

"The sponsors believe that the U. S. direct action in offering aid to Greece and Turkey and in the matter of European rehabilitation—not to speak of American reluctance to place the international control of atomic energy in the hands of UN Security Council—shows clearly that the UN is not—in its present form—adequate to cope with the stresses and strains of a divided world.

Favor Bolstering

"At the same time, debate on the aid to Greece and Turkey bill, they claim, showed not only a general belief among members of Congress that the United Nations is our only hope for peace, but also a very strong tide of opinion in favor of strengthening the United Nations to enable it to do its job."

Senator Ferguson (R-Mich) offered the first solution to the Senate in which nine others joined. He told reporters that he and others are "coming gradually to the conclusion" that if Russia fails to cooperate, it may be necessary to re-form the United Nations without that country.

"If peace can't be maintained with Russia, naturally we will have to do all we can to maintain it without Russia," he declared.

Baldwin, McMahon are Sponsors

Ferguson was joined in sponsoring the resolution by Senators Tobey (R-NH), Baldwin (R-Conn), Flanders (R-Vt), Cain (R-Wash), Byrd (D-Va), O'Mahoney (D-Wyo), McMahon (D-Conn), Sparkman (D-Ala) and Taylor (D-Idaho).

Taylor subsequently proposed that the call for the United Nations charter conference be directed toward providing the UN with "a legislative branch to enact law, an executive branch with all power necessary to enforce law and a judicial branch to interpret law." Taylor said Senators Chavez (D-NM) and Johnston (D-SC) joined him in sponsorship of this proposal.

In an accompanying statement, Taylor said that the "big five" veto must be eliminated "in the area in which the world laws apply."

"This is the minimum price of peace," he declared. "It must be paid.

"There are some who will object that the Soviet government will never accept these changes.

'Only Way to Find Out'

"Perhaps it will not, but the only way to find out is for the United States to make known its own readiness to accept the restrictions on its sovereign independence essential to peace. If Russia then refuses to cooperate in building a common security, we will know where we stand and will know also that we have done all within our power to prevent the impending catastrophe."

Ferguson said he and others of the group of 10 recognize the difficulties which lie ahead in an attempt to change the UN charter. The resolutions, if passed, would merely be an expression of congressional views, and would not necessarily lead to UN action.

Under Article 109, of the UN charter, a charter conference can be called by a two thirds vote of the general assembly members, plus the approval of any seven Security Council members.

However, the charter cannot be changed unless all of the five permanent members of the Security Council approve. These are the United States, Russia, Britain, France and China.

But Ferguson said he and his colleagues have become convinced that the UN needs strengthening. They believe, he said, that Congress should express its ideas "so that the world will know that the people of this country are back of the United Nations."

Naturally, he continued, discussion of the veto would come up immediately at the conference and Russia could block any charter change it opposed.

Sponsors of the resolutions conceded privately that they have little, if any, chance to bring them to a decision in the remaining weeks before the scheduled July 26 adjournment of Congress.

However, they said, they believe international developments may increase interest in such proposals before Congress meets again in January.

Russia As U.S. Partner Soon Is Doubted

Washington, July 9 (AP)—A conviction that the United States must deal with Russia for many years "as a rival, not a partner," is expressed in a highly authoritative but anonymously published article which is attracting much diplomatic attention.

It outlines the view that if the Soviet Union can be held in check for the next decade or longer, the result may be either a more cooperative attitude or a breakdown of Russian power.

The article is published in the July issue of *Foreign Affairs*, a quarterly magazine, under the signature of "Mr. X." there is speculation among diplomatic officials that it sets forth the views of George Kennan, chief of Secretary of State Marshall's new policy-planning staff.

Department Mum

The State Department refused comment today as to whether Kennan, a top-ranking diplomat with years of experience in Moscow and great influence here, actually wrote the article. Whether he did or not, the interest displayed in it by responsible officials leaves no doubt that it is authoritative.

The theme of the article is that (*a*) Soviet leaders hope for and expect an eventual breakdown of the capitalist world (*b*) that meanwhile they justify their dictatorship by preaching inside Russia "the menace" of capitalist encirclement and (*c*) abroad they follow a practice of expanding into all areas where other powers are weak.

"Has No Timetable"

One key to Soviet action, according to "Mr. X," is that the Soviets have no timetable and constantly can retreat or expand according to the counter forces set up against them.

The writer argues, however, that they cannot always, as a matter of tactics, wait and accomplish nothing.

He speculates that if the United States, along with other western nations, can follow a policy of "firm containment" of the Soviet Union for ten or fifteen years, the result may be either a "mellowing" or a breakdown of Soviet power.

"Patient But Firm"

"It is clear that the main element of any United States policy toward the Soviet Union must be that of a long-term, patient but firm and vigilant containment of Russian expansive tendencies," the writer declares.

Beyond this, he says, "the issue of Soviet-American relations is in essence a test of the overall worth of the United States as a nation among nations."

The article was written before the Marshall plan for economic recovery in Europe was proposed and thus does not comment on the plan's potential worth as an active American economic move.

"Fact Louder Than Words"

Explaining that Communists recognize only the "master's voice" of the Kremlin and heed its orders, the writer said even top leaders "are not likely to be swayed by any normal logic in the words of the bourgeoisie representatives."

"Since there can be no appeal to common purposes," the article continues, "there can be no appeal to common mental approaches. For this reason, facts speak louder than words to the ears of the Kremlin; and words carry the greatest weight when they have the ring of reflecting, or being backed up by, facts of unchallengeable validity."

Countermeasures

The "patient persistence" by which Soviet political action moves, the writer says, "means that it can be effectively countered not by sporadic acts which represent the momentary whims of democratic opinions but only by intelligent long-range policies on the part of Russia's adversaries: policies no less steady in their purpose and no less variegated and resourceful in their application than those of the Soviet Union itself."

The Soviets, the writer argues, have succeeded in maintaining "internal political security" and in building up heavy industry—their great economic goal—only at a "terrible cost in human life and in human hopes and energies."

Called Disillusioned

Adding the destruction and losses of the war to this, he says that in Russia today "the masses of people are disillusioned, skeptical and no longer as accessible as they once were to the magical attraction which Soviet power still radiates to its followers abroad."

RUSSIA GIVEN OIL DESPITE PROTEST

License Granted After Probe Head Asked Refusal

Washington, July 9 (AP)—The Commerce Department today granted a special export license for shipment of petroleum products to Russia only a few hours after Representative Weichel (R., Ohio), chairman of the House Merchant Marine Committee, demanded the license be refused.

William C. Foster, Under Secretary of Commerce, acknowledged his office issued the license after Weichel had telephoned him yesterday to halt the movement of 248,000 barrels of petroleum now being loaded aboard three American-owned tankers on the West Coast.

Chairman Appears Angry

Foster's own announcement was made calmly before the Merchant Marine Committee in response to a question by Representative Willis Bradley (R., Cal.).

Obviously taken by surprise and apparently angry, Weichel demanded to know whether Foster had receive the message "on behalf of the committee."

Foster—That's right, sir.

Weichel—What did you do about it?

Plans More Licenses

Foster said that it had been taken "under consideration."

Earlier, he had declared, in response to questions, that the department planned to continue to issue export licenses.

In his prepared statement, he said "we are anxious to preserv, and develop a healthy domestic industry, but it will still be necessary to import in order further to supplement our own production."

He said the department does not believe that exports of petroleum and petroleum products "should be prohibited or drastically curtailed. To do so would upset the world system of distribution and make petroleum a source of international friction."

Proposes Quota Study

But Foster said that future requirements for petroleum exports would be examined "in terms of their urgency, the ability of the United States to supply, with due consideration for the needs of the domestic economy," and export quotas for the various countries then would be fixed.

He explained that ther countries were dependent upon the United States for 45 per cent of their petroleum and petroleum products, that cessation of exports would cause "chaos and confusion" in "friendly" countries; that this country itself was a big petroleum importer, and that a ban on exports might lead to a ban on imports.

The explanation left Weichel far from satisfied.

Blamed For Shortage

He cited figures purporting to show that the United States has exported 220,000,000 barrels of oil since the first of last year, and blamed the exports for a shortage of oil products in the mid-West.

He brushed aside Foster's explanation that lack of transportation, and storage facilities were the basic causes.

"You let it run wild," snapped Weichel.

"I don't consider it (the exports) is running wild," replied Foster.

Russians Pay U. S. 'Pipe-Line' Interest

$4,170,000 Is Installment on Lend-Lease Goods

Washington, July 9 (AP).—Russia has paid $4,170,000 to the United States as part payment for interest due July 1 on the lend-lease "pipe-line agreement," the State Department announced today.

The Soviet payment represents the first installment of the thirty-year credit arrangement agreed to Oct. 15, 1945. How much more is due on the interest payment will not be known until the Treasury has certified the full amount of the credit used by Russia so far.

By the agreement the United States extended Russia $251,000,000 in credit to pay for goods en route or already ordered when lend-lease was shut off on V-J Day. About $18,000,000 of these supplies have been held up by Congressional refusal to authorize shipments.

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AID TO GREECE IS DISCUSSED

Marshall And Tsaldaris Confer On U.S. Plans

BOMAR

Washington, July 9 (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall, Secretary of State, and Constantine Tsaldaris, Greek Foreign Minister, discussed American plans to bolster Greece today as arrangements were made for the United States official mission to leave for Athens.

The meeting followed an unusual conference of cabinet members at the State Department on the Greek aid plans. It was attended by Marshall, John W. Snyder, Secretary of the Treasury; Robert P. Patterson, Secretary of War; James V. Forrestal of the Navy; William C. Foster, Under Secretary of Commerce.

Tsaldaris, who came to the capital from sessions of the United Nations Security Council, said he discussed with Marshall "different matters" in connection with the $300,000,000 fund to rstore Greece's economy and bolster her armed forces.

Round Up "Forced"

The Athens Government, he said, was "forced" by evidence of a Communist plot to round up some 2,000 suspects in the Gretek capital today. His Government, he said, has announced willingness nevertheless to extend the general amnesty for the fourth time, and is ready to accept foreign observers to see that its terms are carried out.

The White House disclosed that President Truman's new personal plane, the Independence, would take Dwight Griswold, chief of the aid mission, to Athens along with a five-man vanguard of his official staff.

Eben Ayers, a presidential press secretary, said present plans are to leave Sunday at 12.45 P.M. The plane on a shakedown flight will return to Greece the body of former Ambassador Cimon Diamantopoulos, who died last December. Rear Admiral James K. Foskett, the President's naval aide, is to accompany the party.

80 Military Personnel

Griswold said in a broadcast tonight that his mission would consist initially of about 40 civilian principles and 80 army and navy officers and men.

In addition to the prospective $300,000,000 outlay for economic recovery, Greece will have a share of approximately $50,000,000 in the $350,000,000 program of emergency relief for Europe and China.

"We want to see this long-time friend and brave ally restored to her rightful place in the peaceful family of nations," Griswold said. "We feel that Greece should have the chance to put her house in order, free from the menace of hostile forces across her borders."

Outlining aid plans, Griswold, former Governor of Nebraska, said specifically that the Corinth Canal will be reopened and the port of Piraeus rebuilt. The mission, he said, will control the disbursement of all American funds.

SENATE APPROVES UNIFICATION BILL, REJECTS CHANGES

Measure Places Land, Sea and Air Forces Under Single Cabinet Officer.

GOES TO HOUSE

Revisions Held Necessary to Save U. S. from Destruction if War Strikes.

WASHINGTON, July 9—(AP) The Senate stamped its approval tonight upon a permanent unification of the Army, Navy and Air Forces.

The compromise measure—developed after repeated requests by President Truman during the past two years—now goes to the House where Republican leaders have it on their "must list."

Passed on Voice Vote

The Senate passed the bill on a voice vote after rejecting a series of amendments by Senator E. V. Robertson (R-Wyo), who with some support from Navy and Marine corps enthusiasts, had been battling the measure.

Chairman Gurney (R-SD) of the Senate Armed Services committee and other supporters said the far-reaching revision of the armed forces is necessary to save the United States from destruction when and if a future war strikes.

Under the bill, called "The National Defense Act of 1947", all land, sea and air forces would be placed under a single cabinet officer, the secretary of national security. The air forces would be raised to co-equal status with the Army and Navy.

Lose Cabinet Places

The present secretaries of War (Army) and Navy would lose their cabinet places but along with a new secretary of air would continue to administer the three departments.

Four wartime agencies—most of them set up by presidential order—would be given permanent status within the overall national security organization.

They are:

A national War council headed by the new secretary of national security and composed of the civilian and professional chiefs of the Army, Navy and air force departments.

The joint chiefs of staff composed of the military and navy leaders of the three armed services. They would direct strategic policy but would not have actual command authority.

A munitions board composed of the under or assistant secretaries of the three departments which would direct military purchases.

A national research and development board which would push plans for scientific or "push button warfare" including atomic development and other weapons. It would succeed the wartime office of scientific research and development.

Would Create 3 Agencies

In addition to the three departments and four agencies under the secretary of national security, three other agencies would be created to report directly to the President.

They are: A national security council composed of the secretaries of national security, State, Army, Navy and Air. It is to coordinate all foreign domestic, and military policies at top level in the interests of national defense. These functions were carried on by the state-war-navy coordinating committee during the recent war.

A national security resources board, to be appointed by the president, which is to plan the overall military, civilian and industrial mobilization during peace and take over these actual operations in case of war.

A central intelligence agency which is to obtain and coordinate all information necessary for shaping foreign and military policies.

As a concession to navy and marine interests, the Senate bill definitely provides that functions and size of the marine corps and naval aviation shall not be diminished. This was the reply to contentions that the army wanted to swallow the marines while the army air corps planned to strip away the navy's air arm.

Yanks Bought Opium In India, Note Claims

Washington, July 9 (AP) — An American wartime note to Great Britain, published today by the State Department, said a "considerable number" of American troops became opium addicts during their stay in India.

The note, dealing with postwar plans to control drug traffic in Burma, said the soldiers required special attention upon their return home. No numbers were given.

Congress Interested

The American note of August 8, 1945, and the British reply were published, officials said, because of congressional interest in narcotics problems in the Far East and because of a forthcoming meeting of the United Nations Drugs Commission.

The United States said in its communication that it was convinced from experience that "the only effective method of handling the opium problem is that of prohibition, together with enforcement." Officials said this still is the official American attitude.

Ban Decided On Later

The note raised objections to a proposal by the Burma Government to reopen shops for the sale of opium to licensed consumers once the Japanese invaders were put to rout.

"The smuggling of Burmese monopoly opium into this country will doubtless occur just as opium sold by the British shops in India is now being smuggled into the illicit market in the United States," the 1945 note said.

Britain, in a belated reply dated November 12, 1946, said the Burma Government had decided in the meantime to abolish the system of licensed shops. The British note contended that there were no known cases of addiction by American troops in Burma.

Refugee Priority Is Attacked

Washington, July 9 (AP)—Chairman Fellows (R., Maine) of a House Judiciary subcommittee attacked today as "mbrutal" a priority provision in the Stratton refugee-immigration bill which would give first admission to relatives of United States citizens.

His protest came as a Catholic clergyman, a Labor Department spokesman, and two veterans organizations appeared to support the bill—introduced by Representative Stratton (R., Ill.)—for admission of 400,000 of Europe's homeless war refugees.

Fellows contended the uriority clause would result in "unfair treatment" for groups lacking large representation in this country's present populations. "The others with relatives," he said, without identifying them by nationality or race, "have friends and money backing in this country."

Priority Under Act

The clause would provide that "priority under this act shall be given to the widow, parents, children, and other relatives to the fourth degree of consanguinity of citizens of the United States or of persons who served honorably in the armed services" of this country.

This would mean, for example, that the father, brother, nephew and grand-nephew of a citizen in this country would have the first opportunity among the displaced persons to obtain admission to this country if the bill becomes law.

Representative Celler (D., N.Y.), a member of the subcommittee, declared that the clause is not intended to aid any particular group, but that it follows a "time honored principle" in immigration "of assembling families."

Would Revise Clause

He said he would be willing to have the clause revised if the subcommittee reached agreement on admitting 400,000 refugees.

The Rt. Rev. Msgr. John O'Grady, secretary of the National Conference of Catholic Charities, declared that the United States has a choice between helping find homes for the refugees or "turning Europe over to communism and the other 'isms."

Distribution Of Skill

Philip Hannah, Assistant Secretary of Labor, declared the displaced persons group "possesses certain skills and industrial experience now in short supply in America."

"The group as a whole is so small and possesses a skill distribution of such character that it should not affect employment opportunities for American workers," he said.

Edward T. McCaffrey, chairman of the national executive committee of the Catholic War Veterans, declared that those veterans organizations which "are on record as opposed to immigration, may find a substantial, if not a majority change of opinion among their rank and file."

He said he appeared also for the Jewish war veterans.

D.P.'s Held No Job Peril

Washington, July 9 (AP)—Philip Hannah, Assistant Secretary of Labor, said today that the admission of 400,000 displaced Europeans into the United States would "actually increase our economic well-being."

Arguing for passage of a bill which would let 100,000 a year through immigration barriers for the next four years, Hannah declared:

"The assumption of this responsibility is entirely in keeping both with our tradition of providing haven for the oppressed, and our present postion of leadership in the world."

Belief "Erroneous"

Hannah prepared his statement for a House Judiciary subcommittee which is considering the measure by Representative Stratton (R., Ill.).

Arguments against the proposal, Hannah said, are based on "the erroneous belief that in any given country during any particular period there are just so many jobs to be filled, and that an increase in population inevitably means that some must go jobless."

He estimated that of the 100,000 who would be admitted each year under the Stratton bill, not more than 60,000 would be of working age or in need of employment.

"This number," Hannah said, "is so small compared to our total labor force of 60,000,000 as to present no problem of competition with native workers."

Skills Of Many Needed

He added that "many of these people will meet labor needs that have gone unfilled for some time."

Among them he listed construction workers, nurses, dentists, physicians, farm help, machinists, railway workers and tool makers—all, he said "in short supply in various parts of the country."

President Truman has urged Congress to adopt such a measure to aid some of the 850,000 persons, uprooted from their homes by the war, who now live mainly in camps in Germany, Italy and Austria.

House Kills Probe Of Greek Packages

Washington, July 9 (AP)—The House today killed a resolution calling for a State Department investigation into the shipment of food packaged from Greece to the United States.

Action came on a voice vote after the Foreign Affairs Committee reported receipt of a letter from the State Department saying the Federal Trade Commission is investigating "the principal American commercial firms involved to ascertain whether unfair trade practices or fraud have been employed."

The department said that an initial inquiry showed that 848 packages inspected by the Greek Government contained "mainly home specialties" and products of which Greece has a surplus.

PRIEST SEES KOREAN PERIL

Father Flanagan Says Reds Will Rule if We Quit Zone

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP)—Father Edward J. Flanagan, Catholic priest just returned from Korea and Japan, asserted today that "Europe and the Orient will be swamped by Communism" if the United States fails to press forward with the teaching of democracy.

Without mentioning Russia by name, Father Flanagan deplored at a news conference the situation in Korea, where the Russians occupy the northern half of the country. He said that if the United States pulled out of southern Korea 'the northern force would come down and spread its virus—there's no doubt of that."

Between 2,000 and 3,000 refugees cross the border from northern Korea into the American zone each day, he reported.

Father Flanagan, famous as founder of Boys Town, Neb., went to Japan at the request of Gen. Douglas MacArthur to advise on child welfare programs in the occupied zones.

MAY ASKS FOR NEW TRIAL

Garssons Join Motion Charging Conviction Was Unjust

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP)—Classing their recent bribery conviction as "unfair," former Representative Andrew J. May and Henry and Murray Garsson, munition makers, applied today for a new trial.

May and the Garsson brothers were accused of a conspiracy involving buying May's services as chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee for more than $50,000 to aid the Garssons' $70,000,000 wartime arms enterprises.

"The verdict of 'guilty,'" the motions said, "was returned under circumstances of prejudice and ill-will against the defendants that rendered the verdict unfair and unjust. It should be set aside in the interests of fair play and justice."

The court is expected to set the motions down for argument soon and dispose of them before sentences are passed. The three men face a maximum penalty of six years in prison and a $30,000 fine for each.

Wainwright's Relief Named

Washington, July 9 (AP)—Gen. Thomas T. Handy, army deputy chief of staff, will succeed Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright, hero of Corregidor, as commander of the 4th Army, with headquarters at San Antonio, Texas, when Wainwright retires.

Maj. Gen. John T. Lewis, now on duty in the office of the chief of staff, will succeed Eddy as deputy commander of the 2d Army.

The War Department said today that Wainwright will doff his uniform August 31. Handy will assume command the next day.

The new deputy chief will be Lieut. Gen. J. Lawton Collins, wartime commander of the 7th Army Corps in the European campaign and currently chief of information of the War Department.

Eddy Transferred

Succeeding Collins as information chief will be Maj. Gen. Manton S. Eddy, new deputy commander of the 2d Army at its headquarters at Fort Meade, Md.

Wainwright, 64, whose army career dates oack to 1906, has said he will become an executive with a grocery chain with headquarters in San Antonio.

Handy has been mentioned, among others, in speculation over a successor for Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, chief of staff, who will retire next year to become president of Columbia University.

CANADA WILL RETURN EXCESS FREIGHT CARS

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP)—The Office of Defense Transportation took steps today to obtain the prompt return of United States freight cars, particularly coal cars, from Canadian rail lines.

Both Government and railroad officials of the two countries participated in a conference in the office of Col. J. Monroe Johnson, ODT director.

There is a continuous interchange of cars between the United States and Canadian railroads in traffic crossing the border. Participants in the conference said Canada now has 15,000 more United States cars than this country has of Canada's.

Colonel Johnson was quoted as advising the Canadian representatives that the tight car situation in this country requires prompt return of the United States rolling stock and as saying this is particularly true of coal cars as the result of the resumption of mining.

Participants said he was assured that action would be taken and that there was no suggestion in the conference that embargo action might be required to bring the interchange into balance.

The Canadian delegation included C. D. Howe, Minister of Reconstruction and Supply; B. S. Liberty, Transport Comptroller; G. L. Magann, counselor of the Embassy in Washington; W. A. Kirkpatrick of Canadian National Railways, and R. E. Taylor of the Canadian Pacific.

W. C. Kendall of the car service division of the Association of American Railroads represented the carriers of this country.

To Honor Bonds, Italy Announces

Washington, July 9 (AP)—The Italian Government announced today it has agreed to honor fully $93,000,000 in prewar bonds floated in the United States.

Ivan Matteo Lombardo, head of an Italian financial mission, said this plan has been approved "in principle" by the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council in New York after several discussions.

In addition, the Italian Government will pay $42,000,000 in interest which has accumulated since 1940 when service was suspended. This will make the total obligation the new Italian Republic will assume $135,000,000. The old bonds to be honored include those marketed by the Kingdom of Italy, municipal issues by the cities of Milan and Rome and those of public utilities and private industrial corporations.

The new bonds are expected to bear interest at one per cent from 1947 through 1949, two per cent for 1950 and 1951, and three per cent beginning in 1952. They will have an accumulated sinking fund of one per cent annually from 1952 to 1956 and two per cent yearly beginning in 1957.

Britons Are Protesting Join-U.S. Suggestion

Memphis, Tenn., July 9 (AP)—Margery Lawrence, English playwright, has joined hundreds of other Britons in protesting by mail the suggestion of a Memphis girl that England join the United States.

Doris Winn, who set off the hubbub several weeks ago with an open letter to the London *Daily Mirror*, said today Miss Lawrence's letter was one of the most interesting replies she has received.

"I would rather see my country sunk and crumble altogether, leaving only a great memory behind," Miss Lawrence wrote, "than lose its identity and become a mere extra province of America or of any other country in the world."

Miss Winn said she has received about 700 letters from England and 300 are yet unopened.

Probe Of Communist Infiltration To Start

Washington, July 9 (AP)—The House Committee on Un-American Activities announced today it will start its investigation of alleged Communist infiltration into two labor unions during the week of July 21.

Chairman Thomas (R., N.J.) said the investigation will deal with reports that Communists have been active in the United Electrical Workers and the Winston Salem (N.C.) local of the Food, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers. Both are CIO affiliates.

Thomas said witnesses will include members of the Bridgeport (Conn.) local of the electrical workers' union and the Winston Salem union.

Others to be heard, he said, will include Victor Kravchenko, author of "I Chose Freedom," and Walter Steel, publisher of *National Republic*.

FBI Recovered A-Bomb Documents Stolen by Two Ex-GIs, Senate Told

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP)—Senator Hickenlooper (R-Iowa) told the Senate today that two souvenir-hunting soldiers surreptitiously removed "certain important documents" from atomic energy files at Los Alamos, N. M., in March, 1946, but that FBI agents recovered the papers.

So far as he knows no damage was done to the security of the atomic secrets, said Hickenlooper, who is chairman of the Senate-House Atomic Energy committee.

He said the secret data were taken from the Los Alamos testing station by two former army sergeants before their demobilization. He described them as "souvenir hunters."

Documents Recovered

The department of Justice still has the case under consideration, Hickenlooper reported, but he told his colleagues:

"So far as I know, no effective breach of security x x x was accomplished.

"The documents were, as we believe, completely and fully recovered. x x xThe individuals did not allow unauthorized persons to have any access to these documents, and we have no present information that any unauthorized persons did in fact see the documents other than the two army sergeants."

Hickenlooper said the ex-sergeants apparently kept the documents locked up in their private papers and files.

"The evidence does not disclose that they were displayed to anyone," he said.

No Charges Lodged

FBI headquarters here declined to disclose the names of the two former sergeants, but said they are not in custody at this time and no formal charges have been lodged against them.

"Attorneys of the Department of Justice have been conferring with the Atomic Energy commission staff with regard to the further course of action to be taken," the FBI said in a statement.

The statement said FBI agents took up the trail of the missing documents last April when the Atomic Energy commission referred the case to FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover.

It did not say how long it took the FBI to recover the papers, but said that the matter was reported to Hickenlooper's congressional committee last June 17.

Under the atomic energy law, the penalty for disclosing a-bomb secrets to an enemy is death. Department of Justice officials were uncertain, however, as to the penalty, if any, in the present case.

Hickenlooper's disclosure followed publication of a story by the New York Sun reporting that secret A-bomb data had been stolen by unidentified agents working within the Oak Ridge, Tenn., atomic energy plant.

No Loss at Oak Ridge, He Says

Hickenlooper threw cold water on this report, declaring:

"So far as the loss of files at Oak Ridge is coicerned, my committee has no information on the subject, and, presently, no reason to believe that important, highly classified secret documents have been surreptitiously removed from that institution."

Then he went on to say that the civilian-administered Atomic Energy commission, headed by David E. Lilienthal, "did appear and report" to the joint congressional committee that "there were certain missing atomic energy files at the Los Alamos plant in New Mexico."

He said this information had been known to the committee for some time, but that it has been considered "vital and secret information".

"Yet perhaps in the light of this news story," he said, "specific facts should be given to the Congress and the country."

Hickenlooper said the documents were removed by the two army sergeants, who had been detailed to the A-bomb project, when it was under the War department.

"The fact that the documents were missing was discovered by the present Atomic Energy commission in the early part of this year, shortly after it took over," he continued.

"Those facts were brought to the attention of the FBI and to the attention of the joint committee."

Hickenlooper said the FBI, acting "with immedate vigor", promptly located the two men and the documents were recoverd intact.

Hickenlooper made no mention of the two sergeants having been arrested, but Senator McMahon (D-Conn) said in a statement that the FBI had done "truly magnificant work in this casex x x in bringing the culprit to book."

Balkans Dispute

Lake Success, N.Y., July 9 (AP)—France and Colombia have approached the United States with compromises aimed at reconciling the opposed American and Russian proposals for settlement of Balkan disorders, it was learned authoritatively today.

The American delegation to the United Nations has rejected both proposals designed to water down the United States resolution calling for a semi-permanent investigating commission to halt Greek border disturbances.

Russia already has rejected the commission idea, put all the blame on Greece, and insisted that the Athens Government itself take steps to correct the situation.

U.S. Declared Confident

Despite off-the-floor maneuvering, the United States was represented as confident that it could muster the necessary seven Security Council votes to pass the resolution, leaving Russia with the veto as the only weapon to block action.

Details of the French and Colombian proposals were lacking but they were understood to call for a commission without power to act except with the express consent of Greece and three Soviet satellites—Yugoslavia, Albania and Bulgaria. The compromise wording would give the commission power only to help the governments work out problems of minorities, refugees and border conventions.

The French move was viewed as an outgrowth of pressure from the Communists at home to follow a line close to Russia. France had abstained on the report of the Security Council's Balkan investigating commission, which brought in findings forming a basis for the American resolution.

Compromise May Reach Floor

The Security Council will renew its discussions on the Greek situation tomorrow afternoon. Some compromise plans may reach the floor.

Meanwhile, Frederick H. Osborn, American delegate, warned the political committee of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission against any wording in an atomic treaty which would allow nations to pile up enough nuclear fuel to be "of military significance."

Commenting on proposals for research and development, Osborn insisted that an international body should take over research or development operations from an individual nation when the amount of nuclear fuel produced is "dangerous." He defined "dangerous" as meaning when such amounts might be of military significance.

Would Bring Rivalries

Osborn said a suggested alternate in which nations starting research development would have the right to continue with management and operation would open the way for national manufacture of nuclear fuels in dangerous quantities.

"It seems to be inevitable that almost every nation, or rather the army or military people of every nation, would want to be sure that there was such a plant in their nation and that it operated right up to the maximum of the nuclear fuel possible," he said, adding that such a condition would mean national rivalries.

Guise For Making Bombs

He said that under the guise of research a nation could go ahead making bombs.

Sir George Paget Thomson of Britain said he would favor giving an international body the powers of research and development in cases of necessity, "but I should be very sorry to see this function laid upon the agency as a duty."

The committee will meet again next Monday in closed session.

Revision Moves Called Peril To Organization

Lake Success, N.Y., July 9 (AP)—Any attempt to make major revisions in the United Nations Charter at this time might lead to a breakup of the world organization, United Nations officials said today.

Commenting on proposals put forward in Congress today that the United States take the initiative in trying to revise the Charter, one United Nations source said:

"There is absolutely no chance of revising the Charter under present circumstances. Any serious move in this direction by the United States might mean the end of the United Nations."

Delegates Blame Distrust

Delegates were reluctant to comment on the proposals until it was learned whether Congress would act on whether President Truman would eventually implement the resolution. The general feeling among the delegates was that the present difficulties in the United Nations stem primarily from distrust among the big powers rather

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than from Charter defects.

One source pointed out, for instance, that most of the trouble came from the failure of Russia and the Western powers to cooperate and that this basic factor could hardly be changed by amendments to the Charter.

Support Scattered

The question of Charter revision came up in the General Assembly last fall, but received only scattered support. Almost all the delegates deplored Russia's frequent use of the big power veto in the Security Council but they generally agreed that modification of the Charter was not the answer.

There was no indication that a move to revise the Charter could muster the necessary two-thirds vote in the Assembly and seven votes out of eleven in the Security Council.

Approval of all five big powers is necessary to change the Charter. Any one of them could kill any proposed amendment with the veto.

Soviet Union—and France, with her big Communist vote at home, were viewed as possible originators.

The American delegation was expected to reply to some of Gromyko's more biting accusations against the United States later this week.

Gromyko Doubts Saucer Is Discus

Lake Success, N.Y., July 9 (AP)—Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet deputy foreign minister, gave his observations today on the great mystery of the American skies.

"I have not yet had an opportunity to study the skies for a flying saucer," he said, "and I have not seen one. I should like to see one—in technicolor.

"Some attribute it to the British for exporting too much of their Scotch whisky into the United States. Some say it is a Russian discus thrower training for the Olympic games who does not realize his own strength. I do not think these versions are correct."

U.S. To Reject Compromises In Balkan-Inquiry Dispute

Lake Success, July 9 (AP)—The United States served notice today that it would reject any compromise plans growing out of Russia's counterproposal to the United Nations on Balkan disorders.

A spokesman said American demands for a semi-permanent border commission to watch over Greece's frontiers with Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria were not affected by the latest Russian arguments.

"Feelers" Put Out Already

He added that the Council would eventually have to vote on the American resolution, which embodies the principal points of a majority report submitted by the eleven-nation Balkan Investigating Commission. Such a ballot would force Russia to veto or abstain in view of her announced refusal to accept the American motion.

The spokesman conceded that Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko's 78-minute speech yesterday, virtually in direct opposition to the American stand, might prompt some delegations to put forward such compromises. He said some "feelers" had already been turned aside by the Americans.

There still was nothing definite on new proposals, but Poland—a constant voting partner with the

London, July 9-(ap)-viscount davidson, chairman of the hispanic council, s aid today it was unlikely that mrs. eva duarte [redacted] peron, wife of argentine president juan d. peron, would visit london next week. Mrs. peron was expected in london july 15, [redacted] on a visit sponsered by the council.

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The council said [redacted] it was informed by the argentine embassy that mrs. peron was suffering from a slight attack of [redacted] grippe at rapallo in northern italy , where [redacted] she was resting from her spanish and italian tours. The announcement added there now was doubt whether she would visit britain at all before returning to argentina.

FOLO LAKE SUCCESS
LONDON, JULY 9-(AP)-A SPOKESMAN FOR THE BRITISH WAR OFFICE SAID TODAY THAT THE BRITISH MILITARY FORCES IN GREECE WILL BE REDUCED 25 PER CENT BY SEPTEMBER 1.
THE SPOKESMAN DECLINED TO STATE THE NUMBER OF TROOPS IN GREECE, ADDING, "WE ONLY TALK IN PERCENTAGES."
RQ843AED

London -- [redacted] Add FOLO LAKE SUCCESS, (A99), x x x in percentages."

No Foreign Office authority was available immediately [redacted] for comment on the planned withdrawal.

Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and other government spokesmen have said

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in the past that British troops would quit the troubled Balkan kingdom when they have completed their task.

Bevin has not defined that task but has said the British troops were in Greece at the expressed wish of the Greek government. The Greek Government has said that the mission of [redacted] was to maintain order.

Presence of the British forces has led to sharp disputes in the United Nations. Russia has charged that they endanger the peace and give support to a rightist regime.

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LONDON, JULY 9-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE SAID TONIGHT BRITAIN'S LABOR GOVERNMENT LEADERS "ARE CONFIDENT WE SHALL COME THROUGH OUT DIFFICULTIES AND WE SHALL DO SO, I BELIEVE, BECAUSE WE ARE WORKING FOR THE WHOLE OF THE PEOPLE."

HE TOLD THE NATIONAL UNION OF TAILORS AND GARMENT WORKERS THAT THE LABOR GOVERNMENT WAS OBSERVING THE "GREATEST PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY" BECAUSE IT HAD CARRIED OUT ITS PROMISES.

V734PED

A COPENHAGEN DISPATCH REPORTED THAT NORWEGIAN AND SWEDISH DELEGATES HEADED BY THE RESPECTIVE FOREIGN MINISTERS, LANGE AND M.OESTEN UNDEN, ARRIVED IN THE DANISH CAPITAL BY PLANE TODAY FOR AN AFTERNOON CONFERENCE WITH FOREIGN MINISTER GUSTAV RASMUSSEN AND OTHER DANES ON THE POSSIBILITY OF A JOINT SCANDINAVIAN ATTITUDE AT THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

GEN.CHARLES DE GAULLE, HAILING THE MARSHALL PROPOSAL AS A HOPE FOR THE WAR-WRECKED CONTINENT, SAID THAT IF PREVAILING CONDITIONS REMAINED UNCHANGED, ALL EUROPE MIGHT COME UNDER RUSSIAN DOMINATION.

"IF THINGS REST LIKE THEY ARE," THE FRENCH WAR HERO SAID IN A SPEECH AT AN ANGLO-AMERICAN LUNCHEON, "EUROPE WILL SOONER OR LATER BE ABSORBED BY A HEGEMONY UNDER WHICH HER GENIUS AND LIGHT WILL DISAPPEAR."

MOSCOW RADIO REPORTED THAT CZCHOSL

MOSCOW RADIO REPORTED THAT CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S MISSION TO THE SOVIET CAPITAL HAD ARRIVED TO CONSULT WITH RUSSIAN OFFICIALS. THE CZECH FOREIGN OFFICE ALREADY HAS NOTIFIED FRENCH OFFICIALS THAT CZECHOSLOVAKIA WILL PARTICIPATE IN THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

IN AMSTERDAM, REPRESENTATIVES OF BELGIUM, LUXEMBOURG AND THE NETHERLANDS, MEETING TO DRAW UP THEIR OWN TRADE PROPOSALS FOR THE PARIS TALKS, EXPRESSED REGRET THAT RUSSIA WOULD NOT ATTEND THE PARIS SESSIONS.

PREMIER PAUL RAMADIER, OF FRANCE, WELCOMED THE CONFERENCE WITH A STATEMENT THAT FRANCE BELIEVES INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION MUST BE BASED ON WILLINGNESS TO COOPERATE ECONOMICALLY.

THE CONFERENCE IS SPONSORED JOINTLY BY THE INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCY FOOD COUNCIL AND THE UNITED NATIONS FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION.

RP350PED

PARIS, JULY 9-(AP)-MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT WILL RECEIVE THE FRENCH MILITARY MEDAL AWARDED POSTHUMOUSLY TO THE LATE AMERICAN PRESIDENT IN CEREMONIES IN WASHINGTON JULY 14, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

V908PED

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PARIS--FIRST ADD CEREALS (A97-WHICH WAS MADE LEAD TO RGNLS) X X X IN THIS CITY."

TANGUY-PRINGENT'S ACCEPTANCE SPEECH ALSO DIRECTLY LINKED THE PROPOSAL BY U.S. SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE CLINTON P.ANDERSON TO CALL THE CONFERENCE WITH THE PROPOSAL BY SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL FOR AID TO EUROPE.

"ANDERSON'S INITIATIVE GAINS FULL MEANING IN THE LIGHT OF THE DECLARATION OF THAT GREAT WARRIOR WHO TODAY CONDUCTS UNITED STATES FOREIGN AFFAIRS," TANGUY-PRINGENT SAID.

ANDERSON TOLD THE CONFERENCE THAT "I CANNOT TOO STRONGLY STATE THAT MY GOVERNMENT HAD AND HAS NO THOUGHT OF TRYING TO PROPOSE MEASURES THAT ANY INDIVIDUAL NATION SHOULD USE IN THE MANAGEMENT OF ITS FOOD SUPPLY-- IMPORTED OR DOMESTIC. WE CLAIM THE RIGHT FOR FINAL DETERMINATION OVER SUCH MATTERS FOR OURSELVES; WE DEFEND THAT SAME RIGHT FOR OTHER SOVEREIGN NATIONS."

HE PROMISED "A SUBSTANTIAL CONTRIBUTION" FROM AMERICA TO MEET THE CEREALS CRISIS BUT SUGGESTED THAT OTHER COUNTRIES ALSO SHOULD ORGANIZE THEIR OWN RESOURCES.

ANDERSON SAID MOOD EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES WOULD MAKE A FREIGHT TRAIN THREE TIMES AS LONG AS THE WIDTH OF THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

THE CONFERENCE WAS GIVEN AN ESTIMATE OF 32,000,000 TONS OF WHEAT AVAILABLE FOR EXPORT IN THE YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1, OF WHICH 14,500,000 TONS WOULD COME FROM THE UNITED STATES, 8,000,000 FROM CANADA, 5,500,000 FROM ARGENTINA, AND 1,650,000 FROM AUSTRALIA.

ARGENTINA IS NOT A MEMBER OF THE CONFERENCE.

DR.DENNIS FITZGERALD (CAPS. F AND G) REPORTED FOR THE INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCY FOOD COUNCIL THAT THE UNITED STATES HAD PROVIDED 50.5 PER CENT OF THE WORLD'S TOTAL GRAIN EXPORT OF THE 1946-47 CROP, FOLLOWED BY CANADA WITH 22.7 PER CENT, ARGENTINA WITH 17.7,5$&

50.5 PER CENT OF THE WORLD'S TOTAL GRAIN EXPORT OF THE 1946-47 CROP, FOLLOWED BY CANADA WITH 22.7 PER CENT, ARGENTINA WITH 17.7, AUSTRALIA 4.8, AND ALL OTHER COUNTRIES 4.3.

FITZGERALD SAID THAT 50,552,000 METRIC TONS OF CEREALS HAD BEEN REQUESTED BY 23 COUNTRIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL, INCLUDING 9,211,000 TONS FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM AND ITS AREAS, 5,317,000 TONS FOR INDIA, 3,917,000 FOR THE WESTERN ZONES OF GERMANY, 3,565,000 FOR FRANCE, 3,261,000 FOR ITALY, 2,532,000 FOR JAPAN, 1,813,000 FOR HOLLAND, AND 1,690,000 FOR BELGIUM.

JK121PED

ROME, JULY 9-(AP)-THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY'S COMMITTEE ON TREATIES VOTED 13 TO 10 TODAY TO RECOMMEND TO THE ASSEMBLY THE IMMEDIATE RATIFICATION OF THE ITALIAN PEACE TREATY SIGNED AT PARIS FEB. 10.
RQ949AED

Rome--First Ad TREATY (A109), x x x Feb. 10.

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Christian Democrats, Republicans and anti-Communist Socialists led by Giuseppe Saragat voted for immediate ratification, while the Communists and their Socialist allies joined deputies of the far right in favoring postponing ratification until Russia has ratified the treaty.

Giovanni Gronchi, a Christian Democrat, put the motion for immediate ratification, urging it as necessary for further international collaboration in which the motion said it was hoped "all nations, chief among them Russia, now maintaining an attitude of reserve," would join.

The motion exhorted the Italian government to take "appropriate action" to try to persuade these nations to collaborate.

The assembly is expected to begin the debate on the treaty Monday, with former Premier Francesco Nitti leading the fight to defer ratification.

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BERLIN, JULY 9-(AP)-THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT IS THE FIRST OCCUPATION POWER TO SUBMIT CERTIFICATES TO THE ALLIED CONTROL AUTHORITY SHOWING THAT THE WAR POTENTIAL OF SIX GERMAN WAR PLANTS IN THE U.S. ZONE HAS BEEN ELIMINATED, LAWRENCE WILKINSON, DIRECTOR OF THE ECONOMICS DIVISION, SAID TODAY.

V919PED

BELGRADE, YUGOSLAVIA, JULY 9-(AP)-THE FOREIGN POLICY EDITOR OF THE GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED TANJUG NEWS AGENCY WROTE TODAY THAT THE ECONOMIC MEETING IN PARIS NEXT SATURDAY "WILL NOT BE ANY KIND OF CONFERENCE AT WHICH THE INVITED EUROPEAN COUNTRIES MIGHT CARRY ON DISCUSSIONS FREELY OR IN A SOVEREIGN MANNER."

"ON THE CONTRARY," HE SAID, "THIS WILL BE A CONFERENCE AT WHICH EUROPEAN COUNTRIES ARE ONLY FORMALLY TO ENTER AN ALREADY EXISTING ORGANIZATION HEADED BY GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE, WHO WILL DIRECT THE WORK IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE WISHES OF AMERICAN BUSINESSMEN."

YUGOSLAV OFFICIALS MEANWHILE MADE NO ANNOUNCEMENT ON THE GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE TOWARD AN INVITATION TO THE CONFERENCE, CALLED TO CONSIDER SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE C. MARSHALL'S OFFER OF UNITED STATES AID IN EUROPEAN RECOVERY. TANJUG IS CONSIDERED A SEMI-OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN.

"AMERICA IS READY TO LEND EUROPEAN COUNTRIES DOLLARS TO BUY AMERICAN GOODS," SAID TANJUG, SO THAT THESE COUNTRIES CAN "SEND THE LENT DOLLARS PLUS INTEREST BACK TO AMERICA."

MK618AED

A196

PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, JULY 9-(AP)-PREMIER KLEMENT GOTTWALD AND FOREIGN MINISTER JAN MASARYK LEFT BY PLANE TODAY FOR MOSCOW, FOR CONSULTATION WITH SOVIET GOVERNMENT LEADERS.

G217PED

SOFIA, JULY 9-(AP)-THE BULGARIAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DECIDED LATE LAST NIGHT THAT THIS COUNTRY WOULD NOT PARTICIPATE IN THE FORTHCOMING PARIS CONFERENCE ON THE MARSHALL PLAN FOR EUROPEAN RECONSTRUCTION.

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A14

BULLETIN JUL 1947

WARSAW, JULY 9-(AP)-POLAND TONIGHT REJECTED AN INVITATION TO ATTEND THE JULY 12 CONFERENCE IN PARIS ON THE MARSHALL PLAN FOR ECONOMIC AID TO EUROPE.

IN REJECTING THE CONFERENCE BID, SENT TO 22 EUROPEAN NATIONS, COMMUNIST-DOMINATED POLAND FOLLOWED THE LEAD OF HER NEIGHBOR, SOVIET RUSSIA, WHO REFUSED TO PARTICIPATE DURING THE RECENT THREE-POWER FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE IN PARIS.

IN RECENT DAYS, HOWEVER, THE POLISH FOREIGN MINISTRY HAD SAID WARSAW WAS "DEEPLY INTERESTED" IN EUROPEAN RECONSTRUCTION AND THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE EXPLANATION OF THE NATION'S ACTION, BUT THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTRY CALLED A LATE EVENING NEWS CONFERENCE, PRESUMABLY TO EMPLAIN THE MATTER.

THE DECISION WAS ANNOUNCED AFTER A FOUR-HOUR CABINET SESSION.

PRIOR TO THE NEWS CONFERENCE, THE FOREIGN MINISTRY SENT WORD TO THE BRITISH AND FRENCH AMBASSADORS THAT THE INVITATION HAD BEEN REFUSED.

ONE OF THE MAIN REASONS APPEARED TO BE A BELIEF THAT UNDER THE MARSHALL PROPOSAL GERMANY WOULD SHARE EQUALLY IN RECONSTRUCTION EFFORTS WITH OTHER WAR TORN COUNTRIES.

THE GOVERNMENT'S ACTION PLACED POLAND IN A PECULIAR POSITION, FOR IT HAS BEEN PLEADING FOR AID, ESPECIALLY FROM THE UNITED STATES AT THE PRESENT TIME THERE IS A MISSION HERE TRYING TO DETERMINE POLAND'S ABILITY TO REPAY A $600,000,000 LOAN SHE HAS ASKED FROM THE WORLD BANK.

B538PED

ATHENS--SECOND ADD GREEK X X X ARRESTED.

AMONG OTHERS REPORTED TAKEN INTO CUSTODY WERE DEMITRIUS PARTSILLIADES, COMMUNIST SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE LEFTWING EAM (NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT), AND MRS.ROSA TIMVRIOTE, CHIEF OF THE EDUCATIONAL DIVISION OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY.

UNOFFICIAL REPORTS SAID 1,400 HAD BEEN ARRESTED IN ATHENS PROPER, 600 IN PIRAEUS--THE PORT OF ATHENS--AND 300 IN THE SUBURBS.

PRIME MINISTER MAXIMOS ISSUED A STATEMENT SAYING THAT POLICE HAD INTERCEPTED A MT FROM GEN.MARKOS VIFIADB

HAD INTERCEPTED A MESSAGE FROM GEN.MARKOS VIFIADES, COMMANDER OF GUERRILLA FORCES IN NORTHERN GREECE, TO COMMUNIST LEADERS IN ATHENS DIRECTING THEM TO "PUT INTO EFFECT IMMEDIATELY PLAN F."

POLICE SAID "PLAN F" CALLED FOR LAUNCHING A CAMPAIGN OF VIOLENCE IN ATHENS, INCLUDING "THE MURDER OF POLITICAL LEADERS", THE SEIZURE OF IMPORTANT MINISTRIES AND GENERAL SABOTAGE.

THE PLANNED UPRISING, POLICE SAID, WAS DESIGNED TO AFFECT WORLD PUBLIC OPINION CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN GREECE DURING HEARINGS ON THE BALKAN SITUATION BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL IN NEW YORK.

MINISTER OF JUSTICE ARIUTIDES ALEXANDRIS AND AIR MINISTER PANAYOTIS CANELLOPOULOS BOTH ISSUED STATEMENTS SAYING THE COMMUNISTS PLANNED AN UPRISING IN THE ATTICA AREA.

ALEXANDRIS ADDED THAT THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HAD DECIDED TO TAKE ACTION AFTER IT HAD BEEN ESTABLISHED THAT THE COMMUNISTS INTENDED TO LAUNCH A CAMPAIGN OF VIOLENCE UNDER "DIRECTIONS FROM OUTSIDE GREECE."

DN701AED

JUL 1947

Istanbul, Turkey, July 9-(AP)-The U.S.-Turkish agreement formalizing the American military aid program will be signed at [redacted] in Ankara on Saturday, it was announced today. American [redacted] informants said the [redacted] text of the accord would be released simultaneously in Washington and Ankara.

Ambassador Edwin C. Wilson and Foreign Minister Hasan Saka will sign the document at a ceremony.

OSLO, JULY 9-(AP)-A NEWSPAPER AFTENPOSTEN REPORTED TODAY THAT THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT HAD DECIDED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE FORTHCOMING PARIS CONFERENCE ON THE MARSHALL AID-EUROPE PLAN.

THE PAPER SAID THAT FOREIGN MINISTER HALVARD LANGE HAD TOLD PARLIAMENT THAT NORWAY [redacted] WAS VITALLY INTERESTED IN THE SPEEDY RECOVERY OF EUROPE'S ECONOMY AND FELT THAT SHE SHOULD PARTICIPATE ALTHOUGH HER OWN POSITION IS SUCH THAT SHE PROBABLY WILL NOT NEED ANY OUTSIDE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE DURING THE NEXT EIGHT MONTHS.

30.24- 10831

MOSCOW, JULY 9-(AP)-TRUD, OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOVIET TRADE UNIONS, CALLED ON THE UNIONS TODAY TO SEE THAT LEGISLATION PROTECTING WORKERS IS ENFORCED.

IN ITS LEAD EDITORIAL TRUD CITED ABUSES OF LABOR LEGISLATION AND SAID THE UNIONS SHOULD STOP "THE ILLEGAL INTRODUCTION BY CERTAIN POLITICALLY NEARSIGHTED OFFICIALS OF OVERTIME."

THE EDITORIAL DEMANDED THAT EXECUTIVES IGNORING SOVIET LABOR LAWS BE REMOVED FROM RESPONSIBLE POSITIONS.

A CASE WAS CITED IN WHICH THE MANAGEMENT OF A SUGAR FACTORY ILLEGALLY LENGTHENED THE WORKING DAY AND DEPRIVED A WORKER OF HOLIDAYS. A PROTEST BY THE WORKER TO THE MANAGEMENT WAS WITHOUT RESULT. THE WORKER THEN APPEALED TO HIS TRADE UNION AND PARTY OFFICIALS AT THE FACTORY. A PARTY OFFICIAL TOLD HIM THAT "IF IT DOESN'T SUIT YOU, YOU CAN QUIT."

TRUD SAID THIS WAS AN INSTANCE OF A "REVOLTING CASE OF ILLEGAL ACTION!"

ANOTHER CASE CITED WAS THAT OF THE DIRECTOR OF A CHEMICAL COMBINE WHO INTRODUCED OVERTIME WITH THE CONNIVANCE OF THE TRADE UNION HEAD IN THE COMBINE.

DURING THE WAR, THE PUBLICATION SAID, OVERTIME WAS NECESSARY. SINCE THE WAR, IT CONTINUED, THE NORMAL WORK DAY HAS BEEN REESTABLISHED THROUGHOUT INDUSTRY, ADDING:

"OVERTIME AS PROVIDED BY LAW CAN TAKE PLACE ONLY IN EXCEPTIONAL CASES AND WITH THE PERMISSION OF TRADE UNIONS. THIS IS AN INVIOLABLE LAW."

THE EDITORIAL WAS DIRECTED NOT ONLY AT EXECUTIVES INTRODUCING OVERTIME AND HOLIDAY WORK BUT ALSO AT LOCAL TRADE UNION OFFICIALS INVOLVED IN SUCH PRACTICES. IT CONCLUDED WITH THE STATEMENT THAT "TRADE UNION ORGANIZATIONS FIRST OF ALL MUST GUARD LABOR LEGISLATION."

ME1144AED

JUL 1947

B73 Q

MOSCOW, JULY 9-(AP)-AN EDITORIAL IN THE ARMY NEWSPAPER RED STAR ASSERTED TODAY THAT MONOPOLIES AND MILITARISTS WERE TAKING OVER THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

"THE FINANCIAL OLIGARCHY OF THE UNITED STATES MORE AND MORE IS SUBJECTING TO ITSELF THE STATE APPARATUS AND USING IT FOR EXPANSIONIST PLANS," THE ARTICLE SAID, "MONOPOLIES ARE WORKING HAND IN HAND WITH THE AMERICAN MILITARY."

ANOTHER WIDELY PRINTED DISPATCH FROM THE OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY TASS SAID PLANS WERE BEING FORMULATED FOR A THIRD POLITICAL PARTY IN THE U.S. ELECTIONS NEXT YEAR.

ME1148AED

FIRST LEAD IRAN (A98)

TEHRAN, IRAN, JULY 9-(AP)-MARTIAL LAW WAS IMPOSED THROUGHOUT IRAN TODAY AND TROOPS SWIFTLY SUPPRESSED THREE NEWSPAPERS WHICH RECENTLY ATTACKED PREMIER AHMED QAVAM'S GOVERNMENT.

THE CABINET MET IN CLOSED SESSION FOR FOUR HOURS BEFORE NOON AND WAS REPORTED DEBATING THE EDICT, REESTABLISHING RULE BY TROOPS.

THREE EDITORS OF THE SUPPRESSED NEWSPAPERS WERE REPORTED UNOFFICIALLY TO HAVE BEEN EITHER ARRESTED OR SOUGHT. THE MAJORITY OF TEHRAN NEWSPAPERS HAVE BEEN CRITICAL OF THE QAVAM REGIME SINCE WARTIME MARTIAL LAW WAS LIFTED LAST MONTH.

SHORTLY AFTER X X X ETC., SECOND GRAPH.

WM1147AED

Jerusalem, July 9--(AP)--[redacted] olive Havard, of 213 S. Cedar St., Mobile, Ala., [redacted] secretary with the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine, [redacted] may suggest the introduction of olive trees in Alabama. [redacted]

She [redacted] she liked the evergreen olives very much during her trips around Palestine, [redacted]

As private secretary to Dr. Alfonso Garcia Robles, of Mexico, principal secretary for the committee, [redacted] has lots of work to do, but she says she likes it.

"I saw almost everything," [redacted] she said, "Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, the southern part of the country and Galilee in the north, and I think the country is most beautiful, while all these contrasts between the old and new are most interesting. And I like also the people here, who are very friendly."

JUL 1947

Jerusalem aid re solidarity

"WE DOUBT THAT THE COMMITTEE OR THE UNITED NATIONS CAN DECIDE ANYTHING WITHOUT OUR COOPERATION. WE ARE PREPARED TO GO BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS BECAUSE THE REASONS FOR BOYCOTTING THE U.N. COMMITTEE ON PALESTINE DO NOT HOLD WITH THE UNITED NATIONS. AT THE UNITED NATIONS, THE PROBLEM WILL BE DISCUSSED UNDER PROVISIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER."

THE U.N. COMMITTEE DREW FROM RABBI G.L. FISHMAN OF THE NEWISH AGENCY THIS DEFINITION OF WHAT THE JEWS CALL THEIR "PROMISED LAND:"

"IT REACHED FROM EL ARISH (NEAR THE PALESTINE-EGYPTIAN BORDER) TO THE EUPHRATES RIVER."

"I TAKE IT SYRIA, LEBANON, TRANS-JORDAN AND THE PALESTINE OF TODAY ARE INCLUDED," RAHMAN, QUESTIONING THE AGED RABBI SAID.

FISHMAN SAID THE PROMISE WAS MADE ABOUT 4,000 YEARS AGO AND "CONFIRMED BY MOSES." TO SPECIFIC QUESTIONS, HE SAID THE "PROMISED LAND" DID NOT INCLUDE EGYPT AND IRAQ.

RP411PED JUL 1947

MANILA,JULY 9 (AP)-PLACE CARDS ELABORATELY HAND-PAINTED IN JAPANESE, SEATING ARRANGEMENTS FOR HIGH JAPANESE OFFICIALS AND PHILIPPINE PUPPET GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES AND OTHER MOMENTOES OF WARTIME SOCIAL LIFE IN MALACANAN PALACE UNDER THE JAPANESE INVASION WERE ENTERED AS EVIDENCE TODAY IN THE TREASON TRIAL OF JORGE B.VARGAS.

THE RECORDS ARE THE SAME WHICH VARGAS' ATTORNEYS RECENTLY SUED THE U.S. ARMY TO RECOVER.

GG818ACS JUL 1947

TOKYO, THURSDAY, JULY 10-(AP)-ARMY HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY NAMES OF THREE AMERICAN SOLDIERS WHO DIED WITHIN THE PAST FEW DAYS.

PFC.GEORGE I.KASTINIS, MIDVALE,UTAH, WAS FATALLY INJURED JULY 6 IN A FALL FROM THE FOURTH FLOOR OF THE FINANCE BUILDING, A DOWNTOWN BILLET AN ARMY BOARD IS INVESTIGATING.

MASTER SGT. LAWRENCE D.BIRMINGHAM, MEMPHIS, TENN., DIED JULY 3; HE FELL 90 FEET TO ROCKY GROUND WHEN HE SLIPPED FROM A LADDER ON THE SIDE OF THE GROUNDED ARMY TRANSPORT ADMIRAL SIMS. A COMBAT VETERAN WITH THE BRONZE STAR, HE WAS GIVEN A MILITARY FUNERAL. HE WAS A NATIVE OF OKOLONA,MISS.; HIS MOTHER, MRS.MARIAN BIMINGHAM, NOW LIVES IN MEMPHIS.

LT. JOHN C. BRADFORD,JR., LONOKE,ARK., DIED JULY 5 WHILE SWIMMING AT THE 11TH AIRBORNE DIVISION'S BEACH ON NORTHERN HONSHU ISLAND. HIS WIFE WAS STAYING AT A NEARBY HOTEL. THE ARMY SAID IT HAS NOT BEEN DETERMINED WHETHER HE DROWNED OR DIED OF HEART FAILURE.

FJ1026PCS

BY DOUGLAS LOVELACE

HONOLULU,JULY 8-(AP)-THREE BLOOD PLASMA TRANSFUSIONS--ONE ADMINISTERED BY AN EXPECTANT MOTHER WHO LISTENED TO A DOCTOR'S INSTRUCTIONS VIA AMATEUR RADIO--ENABLED A 19-YEAR-OLD ARMY RADIOMAN TO SURVIVE A NIGHT PLANE CRASH AT PALMYRA ISLAND WHICH COST HIS RIGHT ARM AND LEG.

THE BLOND RADIOMAN, WHOM SEVENTH AIR FORCE OFFICERS DECLINED TO IDENTIFY, WAS BROUGHT BY RESCUE PLANE TO HICKAM FIELD LATE TODAY, WITH FIVE SHAKEN BUT UNHURT FELLOW CREWMEN.

THEIR C-46 CARGO PLANE HAD CRASHED ON A REEF AT PALMYRA, 1,000 MILES SOUTH OF HAWAII.

THE PLANE BROKE INTO SEVERAL PIECES AND CREWMEN SCRAMBLED OUT, RESCUE CREWMEN REPORTED.

THE RADIOMAN, THEY SAID, TOLD THEM HE THOUGHT AT FIRST THE TRANSMITTER HAD EXPLODED; HE REACHED FOR A FIRE EXTINGUISHER BUT DISCOVERED "I DON'T HAVE ANY HAND."

CRAWLING FROM THE SHATTERED, BURNING PLANE INTO KNEE DEEP WATER, HE STUMBLED TWICE AND THOUGHT HE WAS STEPPING INTO A HOLE; "THEN I FOUND MY LEG WAS GONE."

HE SCREAMED FOR HELP, AND OTHER CREWMEN CARRIED HIM 100 YARDS THROUGH THE SURF TO SHORE.

LT.CLARENCE VICROY OF HONOLULU, COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER ON THE RESCUE PLANE, SAID THE RADIOMAN REMAINED CONSCIOUS THROUGHOUT THE NEARLY SIX-HOUR FLIGHT BACK TO HAWAII, AND CHATTED WITH THE CREW.

THE OTHER FIVE WHO HARDLY SUFFERED A SCRATCH WERE LT. THOMAS A. SELLERS, RED LEVEL, ALA., THE PILOT; LT. LLOYD A.WOODWARD, BETHANY, OKLA., CO-PILOT; LT. ALFRED W. PLATZ, MILFORD, CONN., NAVIGATOR; T/SGT. ERNEST W. BIRCH, HONOLULU, ASSISTANT ENGINEER; AND STAFF/SGT. FRED H. SIMMONS, CABOT, ARK., ENGINEER.

WOODWARD AND SELLERS CARRIED THE SEVERELY INJURED RADIOMAN THROUGH THE POUNDING WAVES TO SAFETY. THEN THEY ROUSED THE CIVIL AERONAUTICS AUTHORITY CREW ON PALMYRA, AND FIRST AID WAS GIVEN.

TOURNIQUETS AND BANDAGES STAUNCHED THE FLOW OF BLOOD WHILE RADIO APPEALS FOR HELP WERE TRANSMITTED. AN AUDUBON, N.J., AMATEUR HEARD THE CALLS AND RADIOED INSTRUCTIONS FROM A DOCTOR IN THAT CITY, SOME 6,000 MILES DISTANT.

THE RESCUE PLANE MEANWHILE TOOK OFF FROM HICKAM FIELD, AND LT. E.R. SHANAHAN, WASHINGTON, D.C., THE ARMY DOCTOR ABOARD, RADIOED HIS INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE PLANE.

SHANAHAN ARRIVED FIVE HOURS LATER AND ADMINISTERED TWO MORE PLASMA TRANSFUSIONS AND MORPHINE.

(more)

NY FOR SOUTH, NE

MANILA, THURSDAY, JULY 10-(AP)-THE U.S. ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY TWO AMERICAN SOLDIERS WERE FIRED ON BY UNKNOWN FILIPINO GUNMEN ON A MAIN HIGHWAY CIRCLING MANILA ABOUT 10:30 A.M. JULY 3.

T/5 WILLIAM D.AUSTERMAN, 128 ELEVENTH AVE., NORTH, JACKSONVILLE BEACH, FLA., WHO WAS DRIVING A JEEP ALONG THE ROAD, WAS WOUNDED IN BOTH ARMS. T/4 GLENN K.ARMSTRONG, CLEMSON, S. C., RIDING WITH HIM, WAS UNHURT.

AUSTERMAN IS RECEIVING TREATMENT IN THE ARMY'S TENTH GENERAL HOSPITAL, AND AN INVESTIGATION OF THE SHOOTING IS UNDER WAY.

IN A SIMILAR INCIDENT LAST MONTH, THE INFANT DAUGHTER OF CAPT. AND MRS.IRVIN PLOUGH, AMHERST,MASS., WAS KILLED.

FJ937PCS

30.24-10833

THE FIRST RADIO INSTRUCTIONS CAME FROM DR.RALPH W.DAVIS, CHIEF SURGEON IN THE AUDUBON, N.J., HOSPITAL. HIS AID WAS ENLISTED BY A RADIO AMATEUR THERE, JOSEPH BONSTED, A SHIPYARD WORKER ON VACATION, IN RESPONSE TO A CALL FROM STEVE SHERWOOD BARNES OF PHOENIXVILLE, PA. STATIONED ON PALMYRA ISLAND. THE TWO RADIO AMATEURS PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN IN CONTACT WITH EACH OTHER.

JP508AED JUL 1947

(WEST OUT) (450)

BY DON WHITEHEAD

HONOLULU,JULY 9-(AP)-TALKING ACROSS 1,000 MILES OF OCEAN BY RADIOTELEPRINTER, MRS. ADELINE MARGARET STEED TOLD TODAY HOW SHE HELPED SAVE THE LIFE OF A YOUNG AMERICAN RADIOMAN WHOSE ARMY PLANE CRASHED AT NIGHT ON TINY PALMYRA ATOLL.

THE 22-YEAR-OLD EXPECTANT MOTHER "COULDN'T GO TO THE SCENE OF THE CRASH BECAUSE OF MY PREGNANCY," SO UNINJURED CREWMEN OF THE CRASHED C-46 BROUGHT THEIR RADIOMAN--WHO LOST HIS RIGHT ARM AND RIGHT LEG--TO HER SMALL DISPENSARY. THERE SHE ADMINISTERED BLOOD PLASMA AND EXPERT MEDICAL CARE, FOLLOWING THE RADIOED ADVICE OF DOCTORS 6,000 MILES AWAY.

THE WIFE OF ROBERT STEED, RICHMOND HEIGHTS,MO., A CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION EMPLOYE ON PALMYRA, WAS TRAINED AS A NURSE IN HAWAII.

SIRENS ALERTED THE LITTLE COMMUNITYUHORTLY AFTER MIDNIGHT WEDNESDAY MORNING (TUESDAY, U. S. DATE),

SIRENS ALERTED THE LITTLE COMMUNITY SHORTLY AFTER MIDNIGHT WEDNESDAY MORNING (TUESDAY, U. S. DATE), SHE SAID. CAA EMPLOYEES ADMINISTERED FIRST AID TO THE 19-YEAR-OLD RADIOMAN, THEN BROUGHT HIM TO HER. (HIS NAME HAS NOT BEEN ANNOUNCED).

"I BEGAN GIVING HIM A PINT OF PLASMA UPON INSTRUCTIONS RELAYED BY RADIO FROM LT. E. R. SHANAHAN (WASHINGTON,D.C.) ARMY DOCTOR WHO WAS FLYING FROM HICKAM FIELD, OAHU, TO PALMYRA IN ANSWER TO OUR EMERGENCY CALL."

(THE PLASMA, SHE RECALLED, WAS DONATED THROUGH THE RED CROSS BY A MRS. HOEG OF ALBERT LEA, MINN., "IN HONOR OF HER SON IN THE ARMED FORCES.")

MRS.STEED, WHO IS EXPECTING HER FIRST CHILD IN SEPTEMBER, SAID DOCTORS IN AUDUBON, N.J., AND CUMBERLAND,MD., ALSO RELAYED ADVICE THROUGH AMATEUR RADIO STATIONS.

A137KX

"THE BOY'S MENTAL ATTITUDE WAS WONDERFUL," SHE RELATED. "HE WAS OPTIMISTIC ALL THE WAY THROUGH. HE DID NOT LOSE CONSCIOUSNESS AT ANY TIME, AND HE WAS FULLY AWARE HE HAD LOST HIS ARM AND LEG. HIS MAIN CONCERN WAS FOR THE SAFETY OF HIS FELLOW CREW MEMBERS."

INSTRUCTIONS CAME FROM THE STATION OF M. J. BONSTED (W2EQ) AT AUDUBON, AND FROM THE STATION (W3JCR) OF L. R. JENKINS, OF CUMBERLAND,

"THEY CONTACTED THEIR LOCAL HOSPITALS AND RELAYED ADVICE TO THE PALMYRA STATION, MANNED BY S. S. BARNES OF PHOENIXVILLE, PA.," MRS. STEED SAID. "TWO OTHER RADIO STATIONS ON THE MAINLAND WERE STANDING BY TO GIVE ANY POSSIBLE AID. THEY WERE W1KQN, OPERATED BY F. GLENNON OF CANTON,MASS., AND W9YJH, OPERATED BY J. M. PEMBERTON, CAIRO, ILL."

MRS. STEED MINIMIZED HER OWN ROLE, BUT GAVE HIGH PRAISE TO HER FRIENDS ON THE ISLAND FOR THEIR HELP, AND SINGLED OUT LT. THOMAS A. SELLERS, RED LEVEL, ALA., PILOT OF THE CRASHED PLANE, AS A REAL HERO.

"SELLERS SHOULD RECEIVE A GREAT AMOUNT OF CREDIT FOR SAVING THE PATIENT'S LIFE, AS THE AIRCRAFT IMMEDIATELY BURST INTO FLAMES AFTER IT CRASHED," SHE SAID.

OTHERS AT PALMYRA FOR WHOSE HELP SHE GAVE THANKS:

ROBERT HALL, CAA STATION MANAGER, OF DOWAGIAC, MICH.; F. C. COWELL, HONOLULU; HUGO STAMM, ZURICH, SWITZERLAND; WESLEY G. HOLLAND, BOSTON,MASS.; MRS.CHRYS RIEHL, FORMERLY A NURSE IN TORONTO, CANADA; M. J. SWANK, LOS ANGELES,CALIF.; MRS.KATHERINE G. HALL, HONOLULU; MRS. THEODORA OTT, BROOKLYN, N. Y.; MRS. RUTH LEFEVRE, MADISON, WIS:.; AND JOSEPH CARVALHO, JR., OF KAILUA, OAHU.

FJ1038PCS NM

TUCUMAN, ARGENTINA, JULY 9-(AP)-JUAN A. BRAMUGLIA, ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTER, SAYS PRESIDENT JUAN D.PERON'S WORLD-BROADCAST RADIO SPEECH LAST SUNDAY DISCLOSED ARGENTINA'S "VEHEMENT DESIRE FOR PEACE AND CONCORD."

IN ADDITION TO INTERAMERICAN CONFERENCES CURRENTLY PROJECTED ON RECIPROCAL AID AND A HEMISPHERIC DEFENSE BOARD, BRAMUGLIA ALSO TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE LAST NIGHT, ARGENTINA AND OTHER COUNTRIES SHOULD CALL ANOTHER ON ECONOMIC MATTERS.

(IN HIS SPEECH SUNDAY, PERON SAID THE WORLD NEEDED "A CONVICTION THAT WAR IS NOT A SOLUTION BECAUSE MISERY AND DESPAIR WILL AFFLICT ALL EQUALLY.")

JP506AED

OTTAWA, JULY 9-(AP)-DEFENSE MINISTER BROOKE CLAXTON PROPOSED A $240,000,000 DEFENSE BUDGET TODAY, SAYING ONE OF CANADA'S AIMS WAS "COOPERATION WITH COUNTRIES OF THE COMMONWEALTH, THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER LIKE-MINDED COUNTRIES IN WORKING OUT COMMON STANDARDS, PLANNING AND TRAINING."

HE TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS THE SUM WOULD COVER ESTIMATES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING NEXT MARCH 31.

ALTHOUGH CANADA HAS BEEN WARY OF GIVING OFFENSE TO RUSSIA AND HAS BEEN EXTREMELY CAUTIOUS IN COOPERATING WITH THE UNITED STATES, CLAXTON'S STATEMENT WAS TAKEN TO MEAN TACIT AGREEMENT WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S VIEWS THAT ARMS THROUGHOUT THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE SHOULD IN EFFECT BE STANDARDIZED FOR THE COMMON GOOD.

G244PED

Ottawa, July 9-(AP)-Defense Minister Brooke Claxton proposed a $240,000,000 defense budget today, saying one of Canada's aims was "cooperation with countries of the commonwealth, the United States and other like-minded countries in working out common standards, planning and training."

He told the house of commons the sum would cover estimates for the fiscal year ending next March 31.

Although Canad has been wary of giving offense to Russia and has been extremely cautious in cooperating with the United States, Claxton's statement was taken to mean tacit agreement with President Truman's views that arms throughout the western hemisphere should in effect be standardized for the common good.

Introduction of the [redacted] defense budget followed by one day a meeting of Canadian external affairs experts with about 100 members of parliament.

Undersecretary L. B. Pearson was reported to have told the secret session that it would take Russian to to 20 years to develop its war potential to equal that of the United States. The possibility of fighting touching the North American continent by invasion or projectiles in event of another war also was understood to have been mentioned.

JUL 1947

B61WX (260)
BY JOHN CHADWICK
AP SPECIAL WASHINGTON SERVICE
WASHINGTON, JULY 9--(AP)-REP.DONDERO (R-MICH) TOLD THE HOUSE TODAY
THAT SECRETARY OF WAR PATTERSON IS FAILING TO DETECT AND COUNTERACT
"THE WILES OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST CONSPIRACY."
ABILITY TO DO THIS IS A MEASURE OF "THE FITNESS OF A CABINET
OFFICER IN THIS TROUBLED DAY AND AGE," SAID DONDERO IN ASSERTING THAT
PATTERSON "FALLS SHORT" IN THIS RESPECT.
"I WOULD NOT BE A LOYAL AMERICAN IF I DID NOT CALL ATTENTION TO
THESE SHORTCOMINGS WHICH, IN MY OPINION, ENDANGER OUR NATIONAL SECUR-
ITY," DONDERO SAID.
HE CITED QUOTATIONS FROM THE COMMUNIST DAILY WORKER AND OTHER
PUBLICATIONS ATTRIBUTING TO PERSONNEL OF THE WAR CRIMES COMMISSION IN
GERMANY STATEMENTS THAT CERTAIN AMERICAN BUSINESS FIRMS WEAKENED THE
NATION'S INDUSTRIAL STRENGTH THROUGH AGREEMENTS WITH THE I.G.FARBEN CO
"WHILE THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT AMERICAN BUSINESS FIRMS AND BANKS
MAINTAINED BUSINESS RELATIONS WITH SIMILAR ORGANIZATIONS IN GERMANY
PRIOR TO THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR," DONDERO SAID, "X X X THERE IS HERE
CLEARLY AN EFFORT TO INDICT THE ENTIRE AMERICAN BUSINESS SYSTEM."
HE ADDED THAT "PERHAPS MR.PATTERSON IS NOT AWARE OF THE CHARGES
WHICH ARE BEING MADE BY PERSONNEL UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE WAR
DEPARTMENT, BUT HE MUST ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY FOR THEIR ACTIONS."
DONDERO SAID "THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR CRIMES TRIALS IS NOT AN
ISOLATED INSTANCE OF A POLICY WHICH HAS PLAYED INTO SOVIET HANDS,"
ADDING THAT ANOTHER IS THE "FAVORITISM TOWARD COMMUNIST-CONTROLLED
UNIONS" IN GERMANY.
HE ALSO CRITICIZED PERSONNEL IN THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION ZONE IN
GERMANY FOR "COMMUNIST AFFILIATIONS" AND AGAIN RAPPED PATTERSON FOR
ALLOWING REPRESENTATIVES OF THE WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS,
WHICH HE CALLED COMMUNIST-DOMINATED, TO VISIT JAPAN AND KOREA.
RZ931PED

30.24- 10835

CHICAGO, JULY 9-(AP)-SIR FREDERICK BAIN OF LONDON, PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERATION OF BRITISH INDUSTRIES, SAID TODAY HE HOPED THE WESTERN POWERS WOULD "GET TOGETHER AND PRODUCE A PLAN (FOR EUROPE) WITHOUT WAITING FOR RUSSIA."

BAIN, VICE PRESIDENT OF IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES AND OF THE BRITISH EMPLOYERS' FEDERATION, TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE HE WAS "HEARTILY IN FAVOR OF THE MARSHALL PLAN FOR EUROPE," AND ADDED HE HOPED THE WESTERN POWERS COULD AGREE ON A EUROPEAN PLAN "WITHOUT WAITING FOR RUSSIA."

"IT IS ESSENTIAL FOR THE WORLD THAT WE GET EUROPE ON ITS FEET INDUSTRIALLY AND AGRICULTURALLY," HE STATED.

JUL 1947

BAIN IS TOURING THE UNITED STATES, INTERVIEWING GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND INDUSTRIAL LEADERS. AFTER COMPLETING HIS VISIT, HE PLANS TO MAKE A SIMILAR TRIP THROUGH AUSTRALIA BEFORE RETURNING TO ENGLAND.

HE SAID BRITONS FEEL "NO LACK OF CONFIDENCE AS TO THE FUTURE OF BRITISH INDUSTRY."

"WE ARE QUITE CERTAIN THAT THOUGH WE MAY GO THROUGH A MUCH WORSE CONDITION IN THE NEXT 18 MONTHS, BY THAT TIME WE WILL HAVE MADE GREAT PROGRESS IN RECONSTRUCTION," HE SAID.

GREAT BRITAIN IS SHIPPING PRACTICALLY EVERYTHING IT PRODUCES OVERSEAS, BAIN ADDED, SAYING "THE BEST OF EVERYTHING IS GOING INTO EXPO

"EXPORTS MUST BE INCREASED 75 PER CENT OVER THE 1938 FIGURE IN ORDER TO BRING SUFFICIENT FOOD FROM AMERICA AND CANADA TO FEED THE ENGLISH PEOPLE," HE DECLARED.

"LOSS OF GOLD AND INVESTMENTS DURING THE WAR, PLUS THE NEW DEBTS IT INCURRED, HAVE WORSENED GREAT BRITAIN'S PREWAR CONDITION BY $24,000,000,000 IN RELATION TO THE REST OF THE WORLD."

SM751PCD

SAN FRANCISCO,JULY 9-(AP)-THE REV.ANDREW WRIGHT, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, SAID TONIGHT THAT "THE MARCHING ORDERS IN THIS TROUBLED WORLD OF TODAY ARE THE SAME AS CHRIST GAVE ALMOST 2,000 YEARS AGO IN THE SERMON ON THE MOUNT."

ADDRESSING THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR'S 39TH CONVENTION, THE REV. WRIGHT SAID:

"THE GROWTH OF WORLD DISORDERS IS THE OUTCOME OF THE DECLINE OF VIRILE CHRISTIANITY."

"SINCE CE IS INTERNATIONAL, WORLD VISION AND RESPONSIBILITY IS THE CHALLENGE TO YOU."

THE REV.CLIFFORD EARLE, PASTOR OF THE OAK PARK,ILL., SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SAID THAT CE HAS GROWN FROM A MEMBERSHIP OF 50 IN 1881 TO 4,000,000 AT THE PRESENT DATE.

THE CONVENTION RECEIVED GREETINGS FROM PRESIDENT TRUMAN, WHO CALLED CE "ONE OF THE MOST SIGNIFICANT AND DYNAMIC FORCES FOR WORLD PEACE."

FJ940PCS

DISCS (500)

FORT WORTH,TEX., JULY 9.-(AP)-AN EXAMINATION BY THE ARMY REVEALED LAST NIGHT THAT A MYSTERIOUS OBJECT FOUND ON A LONELY NEW MEXICO RANCH WAS A HARMLESS HIGH-ALTITUDE WEATHER BALLOON--NOT A GROUNDED FLYING DISC.

EXCITEMENT WAS HIGH IN DISC-CONSCIOUS TEXAS UNTIL BRIG. GEN. ROGER M. RAMEY, COMMANDER OF THE EIGHTH AIR FORCES WITH HEADQUARTERS HERE, CLEARED UP THE MYSTERY.

THE BUNDLE OF TINFOIL, BROKEN WOOD BEAMS AND RUBBER REMNANTS OF A BALLOON WERE SENT HERE YESTERDAY BY ARMY AIR TRANSPORT IN THE WAKE OF REPORTS THAT IT WAS A FLYING DISC.

BUT THE GENERAL SAID THE OBJECTS WERE THE CRUSHED REMAINS OF A RAY WIND TARGET USED TO DETERMINE THE DIRECTION AND VELOCITY OF WINDS AT HIGH ALTITUDES.

WARRANT OFFICER IRVING NEWTON, FORECASTER AT THE ARMY AIR FORCES WEATHER STATION HERE, SAID "WE USE THEM BECAUSE THEY GO MUCH HIGHER THAN THE EYE CAN SEE."

THE WEATHER BALLOON WAS FOUND SEVERAL DAYS AGO IN A DESOLATE SECTION OF NEW MEXICO BY A RANCHER, W.W.BRAZILL. HE SAID HE DIDN'NT THINK MUCH ABOUT IT UNTIL HE WENT INTO CORONA, N M., LAST SATURDAY AND HEARD THE FLYING DISC REPORTS.

HE RETURNED TO HIS RANCH, 85 MILES NORTHWEST OF ROSWELL, AND RECOVERED THE WRECKAGE OF THE BALLOON, WHICH HE HAD PLACED UNDER SOME BRUSH.

BRIZILL HURRIED BACK TO ROSWELL, WHERE HE REPORTED HIS FIND TO THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

THE SHERIFF CALLED THE ROSWELL AIR FIELD AND MAJ. JESSE A. MARCEL, 509TH BOMB GROUP INTELLIGENCE OFFICER, WAS ASSIGNED TO THE CASE.

COL. WILLIAM H. BLANCHARD, COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE BOMB GROUP, REPORTED THE FIND TO GENERAL RAMEY AND THE OBJECT WAS FLOWN IMMEDIATELY TO THE ARMY AIR FIELD HERE.

RAMEY WENT ON THE AIR HERE LAST NIGHT TO ANNOUNCE THE NEW MEXICO DISCOVERY WAS NOT A FLYING DISC.

JUL 1947

A26DN

NEWTON SAID THAT WHEN RIGGED UP,THE INSTRUMENT "LOOKS LIKE A SIX-POINTED STAR, IS SILVERY IN APPEARANCE AND RISES IN THE AIR LIKE A KITE."

IN TOSWELL, THE DISCOVERY SET OFF A FLURRY OF EXCITEMENT.

SHERIFF GEORGE WILCOX'S TELEPHONE LINES WERE CLOGGED.

THREE CALLS CAME FROM ENGLAND,ONE OF THEM FROM THE LONDON DAILY MAIL, HE SAID.

A PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER HERE SAID THE BALLOON WAS IN HIS OFFICE "AND IT'LL PROBABLY STAY RIGHT THERE."

NEWTON, WHO MADE THE EXAMINATION, SAID SOME 80 WEATHER STATIONS IN THE U.S.WERE USING THAT TYPE OF BALLOON AND THAT IT COULD HAVE COME FROM ANY OF THEM.

HE SAID HE HAD SENT UP IDENTICAL BALLOONS DURING THE INVASION OF OKINAWA TO DETERMINE BALLISTICS INFORMATION FOR HEAVY GUNS.

RAMEY TELEPHONED AAF HEADQUARTERS IN WASHINGTON TO DESCRIBE THE OBJECT FOUND IN NEW MEXICO AND BROUGHT HERE.

HZ236ACS

A150AQ

WITH FORT WORTH DISC (450)

BY JASON KELLAHIN

ROSWELL, N.M., JULY 9-(AP)-W.W.BRAZEL (CQ), THE RANCHER CREDITED FOR A TIME WITH FINDING THE NATION'S FIRST FLYING DISC, IS SORRY HE SAID ANYTHING ABOUT IT.

THE 48-YEAR-OLD NEW MEXICAN SAID HE WAS AMAZED AT THE FUSS MADE OVER HIS DISCOVERY.

JUL 1947

"IF I FIND ANYTHING ELSE SHORT OF A BOMB IT'S GOING TO BE HARD TO GET ME TO TALK," HE TOLD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS HERE EARLY THIS MORNING.

BRAZEL'S DISCOVERY WAS REPORTED LATE YESTERDAY BY LT. WALTER HAUT (CQ

BRAZEL'S DISCOVERY WAS REPORTED LATE YESTERDAY BY LT. WALTER HAUT (CQ ROSWELL ARMY AIR FIELD PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER, AS BEING ONE OF THE FLYING SAUCERS THAT HAVE PUZZLED AND WORRIED RESIDENTS OF 43 STATES THE PAST SEVERAL WEEKS.

LATER, HOWEVER, BRIG. GEN. ROGER RAMEY, COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE OF WHICH THE ROSWELL FIELD IS A COMPONENT, SAID BRAZEL'S FIND WAS MERELY A WEATHER RADAR TARGET.

BUT BRAZEL WASN'T MAKING ANY CLAIMS. HE SAID HE DIDN'T KNOW WHAT IT WAS.

HE DESCRIBED HIS FIND AS CONSISTING OF LARGE NUMBERS OF PIECES OF PAPER COVERED WITH A FOIL-LIKE SUBSTANCE, AND PIECED TOGETHER WITH SMALL STICKS MUCH LIKE A KITE. SCATTERED WITH THE MATERIALS OVER AN EAREA ABOUT 200 YARDS ACROSS WERE BITS OF GRAY RUBBER. ALL THE PIECES WERE SMALL.

"AT FIRST I THOUGHT IT WAS A KITE, BUT WE COULDN'T PUT IT TOGETHER LIKE ANY KITE I EVER SAW," HE SAID. "IT WASN'T A KITE."

BRAZEL RELATED THIS STORY:

WHILE RIDING THE RANGE ON HIS RANCH 30 MILES SOUTHEAST OF CORONA, N.M., ON JUNE 14 HE SIGHTED SOME SHINY OBJECTS. HE PICKED UP A PIECE OF THE STUFF AND TOOK IT TO THE RANCH HOUSE SEVEN MILES AWAY.

ON JULY 4, HE RETURNED TO THE SITE WITH HIS WIFE AND TWO OF THEIR CHILDREN, VERNON, 8, AND BESSIE, 14. THEY GATHERED ALL THE PIECES THEY COULD FIND. THE LARGEST WAS ABOUT THREE FEET ACROSS.

BRAZEL HADN'T HEARD OF THE FLYING DISCS AT THE TIME. SEVERAL DAYS LATER HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW, HOLLIS WILSON, TOLD HIM OF THE DISC REPORTS AND SUGGESTED IT MIGHT BE ONE.

"WHEN I WENT TO ROSWELL I TOLD SHERIFF GEORGE WILCOX ABOUT IT," HE CONTINUED. "I WAS A LITTLE BIT ASHAMED TO MENTION IT, BECAUSE I DIDN'T KNOW WHAT IT WAS.

"ASKED THE SHERIFF TO KEEP IT KINDA QUIET," HE ADDED WITH A CHUCKLE. "I THOUGHT FOLKS WOULD KID ME ABOUT IT."

SHERIFF WILCOX REFERRED THE DISCOVERY TO INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS AT THE ROSWELL FIELD. MAJ. JESSE A. MARCEL AND A MAN IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES WHOM BRAZEL WAS UNABLE TO IDENTIFY WENT TO THE RANCH AND BROUGHT THE PIECES OF MATERIAL TO THE AIR FIELD.

"I DIDN'T HEAR ANY MORE ABOUT IT UNTIL THINGS STARTED POPPING," SAID BRAZEL. "LORD, HOW THAT STORY HAS TRAVELLED."

N904AMS NM

FOLLOW PARIS ECONOMIC

LAKE SUCCESS, JULY 9-(AP)-ADRIAN PELT, ACTING SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS, SAID TODAY THAT THE U.N. HAD NOT BEEN INVITED TO SEND REPRESENTATIVES TO THE PARIS ECONOMIC CONFERENCE EITHER AS PARTICIPANTS OR OBSERVERS.

"I DON'T SEE ANY PARTICULAR REASON WHY WE SHOULD BE INVITED," HE SAID. "THE UNITED KINGDOM GOVERNMENT, ACTING FOR ITSELF AND FRANCE, HAS BEEN KEEPING US FULLY INFORMED OF DEVELOPMENTS."

PELT SAID THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT, ARRANGING THE CONFERENCE ON THE MARSHALL AID PROPOSALS, HAD REQUESTED THE LOAN OF TWO U.N. INTERPRETERS UNTIL SEPT. 1. THIS WAS ONE OF THE FIRST INDICATIONS HERE OF THE POSSIBLE LENGTH OF THE SESSION.

IN REPLY TO A QUESTION, PELT SAID THE CONFERENCE WOULD BE CHARGED FULL RATES FOR THE SERVICES OF THE TWO INTERPRETERS, WHO WILL BE SENT FROM HERE OR GENEVA IN TIME FOR SATURDAY'S OPENING MEETING.

COMMENTING ON THE INDICATED ATTITUDE OF EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, PELT REPEATED A STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL TRYGVE LIE THAT THE U.N. STILL HOPED THAT THE "LAST WORD HAD NOT YET BEEN SPOKEN."

HE SAID THE U.N. WAS ALWAYS AVAILABLE TO HELP THE CONFERENCE BUT NOTED THAT IT WAS PREMATURE TO GIVE DETAILS OF ANY AFFIRMATIVE MOVES BY THE U.N. AT THIS TIME.

PELT, A HOLLANDER, IS ASSISTANT SECRETARY-GENERAL IN CHARGE OF CONFERENCES AND GENERAL SERVICES. HE PRESIDED AT THE WEEKLY NEWS CONFERENCE IN THE ABSENCE OF LIE, NOW VACATIONING IN NORWAY.

JK1218PED

JUL 1947

FOLLOW WASHINGTON ATOMIC

LAKE SUCCESS, JULY 9-(AP)-THE REPORTED THEFT OF SECRET U.S. ATOMIC FILES CAUSED A STIR TODAY AT THE CONCLUSION OF A CLOSED MEETING OF THE UNITED NATIONS ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION'S CONTROL COMMITTEE.

DELEGATES AND THEIR STAFFS OF SCIENTISTS, INCLUDING AMERICAN PERSONNEL WHO HAD BEEN CONNECTED WITH U.S. ATOMIC DEVELOPMENTS AT THE CLOSELY GUARDED TESTING AND PRODUCTION PLANTS, GATHERED IN THE LOUNGE TO READ THE HEAVILY HEADLINED NEW YORK SUN ACCOUNT OF THE THEFTS.

IN THEIR FIRST REACTION, AMERICAN SOURCES, WHO DECLINED TO PERMIT IDENTIFICATION, DISCOUNTED THE IMPORTANCE OF ANY LOSSES THAT MIGHT AFFECT "SECRECY" SURROUNDING ATOMIC PRODUCTION.

GEN.A.G.L.MCNAUGHTON, CANADIAN MEMBER OF THE U.N. ATOMIC COMMISSION, TOOK A LOOK AT THE BIG HEADLINES IN THE SUN AND EXCLAIMED: "HOLY SMOKE!"

THEN HE READ THROUGH THE STORY, TURNED THROUGH THE REST OF THE PAPER TO STORIES AND AN ADVERTISEMENT EXPLOITING THE "FLYING DISC" THEME, AND CONCLUDED: "WHAT A COUNTRY!"

G216PED

30. 24- 10837

IN HIS LENGTHY SPEECH, GROMYKO REJECTED THE COMMISSION REPORT BLAMING THREE SOVIET BALKAN SATELLITES FOR THE BORDER DISORDERS AND ASKED THE COUNCIL TO REVERSE THE COMMISSION'S ON-THE-SPOT FINDINGS AND RULE GREECE ALONE GUILTY OF PROVOKING DISTURBANCES WITH HER THREE NORTHERN NEIGHBORS.

A5 JUL 1947

THE RUSSIAN DELEGATE FOLLOWED UP THIS ASSERTION WITH CHARGES THAT THE TURMOIL IN GREECE RESULTED FROM AMERICAN AND BRITISH INTERFERENCE AND DEMANDED THAT THE U.N. ORDER FOREIGN MILITARY PERSONNEL OFF GREEK SOIL.

HE ALSO CALLED FOR U.N.SUPERVISION OF ALL ECONOMIC AID TO GREECE IN RENEWED EFFORTS TO PLACE THE AMERICAN PROGRAM OF DIRECT SUPPORT UNDER INTERNATIONAL CONTROL.

GROMYKO OFFERED NO FIGURES ON MILITARY PERSONNEL, BUT GREEK SOURCES SAID THERE WERE ONLY ABOUT 6,000 FOREIGN TROOPS THERE NOW. THESE WERE SAID TO BE MOSTLY BRITISH, WITH THE OTHERS AMERICAN TRAINING GROUPS.

GROMYKO'S SPEECH WAS PRINCIPALLY A REITERATION OF ALL PREVIOUS SOVIET ARGUMENTS, SET FORTH IN THE COUNCIL AND IN THE BALKAN COMMISSION. HE AGAIN CHARGED THAT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A BORDER COMMISSION WAS AN ATTEMPT "TO BUILD A SCREEN HIDING THE FOREIGN INTERVENTION ON THE PART OF CERTAIN POWERS INTO THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF GREECE."

OBSERVERS HERE GENERALLY AGREED THAT GROMYKO'S COUNTER-PROPOSALS, WITH THE PROBABILITY OF COMPROMISES, WOULD DELAY A DECISION ON THE GREEK CASE FOR WEEKS. GROMYKO CERTAINLY WILL INSIST ON A FULL DEBATE ON HIS PROGRAM AND THAT ALONE WILL TAKE SEVERAL MEETINGS.

JP241AED

PARIS, JULY 9-(AP)-THE FRENCH FINANCE MINISTRY SAID TODAY THAT FRANCE IS IN PROCESS OF REQUISITIONING CERTAIN DOLLAR SECURITIES HELD BY FRENCH NATIONALS IN THE UNITED STATES TO INCREASE FRENCH DOLLAR RESERVES.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS PUBLISHED IN THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL WITH AN EXPLANATION THAT THE SECURITIES AFFECTED WOULD BE MADE KNOWN SOON.

AN OFFICIAL OF THE MINISTRY SAID THE GOVERNMENT WOULD ISSUE A LIST BEFORE JULY 14 OF THE SECURITIES WHICH MUST BE SURRENDERED, AND THE PRICE WHICH WOULD BE GIVEN THE HOLDERS IN COMPENSATION. THE PRICE WILL BE PAID IN FRANCS.

THE OFFICIAL WAS UNABLE TO ESTIMATE THE AMOUNT OF DOLLARS THE GOVERNMENT HOPED TO OBTAIN BY THIS STEP.

BERLIN, JULY 9-(AP)-APPARENTLY REPLYING TO ALLEGATIONS MADE IN THE RUSSIAN-CONTROLLED SECTION OF THE BERLIN PRESS THAT AMERICAN BUSINESSMEN ARE MAKING A "DOLLAR INVASION" OF WESTERN GERMANY, THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT ASSERTED TODAY THAT NO NEW INVESTMENT OF AMERICAN OR OTHER FOREIGN CAPITAL HAD BEEN MADE OR AUTHORIZED IN U.S. OCCUPIED TERRITORY SINCE THE WAR.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BUSINESSMEN ARE NOT IN THE U.S. ZONE OF GERMANY AS "INVESTORS OF NEW CAPITAL BUT AS PROSPECTIVE PURCHASERS OF GERMAN EXPORTS," A FORMAL MG STATEMENT SAID.

"THE CONTRACTS WHICH THEY CONCLUDE WITH GERMAN EXPORTERS PRODUCE FOREIGN EXCHANGE USED FOR THE PURCHASE OF ESSENTIAL IMPORTS FOR THE GERMANY ECONOMY," THE STATEMENT DECLARED.

THE STATEMENT ALSO ADDED THAT AMERICAN-OWNED INDUSTRIES IN THE U.S. ZONE OF GERMANY WERE SUBJECT TO DECARTELIZATION PROCESSES UNDER MILITARY GOVERNMENT LAW IN THE SAME MANNER AS GERMAN FIRMS.

JJ1125PED

WARSAW, POLAND, JULY 7-(AP)-POLAND IS BUYING HUNDREDS OF AUTOMOBILES IN FRANCE TO HELP RELIEVE THE SHORTAGE OF TRANSPORT HERE.

SOME OF THE CARS HAVE BEEN EARMARKED FOR CHAMBERS OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE AND VARIOUS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATIONS.

A CHEVROLET CAR WILL BE SOLD FOR 550,000 ZLOTYS ($550); A "CITROEN," FOR 420,000, AND A "SIMCA" FOR 260,000.

JJ1125PED

BUENOS AIRES, JULY 9-(AP)-ACTION OF THE CENTRAL BANK TUESDAY IN LIFTING WARTIME RESTRICTIONS ON THE INFLUX OF FOREIGN CAPITAL WHILE LIMITING THE OUTWARD MOVEMENT OF PROFITS ABROAD HAS RESULTED IN A SLIGHT INCREASE IN THE VALUE OF THE PESO, BANKING SPOKESMEN SAID TODAY

THE LATEST QUOTATIONS SHOWED PESOS DROPPING FROM 410 PER $100 TO 408 PER $100, WHERE THE GOVERNMENT BEGAN BUYING DOLLARS AND MAINTAINED THE PRICE.

THE BANK'S ORDER LIMITED PROFITS WHICH FOREIGN INVESTORS MAY TAKE OUT OF THE COUNTRY TO FIVE PERCENT DURING THE FIRST YEAR OF INVESTMENT IN ARGENTINA.

JUL 1947

PROFITS WHICH MAY BE SENT ABROAD WILL INCREASE ON A SLIDING SCALE UP TO 12 PERCENT ON CAPITAL IN THE COUNTRY SIX YEARS OR MORE. ALL PROFITS BEYOND THIS FIGURE ARE CONSIDERED AS ARGENTINE CAPITAL WHICH MUST BE REINVESTED IN THE COUNTRY OR EXPORTED ONLY UNDER PERMIT FROM THE CENTRAL BANK.

ARGENTINES ARE PROHIBITED FROM TRANSFERRING FUNDS ABROAD EXCEPT BY PERMIT.

THIS PROVISION IS SAID TO BE THE PRINCIPAL REASON FOR IMPROVEMENT IN THE PESO'S POSITION, BECAUSE ARGENTINE BUYERS WERE NOT SURE THEY COULD OBTAIN DOLLARS TO SEND ABROAD AND HENCE DEMAND FOR THE DOLLAR LESSENED.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE INWARD FLOW OF FOREIGN CAPITAL WERE ADOPTED IN 1943 AS AN ANTI-INFLATION MEASURE WHEN THERE WAS A FLOOD OF "REFUGEE" CAPITAL. UNDER THEIR TERMS, BANKS WERE PROHIBITED FROM SELLING MORE THAN 1000 PESOS ($248) TO ANY ONE PERSONS A DAY.

LATELY, THE GOVERNMENT BEGAN ISSUING PERMITS FREELY, ON THE THEORY THE INTRODUCTION OF NEW FOREIGN CAPITAL DID NOT REPRESENT AN INFLATIONARY THREAT. THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED THAT EVENTUALLY FOREIGN CAPITAL WOULD BE GIVEN THE SAME TREATMENT AS ARGENTINE CAPITAL.

THE OFFICIAL BANK ORDER PAID TRIBUTE TO THE PART PLAYED BY FOREIGN CAPITAL IN BUILDING UP THE COUNTRY AND SAID THAT IN FUTURE SPECIAL CERTIFICATES WOULD BE ISSUED WHEN CAPITAL IS BROUGHT IN AND ON THE BASIS OF THESE FOREIGN CAPITAL COULD BE TAKEN OUT OF THE COUNTRY FREELY. HOWEVER, ARGENTINE CAPITAL MAY BE TAKEN OUT OF THE COUNTRY ONLY WHEN IT IS UNNEEDED FOR INVESTMENT LOCALLY.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUYERS ON FREE MARKETS WERE WARNED THEY MUST OBTAIN THE CENTRAL BANK'S PERMISSION BEFORE BUYING.

JUL 1947

JJ135PED

End July 9, 1947

30. 24- 10839

Finland Follows Czechs In Spurning Paris Parley

JUL 1947

MOVE COMPLETES EUROPEAN SPLIT INTO TWO CAMPS

Czechoslovakia Reverses Stand After Premier Talks with Stalin.

HUNGARY BOWS OUT

14 Nations to Be Represented at Conference Opening Tomorrow.

LONDON, Friday, July 11—(AP) The Moscow radio said early today Finland had declined to participate in Paris economic conference, thus lining up eight nations behind Russia in rejecting U. S. Secretary of State George C. Marshall's proposal for putting Europe on its economic feet.

If the broadcast is confirmed, Finland will have joined Czechoslovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria and Albania in spurning invitations sent to 22 European nations by Great Britain and France to attend the Paris sessions opening tomorrow.

The small Baltic state announced its refusal, according to the Moscow radio, after Czechoslovakia last night backed down from previous decision to participate.

Completes European Division

The Finnish refusal apparently completed the division of Europe into two economic camps—a group of 14 "western" states swinging to British-French leadership and the "eastern" group which followed the lead of Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov, who quit the preliminary, three-power talks in Paris last week. At that time Molotov angrily denounced the Marshall Plan for the reconstruction of Europe and the manner in which British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault believed it should have been put into operation.

Molotov contended British-French proposals that each European state take stock of its ability to implement its own reconstruction before determining how much outside aid it required, constituted an infringement upon the sovereignty of the smaller European countries.

The States which have accepted the invitation and plan to have representatives in Paris by tomorrow are Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Eire, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey.

Spain Not Invited

Spain was the only European country which was not invited to attend the conference, whose prime task is determining methods of making the Marshal proposal workable.

Marshall first suggested American aid for European reconstruction in a speech at the Harvard University graduation exercises last month.

The American secretary of state never made public any details concerning his proposal, and the financial extent to which the United States might aid the British Isles and the continent has never been mentioned officially. However, a United States congressman estimated recently the plan might cost his country between $18,000,000,000 and $24,000,000,000.

Hungary Shuns Bid To Parley; Boycott Seen

Paris, July 10 (AP)—A boycott of the European Economic Conference by virtually all states within the Soviet sphere developed today as Hungary joined Bulgaria, Romania, Yugoslavia and Poland in rejecting a British-French invitation to meet at Paris Saturday.

With today the deadline for replies, attendance by at least fifteen of the 22 invited nations was certain. Only two nations in the Russian sphere, Finland and Albania, remained to be heard from.

Albania was expected to follow the lead of Russia, whose Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov opposed the plan for economic co-operation in three-power talks last week. Observers last night said there was only a 50-50 chance that Finland would accept.

Move Is A Surprise

Hungary's Council of Ministers announced after a long session this morning that "Hungary regrets it cannot participate in a conference in which all the big powers do not take part together."

To some observers, the decision was a surprise because of Hungary's grave economic condition.

A Polish Government spokesman in Warsaw, commenting on Poland's rejection of the bid, said the Poles still looked to the United States, principally, to supply what would be necessary to rebuild the ravaged nation.

Poland recently sent notes to envoys of the four big powers expressing Poland's willingness to participate in European reconstruction through coal deliveries, but regretting that the nations invited to the Paris conference would be excluded from making amendments and changes in the Marshall proposal.

Swiss List Conditions

Switzerland meanwhile announced three conditions for her participation:

The Swiss will assume no obligations contrary to Switzerland's traditional status as a neutral; conclusions reached at Paris concerning Swiss economy will be subject to Swiss Government approval, and the Swiss reserve the right to maintain trade agreements with nations not represented at the conference.

Czechoslovakia, which has close political and economic ties with the Soviet Union, and Austria, where some Russian troops still are stationed, have decided to take part in the conference.

Spain Not Invited

In the invitations, distributed last Thursday, Britain and France proposed that conference participants set up committees to survey Europe's resources and needs in a move to get United States aid in continental reconstruction.

Other countries which have signified their intention of taking part: Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Iceland, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Eire, Portugal, Italy, Greece and Turkey.

Franco Spain was not invited.

Poland and Yugoslavia rejected bids last night. The Polish action was announced after a four-hour Cabinet meeting in Warsaw.

Slavs Cite Own Pacts

Yugoslavia complained that she had not been consulted before the invitations were issued.

She added that she already had made long-term agreements with numerous countries and done much toward reconstruction with her own means and, that "therefore we cannot accept a program which would hamper the revival" of economic life.

Some blocs of countries may offer their own plans to supplement the tentative agenda proposed by Britain and France.

Belgium, The Netherlands and Luxembourg representatives at The Hague yesterday agreed on a joint plan.

End Bilateral Pacts

A well-informed Belgian source said the Low Countries would call for the abolition of bilateral trade treaties and payments between European nations.

They were expected to cite their customs union as a pattern. The treaty setting up the union contains a clause allowing any other nation to join it.

The Norwegian, Swedish and Danish Foreign Ministers, meeting in Copenhagen yesterday, announced the formulation of a common attitude.

Preliminary announcements from Prague appeared to indicate that the Czechoslovak Government would shun committments until Jindrich Nosek, Ambassador to Paris, had reported on the parley's trend.

Czech Communist Premier Klement Gottwald and Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk were in Moscow for what Gottwald said would be "political and economic conversations." Czechoslovakia seemed due for a full briefing on Moscow's attitude before entering the conference.

CZECHS WITHDRAW ACCEPTANCE OF BID TO PARIS MEETING

Say Participation in Talks Might Be Construed as Anti-Soviet Act.

Prague, July 10 (A. P.).—Czecho-Slovakia tonight withdrew her acceptance of the invitation to the European economic conference in Paris on the ground that participation might be construed as an action against the Soviet Union.

The Government informed the British, French and United States embassies in Prague that Czecho-Slovakia could not "under our situation" accept the Anglo-French invitation to discuss the Marshall Aid-to-Europe proposals. Czecho-Slovakia had stated three days ago that she would be represented.

The withdrawal was reported reliably to have been the result of telephoned instructions from Communist Premier Klement Gottwald, who is in Moscow for talks with Prime Minister Stalin.

The Cabinet had gone into hasty special session after the call, informants close to the Government said.

Czecho-Slovakia's withdrawal virtually completed boycott of the talks by Russia and the States within her orbit in eastern Europe.

Albania's rejection of the invitation was announced by the French Foreign Ministry today. Only Finland remained to be heard from and there seemed little likelihood of acceptance by that Scandinavian neighbor of Russia.

Hungary earlier today joined Bulgaria, Romania, Yugoslavia and Poland in rejecting the British-French invitation to the Marshall plan talks. Fourteen other nations already have accepted the invitation to the Paris conversations which will open Saturday. Today is the deadline for replies.

The Prague Cabinet session came only seventy-two hours after the Czecho-Slovaks decided, apparently of their own volition, to accept the Paris invitation with some reservations. The reasons which might have prompted Premier Gottwald to call from Moscow with a request for a withdrawal could not be ascertained here immediately.

Czecho-Slovakia continued meanwhile, to tighten her trade links with nations in the Soviet orbit. The Government announced a provisional trade exchange pact with Hungary and waited for results from another mission in Moscow pressing for increases in the existing Russian commercial agreement.

U. S. Aid Still Sought.

A Polish Government spokesman in Warsaw, commenting on Poland's rejection of the bid, told a news conference the Poles still looked to the United States, principally, to supply what would be necessary to rebuild the ravaged nation. Poland recently sent notes to envoys of the four big powers expressing Poland's willingness to participate in European reconstruction through coal deliveries, but regretting that the nations invited to the Paris conference would be excluded from making amendments and changes in the Marshall proposal.

Switzerland, meanwhile, announced three conditions for her participation. The Government announced that the Swiss would assume no obligations contrary to Switzerland's traditional status as a neutral; that the conclusions reached at Paris concerning Swiss economy would be subject to Swiss Government approval, and that the Swiss reserved the right to maintain trade agreements with nations not represented at the conference.

Countries which have signified their intention of taking part are Austria, Britain, France, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Iceland, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Eire, Portugal, Italy, Greece and Turkey. Franco Spain was not invited.

HUNGARIAN REJECTION ALSO NOTED

Budapest Report Blames Threats Of Russian Reprisals.

JUL LONG

Prague, July 10 (AP)—Czechoslovakia tonight backed down from a decision to attend the Paris conference on the Marshall plan. The Cabinet acted upon telephoned instructions from Communist Premier Klement Gottwald in Moscow.

The Czechs gave as their reason that participation in the conference might be construed as an action against the Soviet Union.

The Czech withdrawal made it virtually certain that no nation in the Soviet orbit in eastern Europe would attend the conference at its opening Saturday.

By Unanimous Consent

The Cabinet decision was made by the unanimous consent of all parties of the National Front Government at an extraordinary session lasting six hours. The meeting was called hurriedly when Premier Gottwald telephoned from Moscow, where he was received last night by Premier Stalin.

The Cabinet announcement to the British, French and United States embassies was reported to have said that "under our situation" Czechoslovakia could not accept the invitation extended by Britan and France to the conference.

Warned Of Russian Reprisals

Hungary announced today that she would not attend. A reliable Hungarian informant said tonight in Budapest that warnings by Communist leaders of Russian reprisals induced the Hungarian Government to reject the invitation.

The informant said Communist leaders, at an interparty conference and at a Cabinet council, declared that if Hungary accepted the invitation, Russia would:

1. Cut off immediately the return of Hungarian war prisoners.

2. Demand immediate payment of war reparations in arrears.

Confiscation Threatened

3. Extend immediately Russian confiscation of Hungarian livestock.

4. Delay indefinitely ratification of the Hungarian peace treaty.

Members of the Social Democratic party said they would hold a private meeting and there was a rumor that a new group called "the Defenders of the Constitution" would force an immediate reconvening of the Hungarian Parliament.

The only other nation in the Soviet sphere remaining to be heard from was Finland, but her participation appeared highly doubtful.

[The Moscow radio, in a broadcast heard in London, said Finland had rejected the British-French invitation.]

Other Refusals Cited

The reasons Gottwald gave for requiring urgent and immediate reversal of Czechoslovakia's position were not immediately disclosed.

However, an announcement was issued which said:

"The Czech Government has been advised that other Slav nations were unwilling to join in the Marshall plan. In such a case acceptance of the invitation might be construed as an action against the Soviet Union. Therefore, the entire Cabinet has voted against Czechoslovakia's attendance at the conference.

"Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimer Clementis has conveyed this announcement to the embassies of the United Kingdom and France."

The length of the Cabinet session alone indicated that some parties in the Government must have objected seriously to the reversal.

"What Else Could We Do?"

Afterward, however, an unofficial spokesman from one major party said "what else could we do?"

There was no indication here what had been the attitude of Jan Masaryk, Foreign Minister, on the reversal. He was in Moscow with Gottwald.

It could not be foretold tonight what the national reaction to the reversal would be, whether it might cause any serious challenge in the Government.

Most early editions in Prague went to press with the bare announcement and with no comment.

Trade Pact Emphasized

Today's editions had buried stories of the Paris talks and displayed leading articles on the Czech delegation's hope of obtaining still stronger trade agreements with Russia.

The French Foreign Ministry said in Paris that refusals had been received from six nations, all of them within the Russian sphere. They were Poland, Hungary, Romania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania.

Formal acceptances previously had been received from fifteen states—Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Eire, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and Czechoslovakia.

Twenty-two were invited by France and Britain.

Dispatches from Paris said France severely criticized Poland and other eastern European nations for standing aside from continental economic co-operation.

Self-Help For Europe

London, July 10 (AP)—A survey of European capitals disclosed today that many of the nations which will co-operate in the Marshall plan will come to the Paris conference Saturday with something definite to offer toward rebuilding the European economy.

The reports from the capitals indicated that as an expression of good faith the delegations will go to Paris not merely to ask for United States dollars but to state how far they can go toward organizing a program of self-help.

The survey disclosed that the knottiest problem facing the economic planners will be—as it has been since the war—the shortage of coal. Reports from all but Czechoslovakia indicated that the fuel shortage is the number one stumbling block to restoring industrial production.

European Pool Likely

Well-defined economic blocs such as the Scandanavian countries and Benelux — Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg — will be represented. They are expected to join with few reservations in setting up a European pool of food, transport, coal and raw materials needed to put the Continent and Britain back on their feet.

Of the nations that have rejected the invitation, Poland is regarded as being in a position to have contributed the most. Polish coal would have gone far toward relieving the fuel famine that has industry in a strait jacket.

Czechoslovakian co-operation would have meant much for the success of the Marshall plan. The Czechs are exporting large quantities of coal and lumber and could contribute large surpluses of sugar and limited amounts of potatoes and vegetables.

British, French Contribution

British spokesmen were not explicit as to what the United Kingdom could offer. A Foreign Office source said the contribution would include machinery, industrial products and plastics. Britain could not supply coal or food, he added.

Official French sources said their preliminary balance sheet of needs and contributions was not complete, but is was reliably learned that France will have exhausted her dollar credits, including private holdings, by the end of 1947.

France could contribute iron, phosphate, bauxite, potash, motor tires, manufactured products of various kinds, including textiles, and mechanical equipment. France needs foodstuffs as well as industrial and mining equipment, machine tools, textile machinery, and such raw materials as cotton, wool and silk.

Italy To Offer Manpower

Italy's principal contribution, Government informants said, can be manpower, skilled and unskilled. A labor survey showed 2,177,489 registered unemployed. 1,179,673 from industry. In addition, Italy could contribute precision and electrical appliances, motors, including cars and trucks, and textiles—if she can get the coal.

The situation in other countries as reported by Associated Press correspondents:

DENMARK—An official source said that if Denmark could get dollar credits to purchase fodder, fertilizer and agricultural machinery the country could fully exploit its agricultural potential and boost food exports as much as 50 per cent.

Turkey Wants $500,000,000

TURKEY — Informed quarters said Turkey will be able to furnish unspecified amounts of coal and grain, and in return will need credits, probably as much as $500,000,000, to bring her economy to proper standards. Informants said that with machinery for transport and factories Turkey could triple industrial production.

PORTUGAL—Needs coal, tinplate, copper sulphate, wheat, rice, fuel oil. Officials declined to disclose their contributions, but reaffirmed a desire for co-operation.

EIRE—The Irish will emphasize they can make a very valuable food contribution, provided the country can get fertilizer and machinery. With such aid Eire may be able to boost food exports as much as 50 per cent, Government sources said.

Needs Of Switzerland

SWITZERLAND—Authorities were reluctant to discuss possible contributions or needs. Unofficial estimates said Switzerland would need in the first years of the Marshall plan 3,500,000 tons of coal, 500,000 tons of iron and steel, 200,000 tons of gasoline, 610,000 tons of feed stuffs, 517,000 tons of bread grains and 180,000 tons of sugar.

SWEDEN — Outside of coal the greatest need was manpower. The coal shortage is causing wide repercussions in the Swedish economy. Wood which could be used for pulp, paper and construction now goes for heating.

NORWAY—Qualified sources refused to discuss needs and contributions. Principal Norwegian imports include transport equipment, machines and other factory equipment. Exports are expected to increase by twenty per cent this year over 1946, made up chiefly of whale oil, wood and paper and fish products.

Greece On Receiving End

GREECE—Despite an allocation of $150,000,000 for civilian needs from American aid, $50,000,000 in post-UNRRA help and $90,000,000 in exports, Greece is likely to call on the European economic pool for another $30,000,000. She will be able to export little.

A dispatch from Berlin, quoting the best views on fitting the British-American zones of Germany into the Marshall plan, said western Germany would be on the receiving end in the beginning, but could contribute much later, including machinery, chemicals, leather goods and coal.

An Associated Press dispatch from Vienna said Austrian officials had been ordered to give no figures on Austrian participation in the Marshall plan. As a liberated but still occupied country Austria has to ask the Allied Council approval of all international agreements, and is uncertain how far the Soviet delegate on the Council will go.

JINNAH IS NAMED TO HEAD PAKISTAN

Attlee Agrees To Moslem Chief As Governor General

London, July 10 (AP)—Prime Minister Attlee disclosed today that Britain had yielded to demands of the Moslem League and had designated its 70-year-old leader, Mohamed Ali Jinnah, for governor general of Pakistan, the new Moslem state to be created in India.

Viscount Mountbatten, of Burma, the present and last Viceroy of India, will become Governor General of the Dominion of India—the name by which the separate Hindu state of Hindustan will be known.

Attlee told the House of Commons that Britain had hoped to name Lord Mountbatten Governor General of both Pakistan and India, but "that was not to be" because of the Moslem League's insistence on complete severance.

Princely States Urged To Join

Attlee announced the British decision in opening debate on the second, decisive reading of a bill to create the two new dominions on August 15, out of what has been British India for 90 years. It represents the next-to-last-step before full independence next June.

The bill was given its second reading without a major vote. Thus it won approval in principle, but there were indications several points would be raised for possible amendment in committee stage next week.

Attlee said also that the 562 princely states outside the dominions were urged to join one or the other of the new commonwealths and to "think again" before carrying out intentions, as announced by some rulers, of becoming independent states.

Jinnah would be the first governor general in the empire to come from the ranks of a conquered people.

Attlee Hopes For United India

Attlee, reiterating that his Government still hoped a partitioned India not only would remain within the British Commonwealth but would reunite, disclosed with unconcealed regret that he had failed in efforts to designate Lord Mountbatten as the key link between Hindustan and Pakistan.

A dispatch from New Delhi said the idea of two governnor generals was known to be opposed to the convictions of Lord Mountbatten, who would have preferred to be joint governor general for both dominions.

Moslem League leaders made it plain they approved of Mountbatten personally, and of his efforts in India, but refused to have any connection with former "political enemies," the dispatch added.

Peerage For Jinnah?

Some informed British sources speculated that Jinnah's appointment, probably to be followed by a knighthood or even peerage, might enhance the chances that Pakistan would remain within the commonwealth, regardless of the choice made by the predominantly Hindu Dominion of India.

The honor of a governor generalship for the Moslem League's silver-haired lawyer leader was a high one, these sources said, and dominion status carries all the rights of independence plus the advantages of membership in the British Commonwealth.

Mountbatten To Direct Defense

Attlee said the Moslem League had consented to one slender tie—that Lord Mountbatten will be chairman of a joint defense committee until the Indian army can be divided between the dominions. Field Marshal Lord Auchinleck will continue as commander in chief of all forces.

British troops now in India—about 15,000 are left—will leave as soon as shipping arrangements can be made, probably by the end of this year, Attlee said.

JINNAH IS CHOSEN AS PAKISTAN HEAD

LONDON, July 10 — (AP) Prime Minister Attlee disclosed today that Britain had yielded to demands of the Moslem League and had designated its 70-year-old leader, Mohamed Ali Jinnah, for governor general of Pakistan, the new Moslem state to be created in India.

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Plans Near Completion

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A dispatch from New Delhi said the idea of two governor generals was known to be opposed to the convictions of Lord Mountbatten, who would have preferred to be joint governor general for both dominions.

RULERS SELECTED FOR DIVIDED INDIA

London, July 10 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Attlee announced today that Great Britain had agreed to name a Governor-General for each new dominion in divided British India.

They will be Mohamed Ali Jinnah, leader of the Moslem League, for Pakistan, and Viscount Mountbatten, the present Viceroy, for the predominantly Hindu Dominion of India (Hindustan).

Attlee told the House of Commons during a debate on the bill granting British India dominion status by August 15 that it was hoped that the 500-odd Indian princely states, now outside both dominions, would join one or the other of the new states.

The Prime Minister said that the Labor Government had hoped to appoint Mountbatten Governor-General of both Pakistan and India, but had yielded to demands of the Moslem League for a separate representative to the King, thereby making Jinnah the first Indian ever accorded that distinction.

Attlee said that the Congress party (predominantly Hindu) recommended Mountbatten and had agreed with the Moslem League that he be chairman of a joint defense council to act until the armed forces are divided.

30. 24 - 10841

Mountbatten, Jinnah Slated As Governors

London, July 10 (AP)—Mahomed Ali Jinnah, India's Moslem League leader, has been recommended as governor general of the new Dominion of Pakistan to be created August 15, and Viscount Mountbatten, present viceroy, as governor general of India, Prime Minister Attlee announced today.

Attlee made his announcement in moving the second, decisive reading in the House of Commons of the Government bill to grant a divided dominion status next month.

He said that, while the formal announcement could not be made until the act was formally passed, the King had intimated he would be prepared to accept the recommendations of Jinnah and Lord Mountbatten as governors general.

Anglo-Russ Trade Parley Dragging

London, July 10 (AP)—A Government source reported today that British-Russian trade talks in Moscow were "proceeding but not making a great deal of headway."

J. Harold Wilson, British overseas trade secretary, is remaining in the Soviet capital, but so far the Russians have not offered wheat and timber in the amounts wanted by the British.

The source declared that Britain was interested in getting a Russian commitment to supply as much as a million tons of wheat per year. To date, there has been no indication the Soviets were interested in a deal of such score.

Observers speculated the Russian attitude may be dictated by a desire to keep large stocks of wheat in hand to strengthen her bargaining position or to have supplies on hand for satellite countries adhering to the Soviet position of rejecting the Marshall plan for European economic co-operation.

Honduras to Ask To Float Loan

London, July 10 (A. P.).—A British Honduras appeal for Britain's permission to float a $6,000,000 agricultural development loan will be presented tomorrow by a Honduras delegation, its leader said today.

W. H. Courtney, head of the Honduras group, said the appeal would be placed before Colonial Secretary Arthur Creech-Jones together with another request to free the colony from British Treasury control.

Query Petain on War Crash

French Committee Goes to Marshal's Island Prison

PARIS, July 10 (AP).—Fifteen members of an investigating committee which is trying to establish responsibility for France's collapse in 1940 were en route to the Ile d'Yeu today to question former Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, former Vichy chief of state.

He has been a prisoner on the island, situated off France's Atlantic coast, since he was convicted of treason in 1945. He originally was sentenced to death, but the sentence was commuted to life imprisonment by General Charles de Gaulle, then head of the French Provisional Government.

Italy Calls Grain Need Desperate

Paris, July 10 (AP)—Italy told the World Emergency Cereals Conference today that unless she received new grain supplies immediately her distribution system would soon be in danger.

Prof. Antonio Segni, Italian Agricultural Minister, said on the conference floor that "in case this urgent problem were not to find its solution in immediately delivered allocations, all the Italian systems of supplies would find themselves in a state of crisis very shortly, surely before September."

Egypt, Czechoslovakia, Eire, France and Austria also were presenting their countries' needs at the session.

Meanwhile the conference's three working commissions made a second start on their work after having to break up early yesterday because of noise from the loudspeakers in the main session hall.

10 Followers Taken, But Sicily 'Robin Hood' Is Still Free

Palermo, Sicily, July 10 (AP)—A drive against banditry in which soldiers, carabinieri and police took part today had netted ten alleged followers of the outlaw, Salvatore Giuliano, but Sicily's haughty "king of the mountains" remained at large.

It was the second time this week that Giuliano—a thorn in the side of the new regional government but a sort of Twentieth Century Robin Hood to the country folk of the area where he operates—had eluded capture.

Tuesday police thought they had him surrounded in the Fossa di Longo gulch, but when they invaded it he was gone.

Anti-Red Leader

Dispatches to Rome newspapers said Giuliano, fleeing from the gulch, left behind a scarecrow bearing a placard reading "Do not eat the grain that God has reserved for the people."

Giuliano has recently set himself up as the leader of an anti-Communist drive in the island.

In the Constituent Assembly at Rome, however, Leftist deputies have charged that recent raids on Communist party offices for which Giuliano claimed credit were actually organized or inspired by Sicily's big landholders, fighting the island's land-distribution program.

In yesterday's operations around Montelepre, the region where Giuliano is most active, the police and soldiers—who went into action riding in armored cars—captured arms and a field telephone.

Umberto Denies He'll Buy U. S. Home

Lisbon, July 10 (A. P.).—Former King Umberto of Italy today denied reports from the United States that his agents were negotiating for the purchase of a home in Connecticut. Umberto said he might make a short visit to the United States when the time was opportune but declared he had no intent of taking up residence there.

Poles Honor 2 Americans

A. M. G. Officials Decorated for Their Post-War Help

BERLIN, July 10 (AP).—Two officials of the American Military Government were decorated yesterday by Major General J. Vrawin, chief of the Polish military mission here.

Colonel John H. Allen, chief of the restitution branch of the American Military Government, a former industrial engineer of New York, received the Order of Polonia Restituta, fourth class, "for services rendered in connection with the restitution of Polish property from Germany."

Frederick Holse, of Monroe, N. Y., deputy chief of the restitution branch, received the Golden Distinguished Service Cross "for services rendered the Polish cause during the trial before the international military tribunal at Nuernberg."

German Grain Imports at Top

BERLIN, July 10 (AP)—American food imports for western Germany, which set a monthly record during June of 483,000 tons of grain, continued at a high rate the first week in July with arrival of 113,000 tons of breadgrains and flour and 5,000 tons of miscellaneous foodstuffs, the American Military Government announced today.

Illicit Cigarettes

Berlin, July 10 (AP)—A Berlin court today sentenced Guenter von Papen, 35-year-old nephew of the former Nazi diplomat, Franz von Papen, to four months imprisonment and fined him 1,000 marks ($100) for black-marketing.

Police testified they had found papen and a companion in possession of 16,000 cigarettes which he admitted buying from a foreign national for 24,000 marks to sell at a profit in the black market.

German Girl Annoying U. S. Officer Gets Jail

FRANKFURT AM MAIN, July 10 (AP).—Anne Marie Brenneis, nineteen, was sentenced to thirty days in jail and fined 500 marks ($50) today for "malicious mischief" in making embarrassing telephone calls to the home of a United States Army officer.

A German girl, she was convicted by an American Military Government court at Heidelberg of having told the officer's wife over the telephone that she was a "close friend" of the officer and that he had "stood her up" on a date. When she telephoned a second time, the officer, Captain Earl Davis, trapped her by arranging a rendezvous at a place surrounded by military police.

Army officials said several instances of similar telephone attempts to embarrass married American soldiers had been reported in recent months but police had not been able to trace the other calls.

RUSSIAN ACCUSES U. S.

Vienna, July 10 (A. P.).—Russia charged the United States today with trying to "control and supervise the entire economic life" of Austria through its $100,000,000 aid agreement signed June 25.

Lieut.-Gen. L. V. Kurrasov, Russian high commissioner to Austria, told the Allied Council in a 700-word statement that the agreement violated the Moscow Declaration of October, 1943, the European Advisory Agreement of July, 1945, the Allied Control Agreement of June, 1946, and the Allied Council decision of December, 1946.

Kurrasov said that the United States had attached conditions which placed Austria in a position entirely dependent upon America.

Russian Attacks Austrian Aid Pact

Vienna, July 10 (AP)—Russia's representative on the Allied Control Council for Austria accused the United States today of attempting to dictate Austria's entire economic life through the $100,000,000 aid agreement signed June 25.

In a 700-word statement to the Control Council, Lieut. Gen. L. V. Kurrasov said certain provisions of the agreement violated previous Allied decisions and "represent nothing else than the evidence of distrust of the Austrian Government on the part of the United States."

Kurrasov demanded an immediate discussion of his statement, but Lieut. Gen. Geoffrey Keyes, United States representative, said he would reply at a later date. The British and French members of the Council reserved comment pending Keyes's reply.

British Charge Russians Reneged On Oil Pledge

Vienna, July 10 (AP)—Brig. Gen. R. B.B. Cooke, British high commissioner to Austria, told the Allied Council today there was "a great discrepancy" between Soviet promises for adequiate distribution of Austria's indigenous oil supplies and actual deliveries from field inside the Russian zone.

Cooke said that in no single month from 1945 to ate had the Russians delivered the amount specified from oil fields in their zone.

The oviet delegate replied that oil distribution was an Austrial problem and complaints should be directed to Austrian authoritit, but he promised to investigate the British charges.

Yugoslav Goes on Trial As Spy for U. S. Officers

BELGRADE, July 10 (AP).—A former employee of an American graves registration unit and six others went on trial here yesterday accused of espionage. He was Borivoje Pantelic, charged with organizing contact with remnants of Chetnik bands for American officers of the unit, none of whom is now in Belgrade.

The court asserted that in May, 1946, Pantelic was given grenades, a revolver and machine-gun ammunition which he turned over to Chetniks. The prosecution said he and his followers gathered information about the strength of the Chetniks (foes of Marshal Tito) and arranged meeetings with American officials.

Reports from the trial asserted that Pantelic admitted his guilt on all counts and "declared his remorse for having committed acts of espionage and maintaining contacts with a foreign service."

Cannon in Belgrade To Assume Post

Belgrade, July 10 (A. P.).—Cavendish W. Cannon, new United States Ambassador to Yugoslavia, arrived in Belgrade by train last night.

President Truman appointed Cannon last March 31 to succeed Richard C. Patterson, who had resigned the week before. Cannon at that time was first secretary of the Lisbon legation.

Hungary Rejection Reported Coerced

Communists Said to Have Itemized Soviet Reprisals

BUDAPEST, July 10 (AP).—A reliable Hungarian informant said tonight that Communist warnings of Russian reprisals induced the Hungarian government to reject the British-French invitation to the European economic conference in Paris.

The Hungarian Cabinet announced this morning that "Hungary regrets it cannot participate in a conference in which all the big powers do not take part together."

The informant said that Communist leaders, at an inter-party conference and at a Cabinet council, declared that if Hungary accepted the invitation, Russia would:

1. Cut off immediately the return of Hungarian war prisoners.
2. Demand immediate payment of war reparations in arrears.
3. Extend immediately Russian confiscation of Hungarian live stock.
4. Delay indefinitely ratification of the Hungarian peace treaty.

Members of the Social Democratic party said they would hold a private meeting, and there was a rumor that a new group called "the defenders of the constitution" would force an immediate reconvening of parliament.

Polish Army Is Cut Down To 165,000

Warsaw, July 10 (AP)—Finance Minister Konstanty Dabrowski told a parliamentary committee Poland's army had dwindled to 165,000 men as of April 1.

The Polish Army numbered 600,000 men at the end of the war. It presently is the intention of the defense ministry to maintain forces about one-fourth that size but more compact and more highly trained.

Dabrowski said proposed expenditures for national defense, for public security and for the Foreign Ministry in 1947 amounted to 25.2 per cent of the total budget estimates.

Those estimates foresee an income of 185,000,000,000 zlotys ($1,850,000,000) and expenditures of 174,000,000,000 zlotys ($1,740,000,000), thus leaving the Government an anticipated 11,000,000,000 zlotys ($110,000,000) balance at the end of 1947.

Johnston In Warsaw

Warsaw, July 10 (AP)—Eric Johnston, president of the Motion Picture Association of America, arrived here by special plane from Oslo yesterday with a group of Hollywood film officials. They planned to inspect Polish film studios at Warsaw and Lodz before continuing to Paris and London.

GREEKS HOLD 3000 IN LEFTIST PURGE

Athens, July 10 (A. P.).—Nearly 3,000 persons were reported in custody today as the Greek Government continued a roundup of Leftists in connection with a purported Communist plot to spread civil war to urban centers. Original plans of the Government called for 4,000 arrests, it was learned. The raids began early yesterday.

No abnormal violence was reported at 1 A. M. today—the time which Minister of Public Order Napoleon Zervas said was to have been the zero hour for the Communists' "Plan F."

The Communist newspaper Rizospastis and Eleftheria Ellada, organ of the Leftist E. A. M. (National Liberation Front), both were published today. Both attacked the Government for making the arrests and declared that the roundup was ordered by the United States.

Angelo Evert, Athens police chief, told a newsman that John Ioannides, who purportedly was in charge of the execution of "Plan F," left Athens about a month ago and had not been picked up in the raids.

GREECE SEIZES MORE LEFTISTS IN PLOT MOP-UP

CHAKALES

ATHENS, July 10—(AP) Minister of Public Order Napoleon Zervas declared today the government's sudden crackdown on leftists had foiled entirely plans by 50,000 to 60,000 Communist followers to foment civil war in Athens and Pireaeus.

Scattered arrests continued today in the wholesale roundup of leftists launched yesterday. Zervas said nearly 3,000 were seized. The government had aimed at 4,000 arrests.

1947

Reds Accuse U. S.

A charge that the arrests were ordered by the United States was made by the Communist newspaper Rizospastis and the left wing Eleftheria Ellada. They continued publication despite the arrests, and both contained editorials attacking violently the government's action.

(In France the Communist party announced its "indignation" at what it termed the arrest of 2,500 democrats and patriots" in Greece and in a communique called on the French people "to aid martyred Greece.")

Zervas asserted that the 50,000 to 60,000 who were to join in nationwide uprisings had filtered into Athens the past year as part of a Communist program which also sent recruits into the mountains to join guerrilla commander in Chief Markos Vifiades.

He said the Communists had decided at a meeting on Oct. 6, 1945, to eventually try to seize the government by force in the "Plan F" uprising which the arrests foiled.

He declared that Prague, capital of Czechoslovakia, was headquarters for the Communist International for European operations and said that Greek Communist leader Nichlas Zachariades had transmitted to a Balkan Communist superdirectorate at Prague the plan of the Greek Communists to seize the government.

Anti-Soviet Bloc Seen By Tass

Moscow, July 10 (AP)—The official Russian news agency Tass, in a Paris dispatch, accused British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault today of being instruments of an American plan to form a western European bloc of nations and isolate the Soviet Union.

The dispatch, published prominently by all central Soviet newspapers, was the plainest speaking yet by the Soviet press in connection with United States Secretary of State George C. Marshall's proposal for economic aid to Europe.

Tass also accused the United States, Britain and France of trying to bring Western Germany into a Western bloc and suggested that Secretary of Commerce W. Averell Harriman and Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson, who visited Germany this week, had gone there to help the project along.

"Orders From Washington"

"The entire preparation for the (economic) conference of July 12 (in Paris)," said the article, "bears proof of a definite Anglo-French plan carried out by orders from Washington.

"It is now perfectly clear that this plan is designed to use the Paris Conference for creation of a Western bloc and accomplish the division of Europe into two opposite groups of states, making one of these groups the weapon for fulfilling the policy of some American circles.

"These circles are trying to place European nations under their control by the aid of uncertain promises of credits."

Churchill's "Hostility"

[Russia split with Britain and France last week over the idea of the Paris Conference to implement the Marshall plan. Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov warned that to hold the meeting would "divide Europe."]

The agency said Bevin—"influenced by Churchill's hostility to the Soviet Union"—was "trying more than anyone else to create a situation whereby the U.S.S.R. would be isolated." It asserted he went to Paris last month to "involve Bidault" and used the three-power talks to "block agreement."

Czech sources in Moscow, meanwhile, said that Premier Klement Gottwald of Czechoslovakia, who arrived here yesterday by plane with Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk, was received by Prime Minister Stalin at the Kremlin in a "friendly, warm atmosphere" last night.

[Unlike other Soviet-influenced countries, Czechoslovakia has accepted a British-French invitation to the conference to begin in Paris Saturday.]

Egypt Honors U. S. Generals

CAIRO, July 10 (AP).—King Farouk I of Egypt has conferred the Grand Ribbon of Ismail upon General Dwight D. Eisenhower, United States Army chief of staff, a court circular said today. The Grand Ribbon of the Nile was conferred upon General Carl Spaatz, United States Army Air Force commander; General Jacob L. Devers, Ground Forces commander, and Lieutenant General Hoyt S. Vandenberg, Air Force deputy commander.

GANG OF TERRORISTS IN CALCUTTA BARED

CALCUTTA, July 10—(AP) An armed gang of terrorists who travel through Calcutta in jeeps firing and tossing bombs at market crowds and automobiles was reported by a high official today.

An Indian national ambulance corps announcement said 11 persons had been killed and 73 injured in communal fighting between Hindus and Moslems in Calcutta today, although a government report listed only four deaths.

In Lahore, capital of the Punjab, seven Sikhs were killed and 39 wounded when Moslems attacked a group of Sikh workers in the northwest railway locomotive workshop, a railroad official reported.

Pakiston, Hindustan To Swap Population

Karachi, India, July 10 (AP)—The Karachi correspondent of the *Statesman* of Calcutta and Delhi reported today a spontaneous exchange of population was about to begin between India's projected two new dominions—Pakistan for the Moslems and Hindustan for the Hindus.

He noted that landlords and business men anxious to get out of "hostile" areas were ready to exchange properties and businesses and that newspapers were full of advertisements seeking such exchanges.

Every day wealthy Moslems from Hindu-majority provinces, the correspondent said, are arriving in Karachi, which will be the capital of Pakistan, to negotiate deals personally, and the price of landed property has soared.

REDS AGAIN STRIKE CHINESE RAIL LINE

Tong Says Artery Is Attacked in Shantung—Troop Move By Russians Reported

NANKING, July 10 (AP)—New Communist advances in Shantung Province and reports of Russian movements in southern Manchuria marked China's civil war today.

Dr. Hollington K. Tong, Government Minister of Information, told correspondents that the Communists again were threatening to cut the Tsinan-Suchow north-south railway in the vicinity of Taian, about thirty-five miles south of Tsinan, and Feihsien, 100 miles southeast of Tsinan.

He gave no details, but the Communist radio reported that Communist troops already had captured Feihsien and a vast stretch of surrounding countryside. The broadcast said other Communist forces were on the offensive on both sides of the Peiping-Hankow Railway, main north-south route, in northern Honan Province just north of the Yellow River.

Dr. Tong acknowledged that the Communists had captured two towns in northern Honan and had reached the north bank of the Yellow River.

Some Progress Reported

Elsewhere, he said, Government forces were making progress, having cut the Communist supply route from the port of Chefoo to central and southern Shantung and pushing the Communists east and west from the Szepingkai area of Manchuria.

Dr. Tong said, however, that the Manchurian Communists "appear to be regrouping in preparation for fresh attacks."

The independent newspapers Shih Chieh Jih Pao and Hsin Min Pao both reported that Soviet Army units had established an advance command post at Fuhsien, fifty-five miles north of Russian-occupied Dairen.

Neither paper indicated the size or intent of the Russian forces, but both said Government military circles in Mukden which originated the report were "agitated."

Reds Threaten Vital Shantung Railroad Line

Nationalist Spokesman Says Communists Are Losing on Other China Fronts

NANKING, July 10 (AP).—A new Chinese Communist offensive in Shantung Province is threatening to cut once more that Tsinan-Suchow north-south railroad, Government Information Director Hollington K. Tong told a news conference today.

He named Taian, thirty-five miles south of Tsinan, as a danger spot.

Elsewhere on the civil-war battle fronts, he said, government forces are cleaning up Communist units.

Mr. Tong said the government in the last week blocked the former Communist supply line linking Chefoo (Shantung port nearest Soviet-held Dairen, Manchuri) with central and southern Shantung. This forced the Communists to use a roundabout route through Tsingtao and Weihsien. The second route, he added, is now threatened by government troops.

The Communists are retreating both eastward and westward from Szepingkai, Manchuria, the information director reported, "but they appear to be regrouping in preparation for fresh attacks."

In eastern Hopeh Province, North China, government columns from the north effected a junction with Paoting garrison forces north of that city.

In Northern Honan Province, Mr. Tong reported, Communist troops of General Chen Keng occupied Pongan and Hsinyang, and reached the northern bank of the Yellow River.

Mr. Tong also told newsmen he was unaware of any government plan to adopt censorship.

Soviet Army Advance Reported

PEIPING, July 10 (AP).—Two independent Chinese newspapers reported today that Russian Army units have set up an advance command post at Wafangtien, well north of the Port Arthur-Dairen demarcation zone in Manchuria.

Neither "Shih Chiehh Jih Pao" or "Hsin Min Pao," which carried the story, indicated the size of the purported military movement, but indicated that Mukden military sources, who supplied the reports, were "agitated."

Wafangtien is on the railway connecting the two Soviet-occupied ports with Mukden in normal times. It is twenty miles north of Pulantien, which Chinese government forces recently evacuated under fire. Chinese Communists took over this commanding rail point, and later were reported moving on Wafangtien.

Parley With Ili Rebels Unsuccessful

Tihwa, China, July 8 (AP—Delayed) — Attempts by Chinese authorities to reach an agreement with rebel leaders in Ili district of Sinkiang province, adjacent to Soviet territory, broke down yesterday. Chinese still are barred from the district.

Officials in this Sinkiang capital said the deadlock resulted from refusal of rebel chiefs to recognize Masud Sabri as Governor of Sinkiang—a post to which he was named May 20. Masud, 59, is one of the leading Moslems of the province, and has been a member of the Chinese Kuomintang (governing party) since 1945.

Rebel leaders said they might resume negotiations in November. Masud issued a statement expressing regret at the failure of negotiations. He said the Government was reluctant to use force and would do its best to revive parleys and try to induce rebel leaders to open Ili district to Chinese.

Talk Of New China Ambassador Renewed

Shanghai, July 10 (AP)—A fresh flurry of speculation over possible replacement of Dr. J. Leighton Stuart as United States Ambassador to China developed today as the result of the summoning to Washington of United States Minister-Counselor Walton Butterworth for consultation with Secretary of State Marshall.

Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, many observers pointed out, would be a likely successor should Stuart resign. They said Wedemeyer was originally slated to replace Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley as Ambassador, but was not given the post because peace talks were then under way between Chinese Communists and the Government—and the Reds considered Wedemeyer pro-Nationalist.

Since then, peace talks have failed, war rages openly and America has offered to sell 130,000,000 rifle bullets for Chiang Kai-shek's Government.

Wedemeyer came to China during the war to succeed the late Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell as commander in the China theater, and worked closely with Generalissimo Chiang as the latter's chief of staff. Chiang is known to like and admire him.

When Hurley resigned, however, Stuart became Ambassador on Marshall's recommendation. Marshall was endeavoring then to mediate China's civil strife, and Stuart enjoyed the full respect of both Government and Communist leaders. But despite his high reputation and wide knowledge of China, and despite Marshall's best efforts, peace efforts failed.

Russians in Shanghai BuyFurs

SHANGHAI, July 10 (AP).—Shanghai's 4,000,000 residents sweltered in 100-degree-plus heat today—but furriers reported their best business in years. Reason for the upswing in the fur trade was brisk purchases by Russians who have registered for repatriation to their homeland. Prices rose accordingly.

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Repatriates To Be Told True Condition Of Japan

Tokyo, July 10 (AP)—Japanese repatriates returning home filled with rumors—and perhaps Soviet indoctrination—now will learn something of current conditions in Japan before they land.

For the first time, the Government will send newspapers and other literature aboard vessels bringing former servicemen and civilians back to the country they have not seen for years.

Millior To Be Repatriated

The program, which also will include lectures by ship captains, will be inaugurated under a special 2,000,000 yen ($40,000) appropriation by the Education Ministry.

Nearly all of 1,000,000 Japanese yet to be repatriated will come from Soviet-controlled regions.

Officials said the information campaign, offering to acquaint newcomers with the new Constitution and occupation policies, was decided as the result of repatriates' complaints they were confused by various rumors in camps and aboard ship as to the real conditions at home.

Some repatriates from the United States thought they were being returned to a victorious Japan. Others have been unprepared for the country's present poverty. Many from Soviet zones brought newspapers printed in Japanese describing "failure" of the occupation and the people's "resentment" against General MacArthur.

officials said that comparatively few Japanese—probably less than 5,000—are now out on strike.

Assails Cabinet

Kikunami did not elaborate except to say "last year's CIU meeting was held in the midst of a capitalist offensive. This meeting also is being held in the midst of a capitalist offensive . . . following cancellation of the Februray 1 general strike."

The CIU took the lead in preparing for the general strike, which was approved publicly by Japanese Communists. General MacArthur halted the threatened walkout.

Kikunami assailed the present Cabinet, headed by Socialist Tetsu Katayama. Through a three-party coalition, he said, the policies of the conservative Yoshida Cabinet are being carried over by the Katayama Cabinet.

Jap Hits 'Offensive' By Capitalism

Tokyo, July 10 (AP)—President Katsumi Kikunami of Japan's Congress of Industiral Unions told an extarordinary national convention today that the CIU's prime current problem was "how to fight against the present capitalist offensive."

Declaring this "offensive" was impeding the progress of Japan's laboring class, he charged that captalists were "trying to overthrow" organized labor while unions are out on strike.

Allied headquarters labor statistics show that 81 per cent of an estimated 5,500,000 unionists work under wage-hour contracts, but

91 Million Korea Aid Was Gift 1947

Seoul, Korea, July 10 (AP)—Korea received $91,000,000 worth of American supplies between May, 1946, and March, 1947, for which it "will not be obliged to repay the United States one cent," Brig. Gen. C. G. Helmick said today.

The supplies, including food, petroleum products, fertilizers, medicines, cotton and locomotives, were given to the American southern zone under a Congress-approved civilian supply program to further an occupation which would help Korea establish its own government.

"The United States is giving this aid to Korea as one brother might help another," Helmick, acting Military Governor said. He added that the United States wished to help Korea but "as soon as my country has fulfilled its pledge to Korea and has established a government that the people want and will follow, we will no longer exert any—I repeat—any influence" on the nation, now jointly occupied by the United States and Russia.

Attack On Guadalcanal By Islanders Reported

Auckland, N.Z., July 10 (AP)—The New Zealand Press Association today quoted officials of the Western Pacific High Commission in Suva, Fiji, as saying they had no confirmation of a report that Malaita islanders were preparing to attack a British settlement on Guadalcanal.

A Fiji correspondent of the association said the officials told him Kau Kan, reported target of the attack on the eastern tip of Guadalcanal in the Solomons, was an abandoned Lever Brothers plantation where there were no Europeans. Malaitans often land there on their way elsewhere to buy supplies, he quoted the officials as saying. Malaita lies 40 miles northeast of Guadalcanal.

[A dispatch from Sydney, Australia, yesterday said a newspaper man reported that United States flyers from Guadalcanal told him the Malaita Islanders had "declared war" on 200 British on Kau Kan Bay and had disembarked near by from war canoes, carrying spears and blowguns. The motive was reported to be dissatisfaction over food supplies. The flyers landed at Townsville, North Queensland, Australia, Tuesday night.]

U.S. Editors Reach Hawaii

Honolulu, July 10 (AP)—A group of ten newspaper and magazine executives paused here today en route to the Orient as guests of the Secretary of War.

William C. Bullitt, former United States Ambassador to Moscow and Paris, arrived aboard the same plane last night. He, too, is on his way to the Far East "to see what goes on over there."

Bullitt said he was traveling as a private citizen with no official mission. "I just want to see what is going on in Japan, China, Korea and Indo-China, and then tell the people about it when I get home," he said.

Wright Bryant, of the Atlanta *Journal*, said the party of editors and publishers was "going to see what progress had been made by the occupation forces." He said it was an excellent opportunity to "see what we are doing in Japan and Korea, particularly."

Lee Hills, managing editor of the Miami *Herald*, said he was particularly interested in comparing the occupation of Europe and that in Japan and Korea.

Others in the group are James Packman, managing editor, Milwaukee *Sentinel;* Hamilton Owens, editor in chief, Baltimore *Sunpapers;* Sidney F. Harris, copublisher of Kansas and Iowa newspapers; Marshall N. Dana, Oregon *Journal;* Lee F. Payne, managing editor, Los Angeles *News;* Earl J. Johnson, vice president, United Press; Walker Stone, Washington editor for Scripps-Howard newspapers, and William Chenery, publisher, *Colliers* magazine.

THERE WAS GOLD IN THEM MILLS

Manila, July 10 (A. P.).—When the Japanese took Baguio, in the last days of 1941, Frank E. Delahunty, of La Porte, Cal., general superintendent of the Baguio Gold Mining Company, buried two cones of impure gold under the mine's mills. Then he was interned. The mill was torn down. Floods covered the area, but the cones of gold remained. Delahunty found them last week and flew in to Manila yesterday with the unexpected $35,000 recovery.

Mexico Sharply Curbs Luxury Goods Imports

Moves to Protect Dwindling Dollar Balance in United States.

MEXICO CITY, July 10—(AP) The Mexican government announced tonight drastic restrictions on the importation of luxury and non-essential goods to protect her dwindling dollar balance in the United States.

The restrictions will go into effect tomorrow.

The announcement was made by Secretary of the Treasury Ramon Beteta, who said Mexico's dollar balance in the United States at the end of the war was about $355,000,000 and that it had dwindled now to about $200,000,000.

23 General Categories

Beteta said the importation of goods in 23 general categories would be prohibited.

Among prohibited items will be furniture, washing machines, rugs, automobiles, pianos, watches and radios.

In another list, containing 16 categories, the import duties will be raised to the 1942 levels, which will make it difficult for importers to bring in goods.

The restrictive measures will be temporary, Beteta said, but will be maintained until Mexico feels her economic position is sound.

The United States, he said, has been notified of the restrictions as provided under article 10 of the 1942 trade treaty.

To Protect Dollar Balance

Mexico has tried to protect her dollar balance in the United States through increased production, but "this has been successful only partially," he declared.

On the basis of the minister's figures, the useful dollar balance in the United Sttes is not the $200,000,000 he quoted, but about $70,000,000.

From the U. S. dollar balance of $200,000,000 must be deducted the Bank of Mexico's 25 per cent legal reserve against bank note circulation and sight obligations, which in May totaled nearly $140,300,600. That leaves about $60,000,000 in New York, which may be bolstered by a few miscellaneous items.

The drop in the dollar balance will not, officials said, jeopardize the value of the peso which is backed separately by $50,000,000 of U. S. money by an agreement made by President Aleman last May in Washington.

On top of the shortage of dollars, trade experts said, Mexico is faced with a business recession which, although not critical, is being felt in both wholesale and retail markets.

MARSHALL MOVES TO BOOST BACKING OF FOREIGN POLICY

WASHINGTON, July 10—(AP) Secretary of State Marshall today undertook a new working relationship with congress apparently designed to bolster bi-partisan support on U. S. foreign policy in the critical months ahead.

Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations committee, announced that Marshall will appear before the committee tomorrow for a review of world conditions as he knows them behind the scenes.

Closer Contacts

Marshall's personal liaison role will mark a resumption of close contacts maintained by the State Department with the senate during the war, when a bi-partisan subcommittee met often with former Secretary Cordell Hull for off-the-record sessions on key developments.

Those contacts have dwindled in the interim. Now both Marshall and Vandenberg are represented as anxious to renew them with the Republican-controlled committee.

Although Vandenberg would not comment on the agenda for tomorrow's meeting, other committee members said they expect the Marshall plan for economic rehabilitation of Europe to be discussed fully.

This plan, involving expected large American expenditures abroad, is likely to be submitted to the next session of congress in January.

Vandenberg announced that Marshall's conference with the committee is only the first of a regular schedule to be carried out when the lawmakers return from their vacations next year.

UN Revision Urged

Committee members also are expected to question Marshall about the outcropping of congressional resolutions calling for a United Nations charter revision conference.

A resolution sponsored by 10 house members, as well as a similar proposal by three senators, frankly calls for a change in the charter to set up a form of world government to enforce the peace. House members laid this down as a challenge to Russia to go along or get out of the United Nations.

Sponsors of a senate resolution said their plan conceivably might lead to a reorganization of the UN without Russia as a member.

Marshall apparently raised no specific objection to the senate version when several senators discussed it with him yesterday. But there was no indication, either, that he wishes to see it debated in congress at this time.

Vandenberg's attitude is that no one could object to the aim of making the UN stronger, but he said that "the question remains as to how to do it, and when to do it."

Senator Hatch (D-NM) said he would support the charter revision move, but two other members of the foreign relations committee, Senators George (D-Ga) and Hickenlooper (R-Iowa), tore into it as "premature."

CRUEL INTERFERENCE SEEN

United States Sources Say Poles and Czechoslovaks Will Suffer

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP)—United States diplomatic officials said tonight Czechoslovakia's decision not to attend the Paris conference was the "crudest demonstration yet" of Soviet control over the Governments of Eastern Europe.

In spite of the Czechoslovak withdrawal, officials were determined to go through with the Marshall plan for European recovery—of which the Paris conference, called to draft an international economic program, is the first essential step.

Officials said the Czechoslovak reversal emphasized dramatically the bitter opposition to the Marshall plan that Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov expressed when he rejected cooperation with Britain and France in the Big Three meeting in Paris two weeks ago. There is no doubt here that the Soviet Union intends to fight the undertaking every inch of the way.

Some authorities say the Kremlin's next major move may be made through Communist parties in Western Europe. In France and Italy the Comunists are strong enough to cause considerable trouble.

But prevailing opinion at the State Department is that they could not force the Italian and

French Governments to boycott the conference.

Authorities said they were certain that Poland and Czechoslovakia had acted against their own best interests. Both Czechoslovakia and Poland traditionally look to the Western World for trade. Both need outside assistance in their reconstruction programs — assistance the Soviet Union is believed unable to offer.

The Marshall plan offered aid to both countries in trade and recovery. Both Governments announced at least limited cooperation with the plan before they reversed themselves.

There is widespread belief here that the action of the Soviet Union and the other Communist nations means a period of stiff economic warfare between the East and West. One of the Soviet countermoves, Washington believes, may be some sort of Russian cooperative plan for the economic integration of the Eastern European countries.

Special Session If Need Arises, Says Truman

Washington, July 10 (AP)—President Truman said today a special session of Congress will be called this fall if one is necessary to carry out the Marshall plan for European recovery. But, the President added, he sees no present need for such a session.

Mr. Truman told a news conference it will be impossible to say definitely whether it will be necessary to call the lawmakers back to Washington before next January until the results of the Paris conference are assayed.

[The Paris conference opens Saturday at the call of Britain and France, with attendance by at least 15 of the 22 nations invited already assured. The session will consider Secretary of State Marshall's proposal that Europe work out a self-help program of rehabilitation and then advise the United States what additional help may be needed.]

May Be Topic Monday

Mr. Truman said the Marshall plan may come up in his scheduled meeting Monday with House and Senate leaders, although he said the meeting was not called for that purpose.

Primary purpose of Monday's White House session, the President said, is to discuss the problem of displaced persons. He has asked Congress for special legislation to admit a "substantial number" from occupied zones where nearly a million of the European wanderers have refused to return home.

The President was asked for comment on the refusal of most of the eastern European countries except Czechoslovakia to attend the Paris conference.

He said he had no comment.

Russ "Iron Control" Blamed

Poland's refusal to attend the Paris conference was blamed by American officials today on Russia's "iron control."

At the same time authorities here expressed increasing respect for the earlier decision of the Czechoslovak Government to take part in the meeting. In view of Poland's action, it is now generally assumed that the Czechs acted in defiance of Moscow's wishes.

There has been official apprehension here for some time that the Soviets might force changes in the Czech election laws and take other restrictive measures against the Prague Government.

Disappointed In Poland

At the State Department some surprise and disappointment were expressed over the decision reached in Warsaw last night. This arose from the fact that the Polish Embassy here had declared more than two weeks ago the Warsaw Government's "adherence" to the Marshall plan for European recovery.

Moreover, there was no doubt among officials most familiar with conditions in Poland that the country actually would be greatly benefited by joining in a general reconstruction program and that it could contribute to recovery, especially through proper use of its coal resources.

May Snag Aid To Poles

The Poles themselves have asked for outside assistance, and their current stand, some authorities say, may weaken their chances of getting it.

They have a pending request for urgent action on their needs under the $350,000,000 American relief program. Stanton Griffis, New American Ambassador to Warsaw, was instructed to discuss a relief agreement with the Polish Government as one of his first tasks.

Now, however, official have raised the question whether American aid should be given to a country which "refuses to help itself" under the Marshall plan.

Loan Request Pending

Another Polish request is pending before the International Bank —a reconstruction loan of $600,000,000. The bank has declared its independence of political considerations in making loans, but some American authorities believe the Poles may not be able to show as good an economic basis for sound financing as they might have by joining in the Paris meeting.

What Russia stands to gain by barring Polish co-operation and that of such other eastern European countries as Bulgaria, Romania and Yugoslavia is a much-debated question here.

Russ Face Resentment

Knowledge of the Marshall proposal—with its promise of American help—is believed to have spread widely through eastern Europe. The assumption here is that ordinary people there must regard it as a means of improving their conditions and that they will judge harshly Russia's denial to them of the benefits of economic co-operation.

One political effect of the whole undertaking, therefore, may be to stir up new forces of discontent with Soviet mastery in eastern Europe.

Two Senators Hit Plan To Change U.N. Charter

JUL 1947

Washington, July 10 (AP)—Senators George (D., Ga.) and Hickenlooper (R., Iowa) today branded as premature a proposal by 22 members of Congress that the United States take the lead in trying to put peace enforcement teeth into the United Nations Charter.

George, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, called the suggestion "a bad move at a bad time" and one that might bring dissolution of the United Nations in a critical world period.

Hickenlooper, who heads the Senate-House Atomic Energy Committee and is a member of the foreign relations group, said it would mark the United Nations prematurely with having failed. He added that he wants to give the international organization more time to see if it can reach agreement on world atomic controls.

Hatch Offers Support

Senator Hatch (D., N.M.), also a foreign relations member and close friend of President Truman, said he would support any move to strengthen the United Nations.

That is the avowed purpose of resolutions offered in different form by twelve senators and ten House members of both parties. Behind each of these proposals, however, is the belief that if Russia continues to block international agreement on atomic energy and other world problems the United States must act to align other nations in a new organization.

The ten House members put it this way in a formal statement:

"The sponsors believe that there is no surer way of determining whether the Soviet Union is bent on conquest than by learning whether she would be willing to go along with other nations in creating a United Nations which could guarantee her security."

Calls For World Government

Their resolution proposed that the United Nations be set up as a world government with legislative, judicial and enforcement branches.

Senators Taylor (D., Idaho), Chavez (D., N.M.) and Johnston (D., S.C.) joined in a similar proposal.

A resolution offered by Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.) with the support of nine others, including Taylor, did not go that far. It called only for a Charter revision session of the United Nations "to propose and adopt amendments and revisions that will strengthen the United Nations as an instrument to prevent war and maintain world peace."

Senator Sparkman (D., Ala.), one of the sponsors, said this resolution was drafted in final form after a group of senators had conferred with Secretary of State Marshall.

No Commitments Made

The group did not ask and did not receive any commitments from Marshall on the proposal, Sparkman said.

Ferguson said that the "Big Five" veto, under which the United States, Russia, Great Britain, France or China can stop any important United Nations action, would be the prime subject of any charter-revision conference.

Since the Charter cannot be changed without agreement of all of the members, he said the possibility arises that a new organization might have to be formed if Russia or some other country blocked changes.

Differ On Veto

Although Sparkman said he thinks sentiment in this country would back elimination of the veto, George disagreed.

"This proposal overlooks the fact that the United States would not have gone into this international organization unless it had a veto on our participation in any general war and unless it could veto an arbitrary assessment of an inequitable troop quota against us," George declared.

ATOMIC SECRETS ARE STILL SAFE, BOARD HEAD SAYS

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP)—Chairman Hickenlooper (R-Iowa) of the joint congressional committee on atomic energy said today that after "checking and double-checking", he is satisfied that no unwarranted use was made of secret atomic information taken from the Los Alamos, N. M., installation last year.

The Department of Justice has announced that action will be taken against two sergeants from whom the missing information was recovered.

Hickenlooper also told a news conference that he can say "with certainty" and "on the highest authority" that no "material or facts of any substantial importance" are missing from the big atomic plant at Oak Ridge, Tenn.

Says Secret Still Safe

The New York Sun had reported yesterday that agents had stolen several highly secret files from the Tennessee installation.

Hickenlooper delivered his assurance that atomic energy secrets still are safe—his second in two days—at a news conference following a closed session of the joint committee with Rear Admiral R. H. Hillenkoetter, head of the central intelligence group.

The senator said the meeting with Hillenkoetter had been arranged for some time and amounted only to a routine discussion of the relationship between the intelligence group and the atomic energy commission.

"The revelations of yesterday did not enter into the discussions at all," he said. "They weren't brought up."

Hickenlooper told reporters that he is satisfied that the information taken from Los Alamos did not get into the hands of anyone who could use it against this nation's interests.

A reporter asked whether he knew if any foreign agents are in this country trying to dig out information on atomic fission. Hickenlooper said he had no knowledge of the extent of spying activities, but assumed, as an individual, that lots of people would like to get all available information on atomic energy.

The chairman said that security precautions are greater now than when the civilian atomic energy commission took over from the Army's Manhattan District the first of this year. He aded that the security program is being increased rather than diminished. The problem is under constant study, he said, observing that there is no such thing as "perfect security."

May Double 'A' Security Staff

JUL 1947

Hickenlooper Committee Insists on Funds— Commission's Practices Studied.

Washington, July 10 (A. P.).—Senator Hickenlooper (R.-Iowa), chairman of the joint congressional Atomic Energy Committee, said today that that committee hopes to double its staff assigned to study ways of protecting "A" bomb secrets.

He said that his disclosure yesterday that highly secret papers had been filched from the Los Alamos (N. M.) atomic testing station had no bearing on the matter, but he added that the committee now has three experts inquiring into the security practices of the Atomic Energy Commission and that the number may be increased to six if the committee's pending $225,000 budget is approved by Congress.

Mentions Benedict Arnold.

Meanwhile today Hickenlooper's statement of yesterday was described by President Truman as a clear explanation of what happened. Asked whether any other papers were missing besides those taken from Los Alamos, the President replied that Hickenlooper had clearly explained the situation to the Senate..

In the House, Representative Rankin (D.-Miss.) voiced a demand that Congress be given the names and backgrounds of the two Army sergeants involved.

"It is simply silly to say the men took the files as souvenirs," Rankin told the House. "Why didn't Benedict Arnold and his crowd think of that?"

The Senate appropriations committee approved the Hickenlooper committee's $225,000 budget yesterday after the House had voted the group only $50,000 of the $254,000 it asked for the year which began July 1.

'International' Circumstances.

In this connection, testimony by Hickenlooper before the appropriations group, added an air of mystery to the Atomic Committee's activities which the chairman steadfastly declined to clear up.

When he appeared before the appropriations group on July 2, Hickenlooper told members: "Within the past ten days, and since the submission of the estimate to the House Appropriations Committee, a number of circumstances of vital importance have arisen in connection with the responsibilities and duties of the joint committee.

"These circumstances and conditions are national in scope and some, in fact, are international. It is now apparent that if the joint committee is to perform its full duties, that additional responsibilities, studies and investigations must be undertaken in some detail. . . . It also appears that the Joint Committee of the Congress may be the only co-ordinating medium involving a number of phases of this entire program."

Other than to insist that this had no connection with the Los Alamos incident, Hickenlooper declined to elaborate.

Taken As Souvenirs.

The action of two demobilized sergeants in taking along as

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souvenirs "some secret files when they left the New Mexico station may be discussed further when the committee meets tomorrow with the Atomic Energy Commission.

In his report to the Senate, Hickenlooper said that the commission told the Joint Committee it had discovered more than a month ago that some "important and classified" files had been missing from the Los Alamos station since March, 1946. As an F. B. I. investigation was pursued, Hickenlooper said, the commission later reported that two former Army sergeants had been located with the files in their possession. Describing the former service men as "souvenir hunters," the Iowa Senator said that the F. B. I. was satisfied that the files had not been seen by any outside person since their disappearance and that there was "no effective breach of security."

A-File Incident 'Clearly' Explained, Truman Says

JUL 1947

Washington, July 10 (AP)—The statement yesterday by Senator Hickenlooper (R., Iowa) on the removal and recovery of atomic-energy files was described by President Truman today as a clear explanation of what happened.

The subject came up at a news conference when Mr. Truman was asked if any other papers were missing besides those taken from a New Mexoci project by two army sergeants.

The President replied that Senator Hickenlooper had clearly explained the situation to the Senate yesterday.

Rankin Wants Names

In the House, Representative Rankin (D., Miss.) voiced a demand that Congress be given the names and backgrounds of the two sergeants involved.

"It is simply silly" to say the men took the files as souvenirs, Rankin told the House. "Why didn't Benedict Arnold and his crowd think of that?"

Hickenlooper said, meanwhile, that the Senate-House Atomic Energy Committee hopes to double its staff assigned to study ways of protecting A-bomb secrets.

The Iowa Senator said his disclosure yesterday that highly secret papers had been filched from the Los Alamos atomic testing station had no bearing on the matter.

But he declared the committee now has three experts inquiring into security practices of the Atomic Energy Commission and the number may be raised to six if the committee's pending $225,000 budget wins final congressional approval.

Senate Okays Funds

The Senate Appropriations Committee approved that sum yesterday after the House had voted the joint group only $50,000 of the $254,000 it asked for the year which began July 1.

In this connection, testimony by Hickenlooper before the appropriations group added an air of mystery to the Atomic Committee's activities which the chairman steadfastly declined to clear up.

When he appeared before the appropriations group July 2, Hickenlooper told members, in part:

"A number of circumstances of vital importance have arisen in connection with the responsibilities and duties of the joint committee.

International Scope

"These circumstances and conditions are national in scope and some, in fact, are international. It is now apparent . . . that additional responsibilities, studies and investigations must be undertaken in some detail. It also appears that the joint committee of the Congress may be the only co-ordinating medium involving a number of phases of this entire program."

Other than to insist that this had no connection with the Los Alamos incident, Hickenlooper declined to elaborate.

REDS DENY ATTEMPTS TO STEAL A-BOMB DATA

WASHINGTON, July 10—(AP)—The Russian embassy issued a statement today officially denying reports which it said accused Soviet agents of seeking to steal atomic bomb secrets in this country.

A-Bomb Double Nagasaki's Is Envisioned

Washington, July 10 (AP)—A War Department scientist said today it might be possible to make atom bombs more than twice as powerful as the one that burst over Nagasaki—but that there are practical reasons why the size cannot be increased indefinitely.

Even if the "technical difficulties" are overcome, he added, bigger bombs might prove unprofitable from the standpoint of damage inflicted for the increased amount of scarce and costly plutonium involved.

Dr. R. E. Lapp, physicist of the department's research and development division, said the result might be an "ultimate feasible size" beyond which the bombs "may not be progressively increased in destructive power."

"Subcritical Masses"

Lapp, a member of the Bikini test staff, set forth his views in a paper prepared for a recent meeting of the American Medical Society. The War Department made it public today.

Lapp cited the fact that the Nagasaki-type bombs used so far involved the rapid bringing together of two "subscritical masses" of fissionable material, which upon contact produced an instantaneous release of energy in the form of an explosion.

He reasoned that to build bigger bombs, more than two such subcritical masses would have to be brought together, a matter "easier said than done."

Must Be Rationed

"Furthermore," he wrote, "there is no guarantee that when one successfully detonates such an improved atom bomb it will have the same efficiency per pound of plutonium as obtained with a smaller bomb. In view of the scarcity of this man-made element, it must be carefully rationed in peace and war.

"These two factors, which are obvious to any nuclear physicist, might alone limit the ultimate feasible size for atom bombs, but there is another even more convincing reason why plutonium bombs may not be progressively increased in destructive power. This reason, simply stated, is that one 20,000-ton high-explosive blast (this has been the officially expressed equivalent for the power of the bombs exploded so far) does not do as much direct damage as two 10,000-ton explosions. This rule holds true for all explosives."

No Mysterious Mechanism

In a section devoted to the question of "Defense Against Atomic Attack," Lapp said:

"The atom bomb is a new type of high explosive and as such it is the same as any other high explosive in that you can protect against it only by deflecting it from its trajectory or by blowing it apart before it reaches its object.

"There is absolutely no mysterious mechanism in the bomb that one can detonate prematurely by radio waves, ultrasonics or other means."

JUL 1947

Succession Bill Is Passed, Truman Approval Expected

Puts House Speaker Next in Line if Both Top Offices Become Vacant.

WASHINGTON, July 10—(AP) Congress sent a bill to President Truman today which would make a Republican his successor if the president fails to finish his present term.

But both Democrats and Republicans said they hope Mr. Truman continues in good health.

The legislation, passed today by a 365-11 House vote, puts the speaker of the House, now a Republican, next in line for the presidency if the offices of president and vice president both become vacant. The Senate passed the bill June 27.

Approval Seen Certain

Presidential approval of the measure is considered certain, since Mr. Truman asked for it in 1945 and again this year.

If the bill becomes law, the "heir apparent" to the presidency will be Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Massachusetts Republican. Martin, a bachelor, is 63 years old.

The legislation would apply not only to the present situation but to the future as well.

It provides that the speaker of the House shall rank behind the vice president in the line of succession, followed by the acting president of the Senate (a senator who presides over that body when there is no vice president) and then the ten cabinet officers.

Under an 1886 law now in effect, the cabinet officers rank next to the vice president, starting with the secretary of state.

Before the 1886 act, the president pro tem of the Senate and then the speaker of the House were next in line.

The new proposal provides that the acting president of the Senate would move into the picture only if there were no speaker or if the speaker were unable to qualify (he would have to have the same qualifications as the president).

In either case, the president's successor, would fill out the unexpired term unless an elected president or vice president who had failed to qualify subsequently removed the disqualification.

However, a cabinet officer acting as president would step down if a speaker or a president pro tem later qualified.

Praises President

Chairman Michener (R-Mich.) of the judiciary committee told the House President Truman "is to be complimented" for having advocated the legislation at a time when the speaker is a member of the opposite political party.

"He still stood by his principle," Michener said, recalling that when Mr. Truman first asked for the law, a Democrat, Sam Rayburn of Texas was speaker.

"We express the hope that he (Mr. Truman) may live out his full term," said Rep. Robsion (R-Ky.).

Rep. Celler (D-N.Y.) expressed similar sentiments and said "our present president should be mighty careful in his travels."

Celler told the House there probably never will be an occasion to use the legislation. There have been 15 vice presidential vacancies, he recalled, but no cabinet officer ever has ben called upon to fill the presidency because of a vacancy in both offices.

Rep. Gwynne (R-Iowa) opposed the bill and called for a study of the entire succession problem by Congress. The chances of the bill being needed, he said, are about 1,000 to one.

When the president asked for the legislation, he said he believed a person representing the voters should be next in line for the presidency after the vice president. The speaker, chosen by the 435 representatives, was the most representative, he added.

The president said he opposed the old law which in effect allowed the president to name his own successor in an emergency through his power to appoint cabinet officers.

Ten Democrats and one Republican, Gwynne of Iowa, voted against the bill. The Democrats are Abernethy (Miss.), Bulwinkle (N.C.), Camp (Ga.), Harrison (Va.), Madden (Ind.), O'Toole (N.Y.), Rankin (Miss.), Stanley (Va.), Whitten (Miss.) and Winstead (Miss.).

RATES TO ALASKA DECLARED UNJUST

Bartlett Charges the Maritime Commission Has Added to Ship Operators' 'Plunder'

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP)—Delegate E. L. Bartlett of Alaska says the Maritime Commission has authorized Seattle shipping companies operating the Alaskan service an "unjust increase (in rates) made legal by an edict of a United States governmental agency."

"Living in an area where maritime rates have always been higher than elsewhere," Mr. Bartlett said in a statement in The Congressional Record, "Alaskans had pretty well adjusted themselves to a condition of legalized plunder.

"Since man is always hopeful and optimistic they had hoped and expected that which was bad eventually would become better as population increased and as Alaskans became more able to raise their voices effectively.

"In this hope and this expectation they simply did not comprehend the strength and the ruthlessness of their masters, the Seattle operators of the steamship lines which serve the territory."

The delegate reviewed the Government's action in arranging an interim steamship service to Alaska with rates which he said were increased 60 per cent after the Seattle steamship lines refused to operate the service without the raise.

He said:

"After making incredible wartime profits—incredible compared with pre-war earnings and incredible compared to their insignificant investments in ships afloat, three Alaska carriers decided to try to perpetuate those earning levels by crying * * * that they needed the stupendous increase of 118 per cent over and above their pre-war rates for post-war carrying between Seattle and Alaska."

He recited that this plea was rejected by the Maritime Commission and then Congress approved the interim plan which permitted the Maritime Commission to furnish ships at charter of $1 a year to the companies, pay the insurance and recapture 75 per cent of the profit after taxes, 10 per cent on capital, and insurance costs are deducted. He described a protest by Alaska against the proposed rates and said the commission denied the territory a hearing because of threats by the companies to refuse the service if the rates were suspended pending a hearing.

"Now with the zealous protection of the Maritime Commission the carriers have one hand in the Federal treasury for their capital costs," Mr. Bartlett said, "and the other in the pockets of Alaska for $4,000,000 more than they justly deserve."

Mr. Bartlett said that the principal owners of two of the Alaska ship lines is a large-scale fish canner.

"He has seen to it that he and his fellow canners will pay only a small part of the increases," Mr. Bartlett said. "He does not have to justify a rate for canned fish southbound from Kodiak to Seattle that is one-half the rate for dry groceries northbound to Kodiak."

Mr. Bartlett asked the House to keep the Alaska situation in mind and said he feared that not much could be done to aid the territory.

Weichel Admits He's Foiled In Halting Oil To Russia

Washington, July 10 (AP)—Chairman Weichel (R., Ohio) of the House Merchant Marine Committee acknowledged today that he is stumped in his efforts to block oil shipments to Russia.

He blasted as "arrogant" the action of the Commerce Department in granting export licenses that will permit the departure of three Soviet-bound tankers now being loaded on the West Coast.

Under Secretary of Commerce William C. Foster conceded to the committee yesterday that his office had granted the licenses only a few hours after Weichel phoned him to insist that they be refused.

Foster said (a) the shipments were normal, (b) the department

intends to continue to export petroleum products and (c) a halt might upset the world market and result in a drop in this country's own petroleum imports.

He added that such a stoppage would cause "chaos and confusion" in "friendly" countries. Foster said, however, that export quotas will be fixed soon on the basis of this country's requirements and supplies.

Weichel has introduced a resolution which would require the War, Navy and Commerce departments to certify that future petroleum exports—on a shipment-by-shipment basis—would not impair the national defense nor interfere with full domestic requirements.

Slaughter Says Presidency May Be Faced With 'Scandal'

Tulsa, Okla., July 10 (AP)—Former Representative Roger C. Slaughter, Missouri Democrat, whom President Truman helped to defeat for renomination last year, charged today "scandal threatens" the presidency, a statement the President said left him unworried.

Slaughter, speaking before the Tulsa Chamber of Commerce's Public Affairs Forum, assailed the Pendergast Democratic organization of Kansas City and declared Mr. Truman's request of it for help in the 1946, Democratic primary was "the public admission of a partnership that has brought the presidency into disrepute."

"An Honest Man"

The President's reaction to Slaughter's remarks came at his Washington press conference. He said he considered the source of the speech and added it didn't worry him any.

Slaughter said he considered the President "personally an honest and honorable man," but that "like Grant and Harding, he has been misled by false friends, and has likewise been the victim of his own impetuosity."

After he was informed of the President's comment on the statement in his prepared text, the former congressman issued this statement:

"If the President is not worried he is in a different state of mind from hundreds of Democratic candidates who will be running for office in 1948. Through no fault of their own they will be forced to carry the load of stolen ballots and blasted vault doors, all occurring as the aftermath of an election where Mr. Truman admitted he had enlisted the aid of the Pendergast machine.

"His Teeth Chatter"

"A small boy walking by a graveyard at midnight 'is not worried,' but his teeth chatter just the same."

In his address, Slaughter also referred to the theft of ballot boxes from the Kansas City election commissioners' vault after the return of a number of indictments alleging vote fraud in the 1946 primary. He called it "a sordid tale, and a perfect example not only of the cupdity but of the stupidity of city machines."

Refused By Roosevelt

He mentioned the Kansas City vote fraud convictions which followed the 1936 election, and said the Pendergast organization "finally fell of its own weight" but "like the phoenix, it managed to arise from the ashes—helped, in part, by a friendly national Administration."

Recalling that "a great many of those convicted had been pardoned by the White House," Slaughter added that "numerous ones had made application for such pardons under the Roosevelt Administration, but so far as I knew were without exception turned down."

The Missourian cited the "credit mobilizer" affair of the Grant Administration and the Teapot Dome investigations during the Harding regime, then added:

"Now again a scandal threatens the great office of the President of the United States, and will inevitably become an issue in the campaigns which will be waged next year."

Concedes President's Rights

Of the President's intervention in the campaign which resulted in the nomination of Slaughter's Truman-backed rival, he commented, "I have never said, nor have I felt that the President was without right to take such a position.

"Experience has shown that Presidents who dabble in local politics invariably suffer thereby, but as far as I am concerned I concede the right of the President, at least the titular head of the Democratic party, to get into a race if he is willing to incur all the risks that such action entails."

Truman Not Worried Over 'Scandal Threat'

Washington, July 10 (AP)—President Truman said today that in view of the source, he isn't worried about a statement of former Representative Roger Slaughter that a "scandal threatens" the office of the President.

Slaughter, former Missouri congressman who was defeated for renomination last year by a Truman-indorsed candidate, made the assertion before a public affairs formum in Tulsa, Okla., today.

Slaughter said he considered Mr. Truman "personally an honest and honorable man, but "like Grant and Harding, he has been misled by false friends, and has likewise been the victim of his own impetuosity."

Didn5t Worry Him

Mr. Truman was asked whether he had heard about Slaughter's remarks. He replied that all he knew was what he learne dfrom a memorandum sent in to him by a reporter.

He said he considered the source of the speech and then added it didn't worry him any.

Mr. Truman also said he does not plan to make a cross-country trip this fall as has been urged by officials of the Democratic National Committee.

Rose From Ashes

Slaughter, in his speech, assailed the Pendergast Democratic organization of Kansas City, asserting it "finally fell of its own weight" but "like the Phoenix, it managed to arise from the ashes—helped, in part, by a friendly National Administration."

"Its present importance," he asserted, "lies in the effrontery with which it seeks to trade upon the prestige of the Presidency of the United States. It brags of the fact that the President of the United States is a dues-paying member. Its letterhead lists the President as the vice president of that organization.

Of President Truman's intervention in the Missouri primary, Slaughter said:

"The impetuosity of the President has sometimes gotten him into trouble. Certainly that was the case July 18, 1946, when he told the representatives from every metropolitan paper of any size in the United States that he had 'asked my old friend, Jim Pendergast, to help.'"

That request, Slaughter said, was "the public admission of a partnership that has brought the presidency into disrepute."

RUSSIA FAILS IN U.N. FIGHT

Austria's Application Filed Despite Opposition

Lake Success, N. Y., July 10 (AP). Russia failed today in an effort to block consideration of Austria's application for membership in the United Nations.

The Security Council voted 9 to 0 to place the application on its calendar for discussions after Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, had objected on the ground that an Austrian peace treaty had not yet been completed. Russia and Australia abstained from voting.

Hershel V. Johnson, United States representative on the Security Council, indirectly blamed Russia for delaying the Austrian peace treaty.

"Reasons Known To World"

Johnson said the drafting of the treaty had been "retarded for reasons well known to the world." The Council of Foreign Ministers, at the recent Moscow session, failed to reach agreement on the Austrian pact when Russia rejected the major proposals of the other major powers.

Later, at the same Security Council session during a discussion of the proposed global police force, Gromyko again refused to submit Russian estimates on the initial size of United Nations forces.

The other four big powers suggested figures early last week, but Russia contended that no estimates could be made until the Security Council decided on the principle which would govern contributions. Gromyko repeated his contention today.

Palestine Action Sought

There were these other United Nations developments:

1. Saudi Arabia, ignoring the efforts of the special committee on Palestine now investigating the Holy Land situation, called on the General Assembly, meeting in September, to terminate the British mandate and declare Palestine a single independent nation.

2. At the opening committe-of-the whole session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, India renewed her effort to gain nationalist representation here for Burma, Ceylon, Malaya, Indonesia and Indo-China.

3. The Security Council failed to reach agreement on a candidate for Governor of Trieste and tossed the problem to a committee of Poland, Australia and Colombia.

Balkan Issue May Go To Assembly

Lake Success, July 10 (AP)—Authoritative sources said today that the United Nations General Assembly might be asked to settle the Balkan problem if Russia vetoes a United States proposal for a border watch along Greece's northern frontiers.

The possibility of such a step was suggested as French and Colombian efforts at reconciling the opposed American and Russian proposals for settlement of Balkan disorders appeared doomed.

The United States made it clear that she would settle for nothing less than a semi-permanent United Nations border commission to watch over Greece's frontiers with Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria.

Showdown Vote Seen

An American spokesman said the Council eventually would have to vote on the United States resolution. Such a ballot would force Russia to veto or abstain in view of her announced refusal to accept the American motion.

The Security Council prepared to resume discussions of the Balkan problem today, but hopes for reaching a vot this week appeared slim.

Authoritative sources said if Russia used the veto to block United Nations action in the Balkans at this time, then other steps would have to be taken.

Different Vote Setup

They suggested that one step would be to hand the problem to the General Assembly when it meets in September. Only a two-thirds-majority vote is required for Assembly action.

An Assembly commission, however, would be somewhat restricted in its work. For instance, it could not call upon individual governments to aid in any required action in the Balkan area.

Authoritative sources declared the United States had turned down French and Colombian approaches on possible compromises aimed at reconciling American and Soviet views.

Russ Blame Greeks

Russia already has rejected the commission idea, put all the blame on Greece and insisted that the Athens Government itself take steps to correct the situation.

Details of the French and Colombian proposals were lacking, but they were understood to call for a commission without power to act except with the express consent of Greece and the three Soviet satellites—Yugoslavia, Albania and Bulgaria.

An authoritative French source said that in view of United States reluctance to accept such a compromise it was doubtful that the French delegation would formally introduce the proposal.

World-Police Debate

Also before the Security Council today was a continuation of the debate on a world police force.

Here again Russia and the Western powers are deadlocked on how contributions shall be made to such an international body. Russia is insisting on "equitable" contributions while the Western powers favor "comparable" contributions in men, planes and ships.

CANADIAN IS VICTOR IN UN POSTER CONTEST

LAKE SUCCESS, July 10—(AP) Henry Eveleigh of Canada was awarded first prize today in the first United Nations "Poster of the Year" competition.

Eveleigh's design, showing a pair of hands planting a young tree whose leaves are the flags of the 55 nations, brought the Canadian $1,500.

Jan Bons of the Netherlands received second prize of $1,000 for his "One World or None" poster, showing half the globe in sunlight and the other half a skull in shadow.

The prize winners were chosen from among 30 member nations' entries.

"The present result," said Sir Norman Angell, British writer and critic who headed the international jury which examined the entries, "should encourage the efforts of the United Nations in this field."

JUL 1947

(advance) London, July 10--(AP)--An air ministry report today said "an error of flying technique" by pilot c. h. spencer was responsible for the crash of his southern rhodesian airline in north dakota here last jan. 25. spencer and 11 of the 18 passengers were killed.

30. 24- 10847

THE 26-YEAR-OLD FORMER PRINCE DINED WITH THE KING AND APPARENTLY SAT UP WITH HIS FUTURE FATHER-IN-LAW WAITING FOR THE PRINCESS TO RETURN.

A SMALL CROWD OF CURIOUS LONDONERS GATHERED AT APSLEY HOUSE TO SEE THE PRINCESS DRIVE OFF IN HER OWN CAR WITH A LADY IN WAITING.

SHE WAS EXPECTED TO APPEAR BEFORE THE PUBLIC TODAY WITH THE KING AND QUEEN AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY AT THE DEDICATION OF A CHAPEL IN MEMORY TO PILOTS WHO FELL IN THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN.

HER FIRST PUBLIC APPEARANCE ON HER OWN SINCE THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF HER ENGAGEMENT WILL OCCUR SUNDAY WHEN SHE REVIEWS AN INTERNATIONAL GIRL SCOUT PARADE ON THE MALL.

THE PRINCESS WILL LEAVE JULY 15 FOR HER MOTHER'S NATIVE SCOTLAND, WHERE SHE WILL RECEIVE THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF EDINBURGH.

AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TODAY SAID THAT LT.MOUNTBATTEN WOULD ACCOMPANY THE ROYAL FAMILY TO SCOTLAND.

BEFORE DEPARTING FOR WESTMINSTER ABBEY TODAY THE PRINCESS AND HER HUSBAND-TO-BE HAD THEIR OFFICIAL ENGAGEMENT PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN IN THE BOW ROOM OF THE PALACE.

WHEN THE PHOTOGRAPHERS OFFERED CONGRATULATIONS, PRINCESS ELIZABETH SAID WITH A SMILE:

"HOW SWEET. THANK YOU VERY MUCH. IT IS KIND OF YOU."

WEARING A DRESS OF DAFFODIL YELLOW SILK, THE PRINCESS POSED FIRST IN A BROCADED CHAIR WITH HER FIANCE SEATED ON THE ARM. THEN, DESPITE A DRIZZLE OF RAIN, THEY WALKED--ARM IN ARM AND IN GAY SPIRITS--ONTO THE PALACE TERRACE FOR AN OUTDOOR PICTURE.

JUL 1947

LONDON--SECOND ADD INDIAN X X X GENERAL.

ALTHOUGH BRITAIN HAS PROMISED TO SEVERE ALL TIES WITH BRITISH INDIA BY NEXT JUNE--IF THE INDIANS INSIST--ATTLEE DECLARED: "MY HOPE IS THAT THESE TWO NEW DOMINIONS (PAKISTAN AND HINDUSTAN) WILL CONTINUE WITHIN THIS GREAT ASSOCIATION (THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH), GIVING AND RECEIVING BENEFITS."

COMMENTING ON THE STATUS OF THE PRINCELY STATES OUTSIDE BRITISH INDIA, WHERE SEVERAL RULERS HAVE EXPRESSED INTENTIONS OF BECOMING COMPLETELY INDEPENDENT, ATTLEE SAID:

"IT IS HOPED THAT ALL THE INDIAN STATES WILL, IN DUE COURSE, FIND THE PROPER PLACE WITHIN ONE OR THE OTHER OF THE TWO NEW DOMINIONS WITHIN THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH.

"IF ANY INDIAN STATE DECIDES TO CUT ADRIFT AND ASSERT ITS INDEPENDENCE, I WOULD SAY TO THE RULLER OF THAT STATE:

"'TAKE YOUR TIME. THINK AGAIN AND I HOPE NO IRREVOCABLE DECISION TO STAY OUT WILL BE TAKEN PREMATURELY.'"

JINNAH LED THE CAMPAIGN FOR AN INDEPENDENT MOSLEM STATE WHICH RESULTED IN THE DECISION TO PARTITION BRITISH INDIA'S 400,000,000 INHABITANTS INTO TWO SEPARATE COUNTRIES.

LORD MOUNTBATTEN CONDUCTED THE FINAL NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE INDIAN LEADERS.

"THIS IS NOT ABDICATION," THE PRIME MINISTER SAID OF THE DOMINIONS-CREATING BILL.

"IT IS THE FULFILLMENT OF BRITAIN'S MISSION IN INDIA."

HE NOTED PARTICULARLY THAT THE CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGE, "VITAL AS IT IS, DOES NOT OF COURSE MEAN THE DISAPPEARANCE OF THE CIVILIAN EUROPEAN COMMUNITY FROM INDIA."

HE REITERATED THE GOVERNMENT'S PREVIOUSLY EXPRESSED HOPE THAT THE TWO DOMINIONS MIGHT BE REUNITED IN A SINGLE INDIA AT SOME FUTURE DATE, SAYING "I EARNESTLY HOPE THAT THIS SEVERANCE MAY NOT ENDURE."

THE WITHDRAWAL OF BRITISH TROOPS FROM INDIA WILL BE CARRIED OUT AS QUICKLY AS SHIPPING FACILITIES PERMIT, ATTLEE SAID, AND IS EXPECTED TO BE COMPLETED BY THE END OF THIS YEAR.

MEANWHILE, AND UNTIL THE DIVISION OF INDIA'S OWN ARMY BETWEEN THE TWO DOMINIONS IS COMPLETE, THE PRESENT COMMANDER IN CHIEF, FIELD MARSHAL SIR CLAUDE AUCHINLECK, WILL REMAIN COMMANDER OF ALL ARMED FORCES IN INDIA.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER HERBERT MORRISON ANNOUNCED THE DOMINIONS BILL, WHICH THE OPPOSITION ALREADY HAS INDICATED IT WILL ACCEPT, WOULD BE CALLED FOR FINAL PASSAGE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS NEXT TUESDAY.

GOVERNMENT SOURCES SAID IT THEN WOULD BE RUSHED THROUGH ALL STAGES IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS IN ONE DAY AND THUS WOULD REACH THE KING FOR SIGNATURE A FULL FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE OF THE AUG. 15 DEADLINE FOR IMPLEMENTATION.

HJ1153AED

LONDON, JULY 10-(AP)-MEMBERS OF THE URUGUAYAN ECONOMIC MISSION SAID TODAY THEY EXPECTED A LONG TERM FINANCIAL AND TRADE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THEIR COUNTRY AND BRITAIN WOULD BE SIGNED NEXT WEEK.

THEY ADDED THE RESULTS ARE "QUOTE THE URUGUAYAN DELEGATION HEADED BY SENATOR GUSTAVO GALLI

JUL 1947

THEY ADDED THE RESULTS ARE "HIGHLY SATISFACTORY" FOR THE URUGUAYAN DELEGATION HEADED BY SENATOR GUSTAVO GALLINAL.

THE SIX WEEKS NEGOTIATIONS COVERED TWO MAIN SUBJECTS--A SETTLEMENT ON URUGUAY'S $20,000,000 ($70,000,000) STERLING BALANCES, AND THE RENEWAL OF THE CONTRACT FOR THE SALE OF MEAT TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

BOTH THE URUGUAYAN AND BRITISH SOURCES REFUSED TO REVEAL ANY DETAILS OF THE PROPOSED AGREEMENT.

RB1104AED

LONDON, JULY 10-(AP)-- AND NOW THEY'RE SEEING "FLYING SAUCERS" IN KENT.

ONE RURAL RESIDENT REPORTED TODAY HE HAD SEEN "A PECULIAR ROUND OBJECT IN THE SKY TRAVELING AT GREAT SPEED" LAST EVENING. HE ESTIMATED ITS ALTITUDE AT ABOUT 1,500 FEET.

ANOTHER SAID HE SAW A "SILVER DISC" WHIZZING ~~XXXXXX~~ THROUGH THE SKY" ABOUT 2,000 FEET UP."

JUL 1947

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NIGHT LEAD CONFERENCE
PARIS, JULY 10-(AP)-THE FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT THE OPENING SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE ON THE MARSHALL PLAN WOULD BE HELD SATURDAY AT 11 A.M. (5 A.M., E.S.T.) IN THE FOREIGN MINISTER'S STATE DINING ROOM INSTEAD OF THE CLOCK ROOM.
IT WAS EXPLAINED THAT THE CHANGE WAS MADE TO AFFORD NEWSMEN AND PHOTOGRAPHERS MORE SPACE IN CASE THE DELEGATES DECIDE TO HOLD OPEN SESSIONS. THE KELLOGG-BRIAND PACT AND THE RECENT PEACE TREATIES WITH THE AXIS SATELLITES WERE SIGNED IN THE CLOCK ROOM.
THE CZECH GOVERNMENT, WHICH WITHDREW FROM THE CONFERENCE TODAY, ALREADY HAD SENT A PLANE-LOAD OF ECONOMIC EXPERTS TO PARIS.
TA707PED

A96
ECONOMIC BOX
PARIS, JULY 10-(AP)-THE REPLIES TO DATE TO BRITISH-FRENCH INVITATIONS TO 22 NATIONS TO THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE OPENING HERE SATURDAY:
ACCEPTED (14): BELGIUM, ITALY, PORTUGAL, EIRE, GREECE, TURKEY, THE NETHERLANDS, LUXEMBOURG, ~~CZECHOSLOVAKIA,~~ ICELAND, NORWAY, SWEDEN, DENMARK, AUSTRIA, SWITZERLAND.
REJECTED (5): BULGARIA, 49.-,8-, POLA

REJECTED (5): BULGARIA, ROMANIA, POLAND, YUGOSLAVIA, HUNGARY.
STILL TO REPLY (2): ALBANIA, FINLAND.
BJ937AED

JUL 1947

Herve Alphand, director of the Economic Section of the French foreign ministry, who will be the chief French delegate for economic affairs in the conference.

was an important step toward social stability and political peace which would like to see Europe free her present poverty, he spoke to the American club of Paris.

Alphand emphasized that Europe must do all possible to render american aid temporary and constructive.

we do not want american aid.

Hitler at Poland's assertion that participation in the conference opened the way for British-French interference in Polish internal affairs and threatened polish independence, Alphand said that the british-french proposal specifically protected each participant's independence by

British and French pledges against interference.

30.24-10849

he said that "I must state in a manner most clear that never, at any moment, did I hear one word which might make me believe that the United States wished to interfere in any way in the affairs of my own country." hsend x JUL 1947

Referring to Yugoslav and Romanian objections that they could not participate in a movement which failed to include all the big European powers, one French official declared:

"It's not our fault the russians are not here. We invited all the Eastern states. It is not we who are creating two blocs. It is rather they who refuse to attend the July 12 conference who are creating two blocs."

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A161
FOLLOW EUROPEAN ECONOMIC
ROME, JULY 10-(AP)-FRANCE TOLD ITALY TODAY THE ITALIAN DELEGATION TO PARIS WOULD BE CONSIDERED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT ON "AN EQUAL FOOTING WITH ALL OTHERS," WHETHER OR NOT ITALY HAD RATIFIED THE PEACE TREATY BY CONFERENCE TIME, A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID.
~~THE SPOKESMAN SAID THE QUESTION AROSE DURING CONFERENCES YESTERDAY~~ BETWEEN PREMIER ALCIDE DE GASPERI, FOREIGN MINISTER CARLO SFORZA, BRITISH AMBASSADOR SIR NOEL CHARLES AND FRENCH CHARGE D'AFFAIRES GEORGE BALAI.
JK103PED

THE SMALL COUNTRIES OF WESTERN
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BEGINNING JUNE 17, 1948, IT

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GENEVA, JULY 10-(AP)-THE 31ST SESSION
CONFERENCE WILL MEET IN SAN FRANCISCO BE
WAS DECIDED TODAY.
MQ954PED

ECONOMIC (130)

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, JULY 10-(AP)-A NEWS DISPATCH FROM HELSINKI SAID TONIGHT THE GOVERNMENT OF FINLAND WOULD MEET AT 2 P.M. (7 A.M., EST) TOMORROW TO GIVE ITS ANSWER ON ACCEPTANCE OR REJECTION OF THE BRITISH-FRENCH INVITATION TO ATTEND THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE OPENING SATURDAY IN PARIS.

THE FINNISH PARLIAMENT DISCUSSED THE INVITATION AT TODAY'S SESSION AND THE PARLIAMENTARY FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITEE MET WITH GOVERNMENT MEMBERS TONIGHT TO CONSIDER THE BID FURTHER. THE DELIBERATIONS WERE HELD A SECRET.

FINLAND IS THE ONLY ONE OF 22 EUROPEAN NATIONS RECEIVING INVITATIONS WHICH HAS NOT REPLIED.

(POLITICAL CIRCLES IN PARIS SAID TODAY THEY EXPECTED FINLAND WOULD FOLLOW THE LEAD OF OTHER EASTERN EUROPEAN NATIONS UNDER RUSSIAN DOMINATION AND REFUSE THE INVITATION.)

JUL 1947

TA716PED

A102 (140)

BRUSSELS, BELGIUM, JULY 10-(AP)-JACQUES RUEFF OF FRANCE, PRESIDENT OF THE INTERALLIED REPARATIONS AGENCY, SAID TODAY GERMAN REPARATIONS COULD BE A POWERFUL CONTRIBUTION TOWARD EUROPEAN RECONSTRUCTION CONTEMPLATED IN THE MARSHALL PROPOSAL.

"MUCH OF GERMANY'S IDLE PLANTS CONSISTS OF PRECISELY THE KINDS OF EQUIPMENT MOST NEEDED NOW BY THE DEVASTATED COUNTRIES," HE TOLD REPRESENTATIVES OF THE 18 ALLIED NATIONS THAT BELONG TO THE AGENCY.

"IT REPRESENTS ALSO MANY ITEMS WHICH CANNOT BE OBTAINED FROM OTHER SOURCES, REGARDLESS OF MONETRY CREDITS. EVEN AMERICAN INDUSTRY, AT THIS TIME, IS HARDLY IN A POSITION TO SUPPLY ALL THE INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT NEEDED TO REVIVE EUROPEAN ECONOMY.

"THE POLICY OF REPARATIONS, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE CONSTRUCTIVE CHARACTER CONFERRED ON IT BY THE PARIS AGREEMENT, ACCORDS WITH THE SPIRIT OF THE MARSHALL PROPOSAL. THE REPARATION POLICY CANNOT HELP BUT BE AN IMPORTANT ELEMENT IN ANY PLAN THAT AIMS AT THE RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE."

BJ1003AED

THE HAGUE, THE NETHERLANDS, JULY 10-(AP)-PREMIER [illegible] BEEL TOLD PARLIAMENT TODAY THE GOVERNMENT CONSIDERED THE SITUATION IN INDONESIA AS MORE FAVORABLE AS A RESULT OF A NOTE FROM THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC ACCEPTING NEARLY ALL DUTCH DEMANDS.

HE SAID THAT, WHILE THE NOTE COULD NOT BE CONSIDERED FAVORABLE IN ALL RESPECTS, IT WAS A REAL CONION TOWARD FINAL

HE SAID THAT, WHILE THE NOTE COULD NOT BE CONSIDERED FAVORABLE IN ALL RESPECTS, IT WAS A REAL CONTRIBUTION TOWARD FINAL EXECUTION OF THE CHERIBON AGREEMENT FOR INDONESIAN INDEPENDENCE.

JK228PED

A53

BERLIN, JULY 10-(AP)-THE SOVIET UNION BLOCKED AGAIN TODAY APPROVAL OF BERLIN'S NEWLY ELECTED LORD MAYOR, DR. ERNST REUTER, AT THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL, HIGHEST AUTHORITY IN GERMANY.

TA800PED

WIESBADEN, GERMANY, JULY 10-(AP)-ONLY TWO OF THE SIX AMERICAN FLIERS INJURED IN THE CRASH OF A B-29 SUPERFORTRESS YESTERDAY AT GIEBESTADT RECEIVED SERIOUS INJURIES, HEADQUARTERS OF THE U.S. AIR FORCES IN EUROPE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

HEADQUARTERS IDENTIFIED THE INJURED FLIERS AS:

LT.THOMAS P.FRISTIK, 709 PEACE STREET, HAZELTON, PA.; S/SGT.WILLIAM B.LEDFORD, HIAWASSEE, GA.; LT.JOHN R.DENTON, 629 NORTH NINTH STREET, SALINA, KANS.; M/SGT.JAMES S.JONES, ROUTE 4, SALINA, KANS.; LT.MOODY E.DEATON, 316 WEST CRAWFORD STREET, SALINA; AND LT.RICHARD F.REHM, SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

FRISTIK'S INJURIES WERE DESCRIBED AS "SERIOUS", BUT THEIR NATURE WAS NOT DISCLOSED. LEDFORD SUFFERED FRACTURES OF BOTH LEGS. THE INJURIES OF DENTON, JONES, DEATON AND REHM WERE DESCRIBED AS "MINOR".

THEIR PLANE, ONE OF 30 HERE ON A TRAINING FLIGHT FROM THE UNITED STATES, CRASHED IN LANDING AFTER BEING FORCED BY ENGINE TROUBLE TO RETURN TO THE GIEBESTADT AIRBASE FROM A PRACTICE FLIGHT OVER ITALY AND FRANCE.

BJ312PED

JUL 1947

DACHAU, GERMANY, JULY 10-(AP)-MRS. ILSE KOCH, PLUMP, RED-HAIRED WIDOW OF THE FORMER COMMANDANT OF BUCHENWALD CONCENTRATION CAMP, DENIED BEFORE AN AMERICAN MILITARY TRIBUNAL TODAY THAT SHE HAD MADE LAMP SHADES FROM THE SKIN OF EXECUTED INMATES.

THE 45-YEAR-OLD WOMAN, WHO BECAME PREGNANT WHILE AWAITING TRIAL FOR HER LIFE ON WAR CRIES CHARGES, IS ACCUSED OF HAVING RULED BRUTALLY OVER THE NAZI CAMP WITH HER HUSBAND, WHO DIED IN 1943. SHE IS THE ONLY WOMAN AMONG THE 31 DEFENDANTS ON TRIAL. NO OFFICIAL EXPLANATION HAS BEEN OFFERED AS TO HOW SHE BECAME PREGNANT WHILE IN CUSTODY.

MRS.KOCH IS ACCUSED SPECIFICALLY OF HAVING ORDERED THE EXECUTION OF PRISONERS SO THAT SHE COULD USE THEIR SKINS FOR HER LAMP SHADES. THE PROSECUTION HAS CHARGED THAT SOME OF THE INMATES WERE STRIPPED OF SKIN WHILE STILL ALIVE.

THE DEFENDANT, HER RED HAIR CAREFULLY DONE IN LONG CURLS, INSISTED ON THE WITNESS STAND THAT THE LAMPSHADES AND BOOK BINDINGS FOUND BY AMERICAN TROOPS, WHO LIBERATED THE CAMP IN 1945, DID NOT BELONG TO HER. SHE SAID SHE AND HER HUSBAND LEFT THE CAMP IN 1943.

RW1159AED

HEIDELBERG, GERMANY, JULY 10-(AP)-THREE AMERICAN SOLDIERS HAVE BEEN GIVEN PRISON SENTENCES FOR THEIR CONNECTION WITH THE THEFT OF $5,297 WORTH OF CLOTHING AND ACCESSORIES FROM A MILITARY DEPOT, CONSTABULARY HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

PVT. GREGORY R. VALENZUELA OF SANTA BARBARA, CALIF. WAS SENTENCED TO FOUR YEARS IMPRISONMENT AND DISHONORABLE DISCHARGE FOR LOADING A TRUCK WITH THE STOLEN SUPPLIES.

PFC. HARRY L. BROWN OF BALTIMORE, MD., WAS SENTENCED TO TWO YEARS AND DISHONORABLE DISCHARGE FOR PERMITTING THE UNAUTHORIZED LOADING WHILE HE WAS ON GUARD AT THE DEPOT.

PFC. DAN BAKER OF SMITHFIELD, N.C., WAS SENTENCED TO SIX MONTHS IMPRISONMENT AND FINED $240 FOR PERMITTING THE TRUCK TO PASS HIS EXIT GUARD POST WITHOUT INSPECTION.

HJ1057PED

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THE RUSSIAN REPRESENTATIVE CHARGED THAT THE UNITED STATES HAD ATTACHED TO THE AID AGREEMENT CONDITIONS WHICH MADE AUSTRIA ENTIRELY DEPENDENT.

KURRASOV SAID THIS WAS IN CONTRADICTION TO THE MOSCOW DECLARATION OF OCTOBER, 1943, REGARDING AUSTRIA'S REESTABLISHMENT AS A FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATE.

THE RUSSIAN OBJECTED PRINCIPALLY TO PORTIONS OF THE AGREEMENT WHICH PROVIDED FOR DIRECT U.S. SUPERVISION AND CONTROL OF RELIEF SUPPLY DISTRIBUTION.

IN ASKING ANNULMENT OF THESE SECTIONS, KURRASOV SAID RUSSIA APPROVED OF RELIEF TO AUSTRIA IF SUCH RELIEF WAS "PLACED AT THE DIRECT DISPOSAL OF AUSTRIAN STATE AUTHORITIES, WAS NOT ACCOMPANIED BY INTERFERENCE IN INTERNAL ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND DID NOT VIOLATE THE SOVEREIGNTY OF AUSTRIA."

LS448PED

BJ1 (S)

WARSAW, JULY 10-(AP)-SEVEN WIVES OF EX-S JICEME EPARATED FROM THEIR HUSBANDS BEFORE AND DURING THE WAR L T FOR LIN BY PLANE TODAY ENROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES.

MARIA GAWLINSKA OF (18521 ALLEN RD.) MELVINDALE, MICH., WAS ACCOMPANIED BY TWO SONS AND SALOMEA KIELAR OF (4175 JUNCTION AVE.) DETROIT BY ONE SON.

THE OTHER FIVE WOMEN WERE ROZALIA BARSZCZ OF (3702 HIGHLAND AVE.) NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.; STEFANIA CHLEBOWSKA OF (150 LOCUST ST.) TOLEDO, O.; WIKTORIA LESIAK OF (21 MARTHA AVE.) EAST PATERSON, N.J.; HELENA SZEWCZYKOSKA OF (3014 AMERICAN ST.) PHILADELPHIA AND MARGARET WITEK OF (7520 WARREN AVE.) DETROIT.

M619AED

Moscow, July 10-(AP)-The trade union newspaper Trud criticized the militia today for allowing ticket scalpers to fatten off the Moscow movie trade.

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The militia is charged with preventing ticket speculation. Trud said scalpers had worked the same locations, many before the Metropole hotel for "years or tens of years" and were selling ticket at triple the prices they paid. Scalpers caught were reported released with small fines or warnings after which they returned immediately to their old stands.

jerusalem, july 10 - (ap) - an explosion rocked zichron yusef, jewish-oriental section of jerusalem, tonight when a military patrol fired on a "suspicious object," believed to have been a mine, lying in a roadway. there were no casualties or damage.

JERUSALEM, JULY 10-(AP)-DR.ISAAC HERZOG, CHIEF RABBI OF PALESTINE, TOLD THE UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL COMMISSION TODAY THAT "THE PRESERVATION OF JUDAISM IN ITS RELIGIONS ASPECTS DEPENDS ON NO SMALL MEASURE ON REVIVAL OF THE JEWISH COMMONWEALTH" IN THE HOLY LAND.

"SPIRITUAL LIFE CANNOT FLOURISH IF IT IS DIVORCED FROM REALITY," RABBI HERZOG DECLARED. "A PEOPLE CANNOT BE CREATIVE UNLESS IT HAS ITS ROOTS IN THE SOIL."

SPEAKING IN ENGLISH, THE TALL, WHITE-HAIRED RABBI DECLARED THAT DISPLACED JEWS IN EUROPE MUST BE "REHABILITATED IN SPIRIT X X X, WHICH CAN ONLY BE EFFECTED AMONG THEIR OWN PEOPLE IN A LAND FOR WHICH THEIR SPIRIT LONGS AND WHERE THE TORMENT OF THE PAST WILL BE FORGOTTEN IN BUILDING A FUTURE."

HE URGED THE COMMISSION TO VISIT DISPLACED PERSONS CAMPS IN EUROPE AND SEE THE PLIGHT OF THE JEWS THERE FOR THEMSELVES.

JP857AED

JUL 1947

NIGHT LEAD PALESTINE (220)

BY EDWARD CURTIS

JERUSALEM, JULY 10(AP)-THE PALESTINE ARAB HIGHER COMMITTEE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT IT HAD REJECTED A NEW APPEAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PALESTINE TO COOPERATE WITH THE INVESTIGATION OF HOLY LAND PROBLEMS.

EMIL GHOURY, MEMBER OF THE ARAB EXECUTIVE, SAID THE COMMITTEE TRANSMITTED TONIGHT TO THE U.N. INQUIRY BOARD A BRIEF REPLY TO THE

APPEAL, DECLARING THAT THE ARAᴮS FOUND NO REASON TO REVERSE THEIR PREVIOUS DECISION TO ᴮOYCOTT THE INVESTIGATION.

THE U.N. COMMITTEE'S APPEAL WAS MADE TUESDAY AT THE SUGGESTION OF INDIA'S DELEGATE, SIR AᴮDUR RAHMAN, THE GROUP'S ONLY MOSLEM MEMᴮER. AT THE SAME TIME THE U.N. COMMITTEE ASKED IRAQ, SAUDI ARAᴮIA, YEMEN, EGYPT, TRANS-JORDAN, LEᴮANON AND SYRIA--THE ARAᴮ LEAGUE STATES--TO SEND DELEGATES TO MEET WITH THE U.N. GROUP, EITHER IN SOME ARAᴮ CAPITAL OR AT GENEVA.

"WE SHALL TAKE NO FURTHER ACTION," CHAIRMAN EMIL SANDSTROEM OF SWEDEN SAID WHEN ADVISED OF THE ARAᴮ COMMITTEE ANNOUNCEMENT.

EARLIER, DR. ISAAC HERZOG, CHIEF RAᴮᴮI OF PALESTINE, TOLD THE INQUIRY ᴮOARD THAT "THE PRESERVATION OF JUDAISM IN ITS RELIGIOUS ASPECTS DEPENDS IN NO SMALL MEASURE ON THE REVIVAL OF THE JEISH COMMONWEALTH" IN PALESTINE.

HE URGED THE COMMISSION TO VISIT DISPLACED PERSONS CAMPS IN EUROPE, TO SEE FIRST HAND THE PLIGHT OF THE JEWS THERE, ADDING THAT THOSE JEWS MUST ᴮE "REHAᴮILITATED IN SPIRIT" IN THEIR OWN LAND AMONG THEIR OWN PEOPLE.

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WITH JERUSALEM JUL 1947

CAIRO, JULY 10-(AP)-A SPOKESMAN OF THE PALESTINE ARAB HIGHER COMMITTEE SAID TODAY THE COMMITTEE HAD REJECTED A NEW APPEAL FROM THE UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PALESTINE FOR COOPERATION IN THE U.N. STUDY OF THE PALESTINE PROBLEM.

HJ1040PED

NEW DELHI, JULY 10--(AP)---INDIA'S INTERIM GOVERNMENT, WHICH

HAS HELD OFFICE SINCE LAST FALL, IS EXPECTED TO END ITS TENURE

COINCIDENTALLY WITH PASSAGE OF THE INDIA INDEPENDENCE BILL BY BRITAIN'S

PARLIAMENT ON OR ABOUT JULY 20.

SOME MEMBERS ALREADY HAVE PLACED THEIR RESIGNATIONS IN THE

HANDS OF THE VICEROY, LORD MOUNTBATTEN. WHEN INFORMED SOURCES OF

THE CONGRESS PARTY SAID JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE

INTERIM REGIME UNDER THE VICEROY, WOULD BECOME PRIME MINISTER

OF INDIA (HINDUSTAN) UNDER THE PARTITION PLAN.

CALCUTTA, JULY 10-(AP)-CALCUTTA, TENSE AFTER DAYS OF ᴮLOODY HINDU-MOSLEM RIOTING, WAS FACED WITH COMPLETE PARALYSIS OF ITS TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM TODAY AS OPERATORS AND EMPLOYES AGREED TO HALT ᴮUS AND TROLLEY SERVICE UNTIL ADEQUATELY PROTECTED AGAINST MOᴮ VIOLENCE.

TRANSPORTATION EMPLOYES PARADED THE STREETS WITH PLACARDS APPEALING FOR OᴮSERVANCE OF MOHANDAS GANDHI'S PLEA FOR NON-VIOLENCE.

MK830AED

REPARATIONS

TOKYO, JULY 10-(AP)-FAR EAST NATIONS ALLOTED 30 PERCENT OF JAPANESE SURPLUS INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES AS REPARATIONS PROBABLY WILL NOT RECEIVE ANYTHING FOR AT LEAST 60 DAYS, INFORMED QUARTERS SAID TODAY.

CHINA, THE PHILIPPINES, THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, BURMA AND MALAYA WERE TOLD YESTERDAY BY GENERAL MACARTHUR THEY COULD SUBMIT CLAIMS FOR CERTAIN MACHINE TOOLS, MACHINERY AND SOME ITEMS FROM THE SYNTHETIC RUBBER INDUSTRY. NO CLAIMS HAVE BEEN SUBMITTED AS YET.

FOUR MONTHS AGO THE UNITED STATES AUTHORIZED MACARTHUR TO DISTRIBUTE 30 PERCENT OF SURPLUS JAPANESE INDUSTRY TO THEM.

HEADQUARTERS SOURCES SAID THERE ARE LITERALLY THOUSANDS OF MACHINE TOOLS WHICH ARE AVAILABLE AT PRESENT FOR REMOVAL AND WHICH COULD BE TAKEN WITHOUT AFFECTING JAPANESE ECONOMY.I THEY POINTED OUT, HOWEVER, THE CLERICAL, ADMINISTRATIVE AND ACTUAL PHYSICAL WORK OF MOVING SUCH ITEMS WOULD CONSUME CONSIDERABLE TIME.

ANOTHER ALLIED SOURCE CRITICAL OF MACARTHUR'S REPARATIONS POLICY SAID FLATLY THE ALLOCATION OF AN UNSPECIFIED NUMBER OF MACHINE TOOLS AND MACHINERY CONSTITUTED A "SOP" TO NATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN PRESSING FOR JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES TO INTEGRATE INTO POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS.

MACARTHUR'S ANNOUNCEMENT THAT TRANSFER ALSO WILL BE MADE FROM THE [illegible]

MACARTHUR'S ANNOUNCEMENT THAT TRANSFER ALSO WILL BE MADE FROM THE JAPANESE SYNTHETIC RUBBER INDUSTRY PROVOKED SOME PUZZLEMENT. CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINES, HEADQUARTERS SOURCES SAID, PROBABLY DO NOT HAVE THE TECHNICIANS NEEDED TO OPERATE SUCH PLANTS.

ONE OFFICIAL SAID PUTTING SYNTHETIC RUBBER PLANTS IN MALAYA, THE NEI AND BURMA--ESPECIALLY THE FORMER TWO--WOULD BE LIKE "CARR

NEI AND BURMA--ESPECIALLY THE FORMER TWO--WOULD BE LIKE "CARRYING COALS TO NEWCASTLE." ALL THREE COUNTRIES PRODUCE NATURAL RUBBER.

JW936ACS

JUL 1947

NIGHT LEAD

TOKYO, FRIDAY, JULY 11-(AP)-A SMALL RUSSIAN VESSEL IS AGROUND ON NIJOGAN ROCK ᴮETWEEN SAKHALIN AND HOKKAIDO, WHERE THE PHILIPPINE SHIP DONA TRINIDAD HAS ᴮEEN GROUNDED SINCE JUNE 25.

U. S. NAVY HEADQUARTERS IN TOKYO SAID TODAY THAT THE JAPANESE RESCUE TUG ᴮANSHU MARU RADIOED THIS REPORT FROM THE SCENE:

A SMALL RUSSIAN VESSEL ALSO IS AGROUND ON THE ROCK; ANOTHER RUSSIAN SHIP AND A RUSSIAN DESTROYER ARE STANDING ᴮY; A FOURTH RUSSIAN VESSEL IS NOSING UP TO THE DONA TRINIDAD; AND THE RUSSIANS NOTIFIED THE ᴮANSHU MARU THEY WOULD HANDLE RESCUE OPERATIONS.

THE TUG'S REPORT SAID NOTHING AᴮOUT THE CONDITION OF THE DONA TRINIDAD, WHICH WAS REPORTED YESTERDAY TO ᴮE ᴮREAKING UP.

EJ849PCS

30. 24- 10853

NR
YOKOHAMA, FRIDAY, JULY 11-(AP)-EIGHT JAPANESE CHARGED WITH WAR WITH WAR CRIMES--INCLUDING THREE ACCUSED OF CONTRIBUTING TO THE DEATH OF GEORGE F. GALLION, 33 CYPRESS ST., MAPLEWOOD, N. J.--PLEADED INNOCENT ON ARRAIGNMENT BEFORE A U. S. EIGHTH ARMY COURT TODAY. THEY ARE FORMER STAFF MEMBERS OF JAPANESE PRISON CAMPS.
FJ1001PCS

JUL 1947

"Y ROY RO"ERTS
SEOUL, JULY 10-(AP)-U.S.-SOVIET NEGOTIATIONS ON THE MAKEUP OF A PROPOSED KOREAN PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT HAVE RUN INTO NEW RUSSIAN O"JECTIONS.
MAJ.GEN.AL"ERT E."ROWN DISCLOSED TODAY AMERICAN RESISTANCE TO RUSSIAN ATTEMPTS DURING THE PAST THREE WEEKS TO "WHITTLE" THE LIST OF 425 SOUTH KOREAN (U.S.ZONE) 09)858:-) 0-4583' -,$ '9:8-) 94&-,8"--TIONS DESIRING TO CONSULT WITH THE JOINT U.S.-SOVIET COMMISSION.
"ROWN, CHIEF U.S.

425 SOUTH KOREAN (U.S.ZONE) POLITICAL PARTIES AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS DESIRING TO CONSULT WITH THE JOINT U.S.-SOVIET COMMISSION.
"ROWN, CHIEF U.S. DELEGATE, SAID HE PLANNED TO CONFER TOMORROW WITH LT.GEN.T.F.SHTIKOV, CHIEF SOVIET DELEGATE, ON ISSUANCE OF A JOINT COMMUNIQUE DETAILING THE RUSSIAN O"JECTIONS AND REASONS FOR THE AMERICAN STAND. AS MATTERS STAND NOW, "ROWN CAN ONLY TELL THE PRESS POINTS OF AGREEMENT REACHED IN THE CLOSED COMMISSION SESSIONS.
THE AMERICAN DELEGATE ESTIMATED THE POLITICAL RATIO OF CLAIMED REPRESENTATION OF SOUTH KOREAN GROUPS AS ROUGHLY FIVE RIGHTISTS TO THREE PRO-COMMUNISTS. HE SAID 38 NORTH KOREAN (SOVIET ZONE) GROUPS SEEKING CONSULTATION WERE ALL PRO-COMMUNIST. RATIO OF RIGHTISTS TO LEFTISTS FOR THE ENTIRE COUNTRY HAS NOT "EEN COMPUTED.
SOVIET REFUSAL TO CONSULT ANY "UT PRO-COMMUNISTS COLLAPSED ORIGINAL 1946 NEGOTIATIONS. ARRANGEMENTS TO "EGIN THE TALKS WITH THE KOREAN POLITICAL FACTIONS THIS WEEK WERE CALLED OFF "ECAUSE OF RUSSIAN O"JECTIONS TO "CERTAIN" GROUPS--UNDOU"TEDLY CONSERVATIVE ELEMENTS--IN THE AMERICAN SECTOR.
JW&GM1043ACS

SEOUL, JULY 10-(AP)-PVT.WILLIAM D.BARNES, 18, OF 1725 SEVENTH AVE., N, NASHVILLE, TENN., CONVICTED OF MURDER BY A GENERAL COURT MARTIAL YESTERDAY, WAS SENTENCED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT. HE WAS CHARGED WITH THE FATAL SHOOTING OF SGT.CLARENCE A. URBANOWSKI, 21, OF 4920 RAYMOND ST., DEARBORN, MICH., JUNE 5.
PFC WILLIAM C. WELLER, 18, BOX 721, GALENA PARK, TEX., CHARGED JOINTLY WITH THE MURDER, WILL BE TRIED JULY 15.
ARMY INVESTIGATORS SAID URBANOWSKI, A HUSKY SIX-FOOTER, HAD BEATEN BARNES WITH A PISTOL LAST FEBRUARY, LEAVING A SCAR UNDER HIS EYE, AND HAD ALSO BEATEN WELLER.
THE INVESTIGATORS' REPORT SAID THAT ON JUNE 5 BARNES AND WELLER WENT TO THE ORDERLY ROOM OF THEIR UNIT (SEVENTH DIVISION), WITH BARNES CARRYING WELLER'S RIFLE; THAT AS SERGEANT URBANOWSKI EMERGED IN RESPONSE TO THEIR CALL, BARNES FIRED.
THE REPORT ADDED THAT BARNES THEN ENTERED THE ROOM AND TOLD OTHER OCCUPANTS HE WAS GLAD HE HAD DONE IT.
LT. GEN. JOHN R. HODGE WILL REVIEW THE VERDICTS AFTER WELLER'S TRIAL.

MANILA, JULY 10-(AP)-THREE INDONESIAN FINANCIAL OFFICIALS ANNOUNCED THEY WOULD LEAVE BY PLANE FOR THE UNITED STATES TOMORROW TO SURVEY AMERICAN NEEDS FOR THE LARGE SUPPLY OF GOODS NOW LOCKED INSIDE THEIR COUNTRY BY THE DUTCH BLOCKADE.

DR.SOEMITRO, PRESIDENT OF THE INDONESIAN BANKING AND TRADING CORPORATION AND HEAD OF THE DELEGATION, SAID PRODUCTION OF SUCH PRODUCTS AS SUGAR, COPRA, RUBBER, QUININE AND KAPOK HAS BEEN CONTINUING SINCE THE WAR'S END AT ABOUT 40 PER CENT CAPACITY, AND WAREHOUSES ARE BULGING WITH GOODS.

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"I HAVE NO EXACT FIGURES," HE SAID, "BUT, FOR EXAMPLE, IN ONE TOWN IN EAST JAVA ALONE THERE ARE 20,000 TONS OF KAPOK READY FOR EXPORT."

A JOINT DUTCH-INDONESIAN TRADE AGREEMENT IS EXPECTED SHORTLY AFTER A GENERAL AGREEMENT IS REACHED BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES, BUT A MEMBER OF THE U.S.-BOUND PARTY, C. THAMRIN, NOTED THAT IN ALL PREVIOUS NEGOTIATIONS "THERE WAS A CONSIDERABLE TIME LAG BETWEEN DUTCH ASSENT ON PAPER AND FINAL IRONING OUT OF DETAILS." THE THIRD MEMBER IS SOEBJATONOKO.

THE GROUP WAS RECEIVED UNOFFICIALLY BY PRESIDENT ROXAS AND ACTING SECRETARY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS BERNABE AFRICA.

A FOREIGN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT SOURCE SAID THE PHILIPPINES WANTED TO BE "FRIENDLY WITHOUT ACTUALLY COMMITTING ITSELF TO RECOGNITION OF INDONESIA UNTIL THE SITUATION BECOMES LESS CONFUSED."

(EDITORS: FIRST NAMES UNAVAILABLE)

BY DUANE HENNESSY

GUAM, JULY 10-(AP)-A PROSECUTION WITNESS TESTIFIED TODAY HE DUMPED TWO BOXES OF BONES OF SLAIN AMERICAN PRISONERS INTO THE SEA AFTER THE WAR'S END WHEN FRIGHTENED JAPANESE OFFICERS ATTEMPTED TO CONCEAL THEIR CRIMES.

PETTY OFFICER SECOND CLASS HAMADA TASHIHISA TOLD A U.S. MILITARY COMMISSION HIS ORDERS CAME FROM WARRANT OFFICER HACHIRO HOMMA, ONE OF 19 JAPANESE ON TRIAL FOR THE ATROCITY DEATHS OF 10 AMERICAN CAPTIVES ON TRUK ATOLL IN 1944.

NEARLY EVERY WITNESS HAS NAMED HOMMA AS THE FIRST MAN TO BAYONET TWO AMERICANS EXECUTED ON A HILL BEHIND TRUK'S FOURTH NAVAL HOSPITAL.

ON THE FIRST ATTEMPT, TASHIHISA SAID, THE BOXES FAILED TO SINK. SO HE PUT THEM IN RICE SACKS WEIGHTED WITH ROCKS. HE LOOKED IN ONE BOX AND SAW IT WAS "FULL OF BONES." WHEN HE REPORTED BACK THAT THIS MISSION WAS COMPLETED, HE SAID HOMMA COMMENTED, "THAT'S GOOD -- FINE." LATER, TASHIHISA SAID, HE LEARNED THE BOXES HELD THE BONES OF THE TWO AMERICAN BAYONET VICTIMS.

EX-NAVY CAPTAIN EIIJI TAMURA TESTIFIED THAT AT A FOURTH FLEET CONFERENCE, CAPTAIN HIROSHI IWANAMI, CHIEF DEFENDANT IN THE PRESENT TRIAL, COMPLAINED THE WEAPONS USED IN THE BAYONETING WERE NOT SATISFACTORY.

"HE SAID THAT THEY BENT AT THE HANDLE AND SHOULD BE THICKER AT THE HANDLE SO THE MEN COULD USE THEM MORE EASILY," TAMURA SAID.

VR709ACS NM

NITE LEAD TRIAL

GUAM, JULY 10-(AP)-ONE RESULT OF THE EXPERIMENTAL SLAUGHTER OF 10 AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR ON TRUK WAS A RECOMMENDATION THAT JAPANESE SPEARS BE THICKENED AT THE HANDLE FOR GREATER EFFICIENCY, A WITNESS TESTIFIED TODAY AT THE TRIAL OF 19 JAPANESE CHARGED WITH MURDER.

THE UNIDENTIFIED AMERICANS WERE KILLED IN 1944, TWO BY BAYONETING AND SPEARING, AND THE OTHERS BY TOURNIQUET APPLICATIONS, BACTERIAL INJECTIONS, DYNAMITING AND STRANGLING.

THE PRINCIPAL DEFENDANT, NAVAL CAPT. HIROSHI IWANAMI, HAS BEEN ACCUSED BY WITNESSES BEFORE THE U.S. TRIBUNAL OF CONCEIVING AND DIRECTING THE DEATHS IN SEARCH OF KNOWLEDGE INTENDED TO AID THE JAPANESE NAVY.

TODAY CAPT. LIJUI TAMURA TESTIFIED THAT IWANAMI TOLD A FLEET CONFERENCE THE STANDARD SPEARS WERE NOT SATISFACTORY BECAUSE "THEY BENT AT THE HANDLE AND SHOULD BE THICKER SO THE MEN COULD HANDLE THEM MORE EASILY."

ANOTHER WITNESS, HAMADA TASHIHISA, FORMER PETTY OFFICER, TESTIFIED THAT AFTER THE JAPANESE SURRENDER THE BONES OF THE SPEAR VICTIMS WERE DUMPED AT SEA TO TRY TO HIDE THE CRIME.

DV830PCS NM

GUAM, JULY 10-(AP)-THREE NAVY FLIERS WERE KILLED WHEN THEIR LIGHT BOMBER SPUNT OUT OF CONTROL AT 6000 FEET AND CRASHED INTO THE SEA FIVE MILES SOUTHWEST OF HERE, THE NAVY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

A MARINE PILOT SAW THE PLANE IN AN UNCONTROLLED SPIN. THE NAVY IMMEDIATELY SENT OUT AN AIR-SEA RESCUE CRASH BOAT TO SEEK POSSIBLE SURVIVORS. IT FOUND ONLY FRAGMENTS OF AIRCRAFT AND AN OIL SLICK.

THE NAVY IDENTIFIED THE VICTIMS AS:

LIEUT. (JG) R.K. POTTER, WHOSE WIFE AND DAUGHTER ON GUAM PLAN TO RETURN IMMEDIATELY TO THE HOME OF MRS. POTTER'S PARENTS, MR. AND MRS. JOHN M. SCHELLENGER, 327 SOUTH ORCHARD AVENUE, WAUKEGAN, ILL. POTTER WAS THE SON OF E.F. POTTER, E.F. POTTER COMPANY, NORTH CHICAGO, ILL., AND MRS. D. J. MAIER, 190 NORTH SHERIDAN ROAD, LAKE FOREST, ILL.

ENSIGN C.C. COOK, WHOSE WIFE, ROSE, AND TWO CHILDREN RESIDE AT 4031 19TH STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

AVIATION MACHINISTS MATE SECOND CLASS D.Q. ALFORD, ROUTE FOUR, JAYNES, MISS.

VR704ACS NM

NIGHT LEAD

HONOLULU, JULY 10-(AP)-THE PLANE TRANSPORTING A GROUP OF 10 NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE EXECUTIVES TO THE ORIENT TOOK OFF AT 12:40 P.M. (5:40 P.M., E.S.T.) TODAY FOR TOKYO. THE PARTY INCLUDED WILLIAM C. BULLITT, FORMER AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW AND PARIS, TRAVELING AS A PRIVATE CITIZEN "TO SEE WHAT IS GOING ON IN JAPAN, CHINA, KOREA AND INDO-CHINA."

FJ807PCS

WASHINGTON, JULY 10-(AP)-THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY ISSUED A STATEMENT TODAY OFFICIALLY DENYING REPORTS WHICH IT SAID ACCUSED SOVIET AGENTS OF SEEKING TO STEAL ATOMIC BOMB SECRETS IN THIS COUNTRY.

THE STATEMENT FOLLOWS:

"ON JUNE 21, THE MAGAZINE LIBERTY CARRIED AN ARTICLE IN WHICH IT WAS STATED AS IF THE WIFE OF ONE OF THE EMPLOYES OF THE FACTORY FOR MANUFACTURING OF ATOMIC ENERGY WERE ON THE STAFF OF THE EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON.

"A LIKE STATEMENT APPEARED IN AN ARTICLE BY EDWARD NELLOR, A CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEW YORK SUN ON JULY 9, WHO ALSO STATED THAT SOME OF THE SOVIET AGENTS HAD BEEN SEEKING TO STEAL ATOMIC SECRETS.

"IN CONNECTION WITH THIS THE SOVIET EMBASSY OFFICIALLY STATES THAT THESE REPORTS ARE COMPLETELY FALSE AND HAVE NO GROUNDS WHATSOEVER."

HY815PED

(NY) WASHINGTON--FIRST ADD ATOMIC (A57WX) X X X WHATSOEVER."

IN THE LIBERTY MAGAZINE ARTICLE REP. J. PARNELL THOMAS (R-NJ), CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE, URGED THAT ATOMIC BOMB PRODUCTION AND RESEARCH BE PLACED UNDER FULL MILITARY CONTROL. HE SAID THAT "IN THEIR EFFORTS TO PRY LOOSE INFORMATION, COMMUNISTS MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO USE THE CLUSTER OF ASSOCIATIONS SET UP BY THE ATOMIC SCIENTISTS THEMSELVES."

IN A WASHINGTON DISPATCH NELLOR SAID "INDIVIDUALS KNOWN TO BE OF QUESTIONABLE LOYALTY AND EVEN THOSE WITH CLOSE KIN WHO ARE COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERS ARE WORKING AT OAK RIDGE."

NELLOR'S DISPATCH ADDED THAT "THE WIFE OF ONE EMPLOYE IS ON THE STAFF OF THE SOVIET EMBASSY HERE IN WASHINGTON.

TA933PED

30.24- 10855

(200) WITH MEXICO CITY

WASHINGTON,JULY 10-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES WAS ADVISED BY MEXICO OF THE LATTER'S INTENTION TO RESTRICT LUXURY IMPORTS AND AUTHORIZED IT UNDER THE U.S.-MEXICAN TRADE AGREEMENT, AN OFFICIAL SAID TONIGHT.

GEORGE WYTHE, CHIEF OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS DIVISION OF THE COMMERCE DEPARTMENT'S OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE, SAID THAT THIS COUNTRY "RECOGNIZED MEXICO'S DIFFICULTY" AND AGREED TO MEXICAN ACTION TO EASE IT.

HE EXPLAINED THAT MEXICO, LIKE MOST OTHER LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES, HAD BEEN IMPORTING HEAVILY FOR SOME TIME AND HAD CONSEQUENTLY HAD DRAWN HEAVILY UPON THE DOLLAR RESERVES IT BUILT UP DURING WAR YEARS.

MEXICO'S RECEIPTS FROM U.S.& 59748'5' -,$ 8,;3'5.3,5' !94.34

MEXICO'S RECEIPTS FROM U.S. TOURISTS AND INVESTMENTS FORMERLY DID MUCH TO MAKE UP FOR ITS EXCESS OF IMPORTS OVER EXPORTS, BUT THE UNFAVORABLE BALANCE HAS RUN SO HIGH THAT DOLLARS BROUGHT IN FROM INVESTMENTS AND TOURISTS HAVE BEEN INSUFFICIENT TO MAKE UP THE GAP DURING THE LAST FEW YE

FAVORABLE BALANCE HAS RUN SO HIGH THAT DOLLARS BROUGHT IN FROM INVESTMENTS AND TOURISTS HAVE BEEN INSUFFICIENT TO MAKE UP THE GAP DURING THE LAST FEW YEARS, WYTHE SAID.

BRAZIL, COLOMBIA, AND VARIOUS OTHER LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS, HE ADDED, ALREADY HAVE BEEN LED TO IMPOSE SOME TRADE RESTRICTIONS TO PROTECT THEIR RESERVES AS A RESULT OF SIMILAR CIRCUMSTANCES.

HE EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT THE TRADE OF THESE COUNTRIES WOULD CONTINUE LARGE RELATIVE TO PRE-WAR LEVELS EVEN WITH THE RESTRICTIONS SINCE THESE COUNTRIES ARE CONTINUING TO EXPORT GOODS IN SUCH VOLUME THAT THEY WILL BE ABLE TO MAINTAIN IMPORTS THAT CAN BE PAID FOR WITH CURRENT EXPORT RECEIPTS.

MD1202AEDNM

JUL 1947

IMMIGRATION (200)

WASHINGTON,JULY 10-(AP)-REP.CHELF (D-KY) SUGGESTED TODAY THAT THE UNITED STATES CONDITION THE MARSHALL PLAN FOR EUROPE'S ECONOMIC REHABILITATION AT LEAST PARTLY UPON THE WILLINGNESS OF PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES TO TAKE A "FAIR SHARE" OF WAR REFUGEES.

CHELF, A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE JUDICIARY SUBCOMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION, WROTE SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL PROPOSING THAT THE PARIS CONFERENCE, OPENING SATURDAY, BE INVITED TO DISCUSS THE RESETTLING OF THE APPROXIMATE 900,000 REFUGEES NOW IN DISPLACED PERSONS CAMPS.

(THE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE HAS BEEN HOLDING HEARINGS FOR THE PAST MONTH ON A MEASURE CALLING FOR ADMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES OF 400,000 REFUGEES OVER A FOUR YEAR PERIOD. THERE IS LITTLE LIKELIHOOD IT WILL WIN APPROVAL DURING THIS SESSION.)

CHELF URGED MARSHALL TO SUGGEST TO THE CONFERENCE "THAT THIS PROBLEM SHOULD BE RECOGNIZED WITH THE SAME DEGREE OF CONCERN X X X AS THE PROBLEM OF FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC AID TO THE WAR-TORN COUNTRIES."

"SURELY," SAID CHELF, "IF THESE NATIONS WANT TO PARTICIPATE IN REHABILITATION X X X AND ARE WILLING TO ACCEPT OUR GENEROUS OFFER OF ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL RELIEF, NONE SHOULD BE ADVERSE TO ACCEPTING THEIR FAIRE SHARE OF THESE HOMELESS THOUSANDS."

HY1058PED

ISLANDS

WASHINGTON, JULY 10-(AP)-SENATOR VANDENBERG (R-MICH) ASKED THE SENATE TODAY FOR EARLY APPROVAL OF AN INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT UNDER WHICH THE UNITED STATES WILL ADMINISTER KEY CENTRAL PACIFIC ISLANDS CAPTURED FROM JAPAN IN WORLD WAR II.

THE ISLANDS--KNOWN AS "STEPPING STONES TO TOKYO"--ARE THE FORMER GERMAN-OWNED MARIANAS, CAROLINE AND MARSHALLS. LOST BY GERMANY IN WORLD WAR I, THEY WERE GIVEN TO JAPAN UNDER A LEAGUE OF NATIONS MANDATE.

VANDENBERG, CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE, TOLD HIS COLLEAGUES IT IS "VERY ESSENTIAL" FOR THEM TO ACT ON THE AGREEMENT BEFORE CONGRESS ADJOURNS LATE THIS MONTH.

THE AGREEMENT HAS ALREADY BEEN RATIFIED BY THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL.

J920PED

JUL 1947

MARSHALL PLAN

BY JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON, JULY 10-(AP)-POLAND'S REFUSAL TO ATTEND THE PARIS CONFERENCE ON THE MARSHALL PLAN WAS BLAMED BY AMERICAN OFFICIALS TODAY ON RUSSIA'S "IRON CONTROL."

AT THE SAME TIME AUTHORITIES HERE EXPRESSED INCREASING RESPECT FOR THE EARLIER DECISION OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT TO TAKE PART IN THE MEETING. IN VIEW OF POLAND'S ACTION, IT IS NOW GENERALLY ASSUMED THAT THE CZECHS ACTED IN DEFIANCE OF MOSCOW'S WISHES.

WHETHER THIS WILL PROMPT THE SOVIETS TO CRACK DOWN ON CZECHOSLOVAKIA, AS OFFICIALS BELIEVE THEY DID ON POLAND, IS NOT KNOWN. BUT THERE HAS BEEN OFFICIAL APPREHENSION HERE FOR SOME TIME THAT THE SOVIETS MIGHT SEEK TO ASSURE CONTINUED STRONG COMMUNIST REPRESENTATION IN THE PRAGUE GOVERNMENT BY FORCING CHANGES IN THE ELECTION LAWS AND BY TAKING OTHER RESTRICTIVE MEASURES.

AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT SOME SURPRISE AND DISAPPOINTMENT WERE EXPRESSED OVER THE DECISION REACHED IN WARSAW LAST NIGHT. THIS AROSE FROM THE FACT THAT THE POLISH EMBASSY HERE HAD DECLARED MORE THAN TWO WEEKS AGO THE WARSAW GOVERNMENT'S "ADHERENCE" TO THE MARSHALL PLAN FOR EUROPEAN RECOVERY.

MOREOVER THERE WAS NO DOUBT AMONG OFFICIALS MOST FAMILIAR WITH CONDITIONS IN POLAND THAT THE COUNTRY ACTUALLY WOULD BE GREATLY BENEFITED BY JOINING IN A GENERAL RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM AND THAT IT COULD CONTRIBUTE TO RECOVERY, ESPECIALLY THROUGH PROPER USE OF ITS COAL RESOURCES.

THE POLES THEMSELVES HAVE ASKED FOR OUTSIDE ASSISTANCE AND THEIR CURRENT STAND, SOME AUTHORITIES SAY, MAY WEAKEN THEIR CHANCES OF GETTING IT.

THEY HAVE A PENDING REQUEST FOR URGENT ACTION ON THEIR NEEDS UNDER THE $350,000,000 AMERICAN RELIEF PROGRAM. STANTON GRIFFIS, NEW AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO WARSAW, WAS INSTRUCTED TO DISCUSS A RELIEF AGREEMENT WITH THE POLISH GOVERNMENT AS ONE OF HIS FIRST TASKS.

NOW, HOWEVER, OFFICIALS RAISED THE QUESTION WHETHER AMERICAN AID SHOULD BE GIVEN TO A COUNTRY WHICH "REFUSES TO HELP ITSELF" UNDER THE MARSHALL PLAN. (...02)

ANOTHER POLISH REQUEST IS PENDING ᴮEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL ᴮANK--A RECONSTRUCTION LOAN OF $600,000,000. THE ᴮANK HAS DECLARED ITS INDEPENDENCE OF POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS IN MAKING LOANS, ᴮUT SOME AMERICAN AUTHORITIES ᴮELIEVE THE POLES MAY NOT ᴮE AᴮLE TO SHOW AS GOOD AN ECONOMIC ᴮASIS FOR SOUND FINANCING AS THEY MIGHT HAVE ᴮY JOINING IN THE PARIS MEETING.

WHAT RUSSIA STANDS TO GAIN ᴮY ᴮARRING POLISH COOPERATION AND THAT OF SUCH OTHER EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AS ᴮULGARIA, ROMANIA AND YUGOSLAVIA IS A MUCH DEᴮATED QUESTION HERE.

KNOWLEDGE OF THE MARSHALL PROPOSAL--WITH ITS PROMISE OF AMERICAN HELP--IS ᴮELIEVED TO HAVE SPREAD WIDELY THROUGH EASTERN EUROPE. THE ASSUMPTION HERE IS THAT ORDINARY PEOPLE THERE MUST REGARD IT AS A MEANS OF IMPROVING THEIR CONDITIONS AND THAT THEY WILL JUDGE HARSHLY RUSSIA'S DENIAL TO THEM OF THE ᴮENEFITS OF ECONOMIC COOPERATION.

ONE POLITICAL EFFECT OF THE WHOLE UNDERTAKING, THEREFORE, MAY ᴮE TO STIR UP NEW FORCES OF DISCONTENT WITH SOVIET MASTERY IN EASTERN EUROPE.

TO COUNTER THIS REACTION, HOWEVER, THE SOVIETS MAY PRODUCE AN ECONOMIC PLAN OF THEIR OWN FOR THEIR SPHERE OF INFLUENCE. ᴮUT THERE IS CONSIDERAᴮLE QUESTION HERE WHETHER THEY HAVE THE RESOURCES TO MAKE ANY SUCH PLAN WORK.

AᴮJ355AED

FIRST LEAD U.N.

ᴮY LARRY HAUCK

LAKE SUCCESS, JULY 10-(AP)-RUSSIA RAISED FIRM OᴮJECTIONS IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL TODAY AGAINST CONSIDERATION OF AUSTRIA'S APPLICATION FOR UNITED NATIONS MEMᴮERSHIP.

HOWEVER, THE APPLICATION WAS SENT WITHOUT VOTE TO THE COUNCIL'S MEMᴮERSHIP COMMITTEE, WHICH ALSO HOLDS ᴮIDS FROM ITALY AND HUNGARY.

SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI A.GROMYKO POINTED OUT THE PEACE TREATY WITH AUSTRIA HAS NOT ᴮEEN SIGNED AND SAID HE COULD NOT DISCUSS AUSTRIA'S QUALIFICATIONS AT THIS TIME.

HERSCHEL V.JOHNSON, DEPUTY AMERICAN DELEGATE, REPLIED THAT IT WAS UNFORTUNATE THAT A TREATY WHICH WOULD REGULARIZE RELATIONS WITH AUSTRIA HADᴮEEN "RETARDED FOR REASONS WELL KNOWN TO THE WORLD." HE SAID THIS WAS A "MOST UNFORTUNATE SITUATION."

A141UN

DRAFTING OF THE AUSTRIAN TREATY HAS ᴮEEN SNARLED IN THE LONG NEGOTIATIONS OVER A PEACE PACT WITH GERMANY, WITH THE MAJOR SHARE OF THE DELAYS GENERALLY ATTRIᴮUTED TO RUSSIAN REFUSAL TO AGREE WITH OTHER MAJOR ALLIED POWERS.

JOHNSON ALSO NOTED THAT IT HAD ᴮEEN AGREED IN MOSCOW IN 1944 THAT AUSTRIA WOULD NOT ᴮE CONSIDERED AS AN EX-ENEMY STATE SINCE SHE WAS A VICTIM OF AGGRESSION.

GROMYKO LOST A PRELIMINARY TEST WHEN THE COUNCIL VOTED 9 TO 0, WITH RUSSIA AND AUSTRALIA AᴮSTAINING, TO PLACE THE AUSTRIAN APPLICATION ON ITS CALENDAR FOR DISCUSSION. (more)

AS THE SECURITY COUNCIL RESUMED DISCUSSIONS ON ORGANIZATION OF A GLOᴮAL POLICE FORCE, GROMYKO AGAIN REFUSED TO SUᴮMIT RUSSIAN FIGURES ON HOW LARGE THE FORCES SHOULD ᴮE, CONTENDING THAT THE COUNCIL FIRST MUST DECIDE ON "EQUAL" VERSUS "COMPARAᴮLE" CONTRIᴮUTIONS.

THE SOVIET UNION INSISTS THAT EACH MEMᴮER OF THE ᴮIG FIVE SHOULD FURNISH EXACTLY THE SAME NUMᴮER OF SHIPS, PLANES AND MEN WHILE THE OTHERS CONTEND THAT VARIED STRENGTH OF INDIVIDUAL FORCES MAKES IT NECESSARY FOR THE CONTRIᴮUTIONS TO ᴮE MERELY COMPARAᴮLE.

FRANCE SUGGESTED THAT THE MILITARY COMMITTEE WORK OUT SETS OF HYPOTHETICAL FIGURES ᴮASED ON THE TWO VERSIONS.

THE COUNCIL RECESSED FOR LUNCH AT 1:04 P.M. (EDT) WITH PLANS TO MEET TWO HOURS LATER IN CLOSED SESSION TO RENEW SO-FAR FRUITLESS DISCUSSIONS ON SELECTION OF A GOVERNOR FOR TRIESTE.

THE SECURITY COUNCIL PREPARED XXX 5TH GRAF AS ᴮEFORE

JK152PED

U.N.--ECONOMIC

BY MAX HARRELSON

LAKE SUCCESS,JULY 10-(AP)-CHARGING THAT THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE ORIENT WAS DOMINATED BY NON-ASIAN POWERS, INDIA RENEWED HER FIGHT TODAY TO WIN REPRESENTATION FOR NATIONALISTS OF BURMA, CEYLON, INDONESIA, MALAYA AND INDOCHINA.

THE ISSUE WAS RAISED BY INDIAN DELEGATE R.K.NEHRU AS THE COMMISSION'S COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE OPENED A SESSION HERE TO SETTLE THE CONTROVERSIAL MEMBERSHIP QUESTION.

THE PHILIPPINES AND SIAM JOINED INDIA IN FIGHTING WHAT BRIG.GEN. CARLOS P.ROMULO OF THE PHILIPPINES CALLED THE LACK OF "REAL REPRESENTATION" IN THE COMMISSION FOR MILLIONS OF ASIANS.

RUSSIA, REPRESENTED BY PAVEL M.CHERNYSHEV ALSO DEMANDED A VOICE FOR ASIA'S NON-SELFGOVERNING PEOPLES, BUT INDICATED SHE WAS NOT PREPARED TO GRANT FULL MEMBERSHIP STATUS TO ANY TERRITORIES EXCEPT SOVEREIGN STATES WHICH WERE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

BRITISH DELEGATE SIR ANDREW CLOW THEN ANNOUNCED THAT BRITAIN WAS PREPARED TO PROPOSE LATER IN THE SESSION THAT THE DEPENDENT TERRITORIES BE ADMITTED AS ASSOCIATE MEMBERS. THIS WENT FURTHER THAN A SOVIET PROPOSAL THAT THEY BE GIVEN A CONSULTATIVE STATUS WHICH ALSO WILL BE SUBMITTED FORMALLY AT A LATER MEETING.

NEHRU DECLARED AT THE OPENING OF THE DEBATE THAT ONLY FOUR OF THE 10 GOVERNMENTS ON THE COMMISSION WERE ASIAN. HE APPARENTLY REFERRED TO CHINA, INDIA, SIAM AND THE PHILIPPINES. THE OTHER MEMBERS ARE THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN, FRANCE, RUSSIA, THE NETHERLANDS AND AUSTRALIA.

"COLONIAL PROPRIETORSHIP OR RESPONSIBILITY SHOULD NOT BE ACCEPTED AS A BASIS FOR DETERMINING THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMISSION," NEHRU SAID. "NATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COUNTRIES OF ASIA SHOULD BE IN A CLEAR MAJORITY ON THE COMMISSION."

ROMULO, BACKING UP NEHRU'S DEMANDS, SAID IT WAS "HIGHLY IMPERATIVE" THAT ALL THE PEOPLE OF ASIA HAD A VOICE IN THE COMMISSION WHICH WAS TO PLAY A MAJOR ROLE IN DETERMINING THEIR FUTURE.

AT THE PRESENT TIME, HE SAID, THESE PEOPLE WERE REPRESENTED ON THE COMMISSION " BY GOVERNMENTS 10,000 MILES AWAY."

SIAM'S POSITION WAS STATED BY PRINCE WAN WAITHAYAKON, WHO SAID "SIAM IS IN GENERAL AGREEMENT WITH THE STATEMENTS OF INDIA AND THE PHILIPPINES."

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LAKE SUCCESS, JULY 10-(AP)-LEROY STEINBOWER, DEPUTY DELEGATE, WILL REPRESENT THE UNITED STATES AT THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL SUMMER SESSION OPENING HERE JULY 19, AN AMERICAN SOURCE SAID TODAY.

JUL 1947

FRANCIS BIDDLE, FORMER ATTORNEY GENERAL, WAS NOMINATED BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN AS THE PERMANENT U.S. DELEGATE TO THE COUNCIL PRIOR TO THE LAST SESSION BUT HIS NOMINATION NEVER HAS BEEN TAKEN UP BY THE SENATE FOR CONFIRMATION. THE AMERICAN SOURCE SAID THERE WAS NO INDICATION THAT THE SENATE PLANNED TO ACT ON BIDDLE IN TIME FOR THIS SESSION EITHER.

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10 1 1947

End July

Western Europe Bloc Opens Sessions Today On Marshall Aid Plan

JUL 1947

TACKLES PROBLEM DESPITE BOYCOTT OF RUSSIAN GROUP

Moscow Out to Sabotage U.S. Economy Program, Diplomats Say. (N)

SPLIT IS GRAVE ISSUE

Soviets May Initiate Own Aid Plan for Eastern Group of States.

J. E. DYNAN

PARIS, July 11—(AP) Sixteen nations of western Europe tomorrow will launch an attempt to rebuild their war-torn economy with the promise of United States aid. Soviet Russia and the states within her orbit will not participate.

Emphasizing the gravity of the split between east and west, Russia will be absent from a major conference involving the future of Europe for the first time since the end of World War II.

Diplomats gathering for the opening meeting of the Marshall Plan conference at 11 a.m. (5 a.m. EST) tomorrow declared they were convinced the Soviet Union was out to break the Marshall program if possible, or at least limit its effectiveness.

Red Bloc in Boycott

Russia refused to act with Britain and France as a sponsoring power for the conference and all eight nations now tied to the Soviet orbit rejected invitations issued by the British and French.

Finland was the last nation to decide. Its cabinet turned down the invitation at a meeting this morning.

A Finnish communique said that Finland, "which will stay outside the world political conflicts, unfortunately finds it impossible to participate in the Paris conference."

(The Moscow radio, heard in London, quoted Finland's reply as saying:

"Since the state and situation of Finland is not yet confirmed in a peace treaty and inasmuch as the Marshall Plan has become the reason for a serious difference among the great powers, Finland, wishing to remain outside world political conflicts, is of the opinion that she unfortunately cannot take part in the above conference."

(The radio added that Finland said further that she "sincerely wishes to assist in purely economic cooperation between states and for her own economic restoration she needs foreign help. Therefore, the government of Finland is ready to give material information concerning the government's economy.")

In Warsaw a spokesman for the Polish foreign ministry told newsmen that Poland, another to decline the Paris invitation, was anxious to get foreign assistance for reconstruction and would consider it "lamentable" if her refusal to discuss the Marshall Plan created an unfavorable impression in the United States.

The spokesman added that while failure to obtain American aid would delay rebuilding of Poland the nation would come back through the energy and enthusiasm of its workers. The government would like quick action from the world bank on its application for a $600,000,000 loan, he said.

Czechs Reverse Stand

Czechoslovakia alone of the Russian bloc accepted, but later withdrew under what western diplomats said was Soviet pressure.

With the co-sponsors, Britain and France, the nations attending the conference will be Belgium, Italy Portugal, Eire, Greece, Turkey Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Iceland, Austria, Switzerland, Norway Sweden and Denmark.

The conference grew out of a statement by U. S. Secretary of State Marshall on June 5 at Harvard university that the United States would aid European rehabilitation, provided the European countries would see what they could do for themselves and come up with a definite program.

The French and British foreign ministers met in Paris with Russian Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov, but the conference collapsed when Molotov refused to accept the Marshall plan which he charged would mean interference into internal affairs of the European countries, and divide Europe into east-west blocs.

Molotov flew to Moscow from Paris on July 3. France and Britain issued invitations on that same day.

The conference is expected to set up committees to determine what European nations can do for themselves and how much U. S. aid might be required.

Veteran observers agreed there was no doubt that Russian pressure had forced the Czechs and the other Slav bloc states to stay out of the conference.

Reds May Initiate Program

Some diplomats noted with interest reports that the Soviet shortly would initiate an aid program for eastern states which stay out of the Marshall plan. This was taken as evidence of direct competition with the United States in backing continental reconstruction.

Delegates were streaming into Paris.

Ernest Bevin, British foreign minister, who had intended to remain in London until the middle of next week, arrived by plane with a group of advisors after telling a London airport crowd that "I hope this will do some good."

Italy, making her first appearance since the war as an equal in a major international conference, sent a large delegation headed by Foreign Minister Carlo Sforza.

Georges Bidault, French foreign minister, will welcome the delegates tomorrow with an address outlining the British-French project. The conference then will organize itself, elect its presiding officer and settle down to work.

Foreign ministry quarters announced Bidault would press for complete publicity for the sessions, proposing that newsmen and photographers be permitted to attend all plenary sessions. If other delegates agree, the press will be escorted to a section of the conference meeting hall for the formal opening.

PRAGUE TALKS ENDED 5 TIMES, CZECHS SAY

Non-Communists Reported Insisting On Showing Russ Pressure

J. M. LONG

Prague, July 11 (AP)—Political informants said tonight the emergency Cabinet session which withdrew Czechoslovakia from the Paris conference broke up five times before non-Communist ministers won their sole point—that the announcement make clear the action was taken under Soviet pressure.

The informants, who were well posted on events of the bitter six-hour Cabinet discussion, said that was the best the non-Communists could do. They added that Communist Premier Klement Gottwald had demanded from Moscow that the Cabinet action must be unanimous.

Benes Message Quoted

The informants said the opposition gave up all hope of Czechoslovak participation in the Paris talks on the Marshall proposal when the Cabinet received a message from nonpartisan President Eduard Benes stating simply:

"Under these circumstances I can do nothing."

Benes was reported to have played a large part in getting Government leaders to make their original acceptance of the British-French invitation to Paris. Benes was not in Prague, having departed two days ago for a vacation in southern Bohemia.

In the wording of the official announcement—that Czechoslovakia could not take action which might be construed as unwelcome to Russia—the Czechoslovak people found evidence their country was caught in the Soviet orbit.

Called Propaganda

Heretofore they had been told that talk of Slav interference was Western propaganda, and that since the liberation Russia had never interfered in their country's affairs.

Actually it has been pretty well known that the Russian Government, through the Soviet charge d'affaires here, had been consulted in the past on virtually every important move.

Political informants said that this was the procedure in the present case, but for reasons unknown there was no Soviet objection to the original Czechoslovak acceptance to attend the Paris conference.

Isolation Of Soviet

Left-wing newspapers said the country's sudden withdrawal was dictated by a conviction that the Paris talks were aimed at economic isolation of the Soviet Union.

It was realized plainly here that the withdrawal came as a result of direct instructions from the Kremlin, where Premier Gottwald had seen Prime Minister Stalin. Gottwald was in Moscow ostensibly for the purpose of discussing the Slav trade bloc. He telephoned instructions back to Prague and the withdrawal was the inevitable result.

treaty just concluded between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union might be made public tonight.)

It was realized plainly in Prague that Czechoslovakia's withdrawal from the Paris talks came as the result of direct instructions from the Kremlin. There was no question of an ultimatum.

Czechoslovakia lies between Poland and Hungary, with the Soviet frontier on the east and a still-feared Germany on the west. She was previously closely committed to a Soviet alliance.

"Left Us Nothing Else To Do"

Gottwald ostensibly was in Moscow for discussion of the Slav trade bloc. He telephoned instructions back to his National Front Government with such urgency that even the non-Communist members agreed to the reversal. One non-Communist party official said "our position left us nothing else to do."

The best the non-Communist leaders were able to win from the decisive six-hour Cabinet session was the point that the announcement make reasonably clear why the decision was taken.

The communique said Czechoslovakia could take no action which "might be construed as against Soviet Russia."

Both Actions Unanimous

Indications at present are that the Government will not face a serious challenge from Parliament because of the reversal.

Both the original acceptance of the British-French invitation to Paris and the subsequent withdrawal were issued as unanimous actions of the Cabinet.

The trade union organ, *Prace*, said the Government's decision would be welcomed by the workers because the "Marshall plan is a danger to the economic sovereignty of smaller countries."

"It is unthinkable that Czechoslovakia would join in any plan which would work for the economic isolation of the Soviet Union," *Prace* added. ADD

Finns Reject Bid to Paris Talk

Communique Says Nation 'Unfortunately Finds It Impossible' to Join.

Paris, July 11 (A. P.).—Finland joined all the other States in the Russian orbit tonight in rejecting invitations to the Paris economic conference, completing a cleavage between eastern and western Europe.

A Finnish Cabinet communique said that Finland "unfortunately finds it impossible to participate." It said Finland wished to "stay outside world political conflicts."

The Moscow radio announced this morning that Finland had rejected the bid and said the Cabinet decision was unanimous.

The talks on the Marshall proposal for American-backed aid for European reconstruction will open tomorrow at 11 A. M., with Britain and France as the sponsoring nations. Fourteen nations have accepted invitations from the sponsors.

But seven others besides Russia, all in eastern Europe and all tied politicaly or economically to the Soviet Union, had turned down such invitations. ADD

Czech 'World Position' Explained By Reversal

JUL 1947

Prague, July 11 (AP)—Non-Communist Czechoslovaks took the view today that the Moscow-directed collapse of the nation's gesture of economic independence dramatically explained her position to the world. J. M. LONG

The Left-wing press said the country's sudden withdrawal from the Paris European economic conference was dictated by a conviction that the talks were aimed at the economic isolation of the Soviet Union.

But the extent of outside pressure applied against Czechoslovakia and other nations within the Soviet orbit might never have come to light so dramatically had it not been for Czechoslovakia's original acceptance of the Paris invitation before Communist Premier Klement Gottwald went to Moscow for consultation at the Kremlin.

Treaty Details Expected Soon

[A Moscow dispatch quoted informed sources in the Russian capital as saying that details of a new

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Albania Assails U.S., Moscow Radio Reports

London, *Saturday*, July 12 (AP)—Albania's rejection of its invitation to the Paris economic conference, the Moscow radio said today, accused the United States of a persistent "hostile attitude" toward Albania.

Albania, the radio said, "doubts whether by proposing the Marshall plan the American Government sincerely offers aid to small European countries and especially to Albania."

The Albanian rejection, Moscow said, asserted that the economic plan "will result in several big European powers and the United States imposing their will upon small European countries."

Russia Hints At Aid To Paris Absentees

E. GILMORE

Moscow, July 11 (AP)—Prospects of definite Soviet aid for European nations—especially those which do not associate themselves with the Marshall proposal—appeared to foreign observers today to be a distinct possibility.

On the eve of the Paris conference, Moscow's press and radio maintained attacks upon the American offer, repeating things they have said in past, but making new points also.

Soviet Viewpoint

The Soviet viewpoint of several issues was more clearly outlined. These included:

1. The prospect that Russia may offer aid in one form or another to European nations.

2. A growing belief by the Russians that they never really were wanted in the arrangements and that they were originally invited to Paris as a polite or necessary gesture.

3—Hopes expressed in some quarters of the world that the U.S.S.R. might eventually come into the setup are ill-founded.

4—Mounting apprehension that there is a plan afoot somewhere to get western Germany into the Marshall proposal and eventually to include western Germany in what the Russians describe as the "western bloc."

Blame Is Distributed

The Russians say they look on the Truman doctrine and the Marshall proposal—which they do not separate—as primarily aimed at them.

They blame what they chose to call "certain circles" in the United States, Britain's Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault.

Russians Seen Set For Fight On Aid

JUL 1947

Washington, July 11 (AP)—Russia appears ready today to throw into a bitter fight against the Marshall plan for European recovery every weapon of political, economic and propaganda power at its disposal.

The division of Europe over the issue is virtually complete and a series of critical tests of relative Soviet and American strength are at hand.

Concern over the situation in Europe was focused here by Czechoslovakia's decision—under direct dictation from Moscow—not to attend the Marshall plan conference opening tomorrow in Paris. Diplomatic officials placed considerable emphasis on the fact the Czechs explained that Moscow might regard their attendance as "an action against the Soviet Union."

Fear Of Reprisal

The Prague Government thus was compelled to shelve what American officials had regarded as that country's primary interest—aid in economic recovery—to avoid possible reprisals from its powerful eastern neighbor.

Some authorities here called this the "crudest demonstration yet" of ruthless Soviet domination of border governments. They said it showed also the extreme concern with which the Soviets view the Marshall plan and the vigor with which they can be expected to oppose it at every point.

With Czechoslovakia and the Moscow-reported Finnish decision, every country in eastern Europe has said "no," some with obvious reluctance, to the British-French invitation to attend the Paris conference.

Propaganda Expected

It is expected that Russia will turn its propaganda mills and those of western European Communists loose to attack every phase of the Marshall project as it develops.

In such countries as France and Italy, moreover, the Communists are in a position to employ political strikes and other disruptive tactics to try to block final acceptance of the plan or its application.

These difficulties, are seen confronting the Russians:

They now stand as declared opponents of American-backed, organized European recovery.

They have probably been forced into a premature disclosure of the extent of their domination over such governments as the Polish and Czechs. The belief here is they would have preferred no showdowns such as those of the past few days.

May Be Protest

They have cut off millions of people from access to the aid in reviving trade and industry which the Marshall plan is designed to provide, and the political forces which develop in protest against this situation may be powerful.

They have also put the Communist party in western Europe in a political dilemma. The Communists in France, for instance, evidently face a tough choice. As a result the party may find itself hard-pressed in the western countries.

One incidental subject of speculation among diplomats today is whether Jan Masaryk would remain as Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia after the public showing that the Kremlin and Czechoslovakia's Communist Premier Klemente Gottwald can produce such an extraordinary turnabout in Prague's foreign policy.

Ruhr Mine Socialization Plan Splits Britain, U.S.

London, July 11 (AP)—Authoritative Government informants said today British and United States occupation authorities in Germany had divided seriously over an American proposal that British plans for nationalization of the Ruhr coal mines be deferred for five years.

The deadlock came after nearly twelve months of discussion.

The British and United States governments have now agreed to continue their search for a compromise formula over the question at a conference to be held in Washington shortly, the sources added.

Byrnes View Dropped?

The view expressed last summer by James F. Byrnes, then Secretary of State, was that socialization could be carried out if it was clear that the German people favored it.

Whitehall sources said the United States now proposed to Britain that public ownership be postponed for five years and that production could be increased substantially with private owners operating directly under a board of trustees.

But a source in close touch with Cabinet opinion said the British Government still "adheres to the principle of socialization" for the Ruhr mines.

Disclosure of the difference was made after Foreign Office officials reported an Anglo-American agreement had been reached "at a working level" over the question of raising the industrial level of the economically merged British and United States zones.

To Raise Capacity Level

The Potsdam pact limited the annual output of German steel to 5,800,000 tons, with a capacity for production of 7,500,000 tons. The new agreement, according to the officials, will raise the capacity-production level to between 11,000,000 and 13,000,000 tons annually.

They said the accord was being submitted to the two governments for approval.

A Foreign Office spokesman said the Washington talks were directly related with the Paris conference on the Marshall aid proposal for Europe. He said this was because Germany's economy was an integral part of the continental economy, and revival of one would have to take in revival of the other.

3 British Atomic Centers Made "Prohibited' Area

LONDON, July 11 (AP).—Great Britain tightened her atomic research security precautions today. The Ministry of Supply announced that three atomic experimental centers would henceforth be "prohibited areas" as defined by the official secrets act. Other such "prohibited areas" include the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich and other military establishments.

"This does not mean that we are pursuing military atomic research in these centers," a ministry spokesman explained. "However, every one knows there is an atomic pile at Harwell and the pursuit of any atomic-energy experiments leads to the production of plutonium which could eventually be put to military use."

The areas affected in the new order included the Harwell Laboratories, the Department of Atomic Energy at Risley, Lancashire, and a Ministry of Supply factory at Springfield, Lancashire.

The security of these centers already was covered under last year's atomic energy act, which provided a maximum penalty of five years' imprisonment for any violations. Their inclusion under the official secrets act lengthens the possible maximum penalty to seven years for any person convicted of spiriting away information which would be "useful to the enemy."

De Gaulle Saved Him, Says Petain

Paris, July 11 (AP)—Philippe Petain believes his death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment by Gen. Charles de Gaulle in return for Petain's preventing the death of de Gaulle by the Vichy regime, a member of the Chamber of Deputies reported today.

The deputy, one of a committee charged with investigation of events in France between 1933 and 1945, said Petain, former marshal and chief of state during the German occupation, parried most of the investigators' questions when they interviewed him on the island of Yew where he is imprisoned.

But when asked about Vichy's condemnation of de Gaulle, Petain replied:

"I was the one who vetoed the condemnation judgment of the Special War Council, and de Gaulle knows it very well, since he rendered me the same service."

When asked to explain his activities between the two world wars, Petain, according to one committee member, replied:

"I know nothing. I'm 92 years old. If you want to question me on the war of 1914-18, I can answer you. I won that one. I know nothing of the one of 1939. No one ever wanted to listen to me. Moreover, my military activity ended in 1918."

FRENCH CIVIL SERVANT STRIKE THREAT FADES

PARIS, July 11—(AP) The threat of a general strike of French civil servants faded tonight as government sources reported Premier Paul Ramadier and union leaders near accord on wage issues.

Ramadier met with top French labor leaders and promised to give his decision on compromise proposals tomorrow. These proposals were approved earlier in the day by Deputy Christian Pineau, president of the national assembly's finance commission.

At the same time, the cabinet approved a proposed new law overhauling civil service classifications and salaries, another move which served to mollify the union.

Sources in the premier's office were confident that, even if negotiations continued for several days, there would be no strike of government employes, which would paralyze transportation and communications.

Fight Against Grains As Stock Feed Failing

Paris, July 11 (AP)—The United States appeared tonight to have lost its fight at the World Cereals Conference for a strong resolution against using grains as livestock feed.

Britain had supported the United States' stand, while France and Eire had led those favoring feeding of grains to livestock. But because a united front as a precedent for the opening tomorrow of the European Economic Conference assumed so much importance, Britain, in the end, preferred to compromise.

Price Of Wheat Fixed By French Cabinet

Paris, July 11 (AP)—The French Cabinet today decided to fix the price of wheat at 1,850 francs ($15.50) the quintal (200 pounds).

A Government spokesman said this would raise the price of bread to 22 francs (18 cents) the kilogram, double the present price.

Philippe Lamour, a Farmers Union leader, said this new price, an increase from 1,350 francs but 50 francs less than the 1,900 the union had sought, would lead the farmers "to cultivate potatoes."

Clay Denies Report

Berlin, July 11 (AP)—Gen. Lucius D. Clay, United States military governor, today denied reports published in London which said that he had "refused" a State Department request to attend conferences in Washington to solve the question of nationalization of the Ruhr coal mines and industry.

Social Democrats Leave Berlin Assembly

Berlin, July 11 (AP)—German political administration of this seat of a four-power government virtually halted today as the largest political party in the City Assembly declined to participate further, except in "emergency matters."

The Social Democratic party—majority winner in the last election which spelled a crushing defeat for the Soviet-sponsored Socialist Unity party (SED) declared that conflicts among the four occupation powers made self-government in Berlin a sham. The party refused to accept further responsibility.

The Social Democrats' action followed a Soviet veto in the Allied Control Council of the approval of Dr. Ernst Reuter as Lord Mayor. Reuter, a Communist turned Social Democrat, had been elected by the City Assembly.

A leader of the Communist-dominated SED party indicated that, with the Social Democrats abstaining, the SED planned to try to "take" over the Berlin government.

Wartime Deserter Given Ten Years

Heidelberg, Germany, July 11 (AP)—United States constabulary headquarters announced today Private Clifford A. Blake had been convicted of desertion during wartime and sentenced by a court-martial to ten years' imprisonment and dishonorable discharge.

Blake, who entered military service from Superior, Wis., left his military unit in Belgium December 7, 1944, headquarters said, and lived in Paris until returned to military custody March 8, 1947.

List Concert Nets $2,250 for Trieste

Rome, July 11 (A. P.).—The United States 88th Division commander, Major-Gen. Bryant E. Moore, has presented $2,250—proceeds of a concert by American pianist Eugene List—to the city of Trieste for welfare work, army Public Relations announced today.

List played in Trieste under the auspices of army special services.

U.S. Graves Unit Acted As Spies, Slavs Charge

Belgrade, Yugoslavia, July 11 (AP). The Yugoslav News Agency Tanjug attacked a former United States Army graves registration unit today for what it called developing a spy network "under the mask of registering graves of American flyers."

The comment was in connection with the continuing espionage trial of Yugoslav citizens allegedly hired by the unit and now accused of espionage.

Tanjug asserted the trial had "provoked deep resentment and disgust of the entire Yugoslav public not only against these traitors, but also against their employers."

"Gave Every Assistance"

The graves unit reached Yugoslavia in October of 1945.

"Considering the task deeply humane and desirous of paying homage to the fallen American fighters, our authorities were always at its disposal and gave it every assistance," Tanjug said. "Certain members of the mission did not regard the matter in the same light. They attempted to make use of Yugoslav hospitality for different sinister and foul aims."

The indictment of the Yugoslavs on trial asserted there was a connection between the defendants and Pfc. Walter Florek, of College Point, N.Y., a member of the graves unit, who later was fined $25 by a court-martial in Italy for disorderly conduct for an incident in Belgrade.

Flag Insult Alleged

[Florek testified at the trial that he "took down a decoration bearing Yugoslav colors" in a Belgrade bar when he heard Yugoslavs say "the Americans had no right to fly over our territory. . . . It's a good thing those flyers were killed."

[He said the threw the colors at the Yugoslavs, because the men in question, who had been killed when Yugoslav fighters shot down an American Army transport plane, were his personal friends.]

Tanjug said the graves unit used the services of Louisa Modric, former employé of the United States Embassy. Miss Modric is now believed to be in Washington.

Albania Revises Currency

BELGRADE, July 11 (AP).—The news agency Tanjug reported today that the Albanain government had passed a decree calling up all money based on the Albanian franc and will reissue currency based on the lek. Another economic decree, according to Tanjug, introduces uniform prices throughout the country. It was not announced what the value of the lek will be. The franc was quoted at 36 cents American.

Yugoslavia Extending Civil Air Service

Belgrade, July 11 (AP)—The Yugoslav Government announced today plans for a considerable increase in civilian air lines inside and outside the country.

New lines will be started to all important points of Yugoslavia from Belgrade to the Dalmatian coast. Commercial flights will be started to Tirana, Budapest, Bucharest and Sofia. Lines are already in operation to Bratislava and Prague.

Sofia, Bulgaria, July 11 (AP)—Newspapers said that a transport air line to make ten flights a month between Sofia and Moscow, by way of Bucharest and Odessa, had started operations today.

50 Hurt as Reds Disrupt Budapest Political Rally

BUDAPEST, July 11 (AP).—About fifty persons were injured, some of them seriously, in a street fight that followed Communist efforts to break up a Budapest meeting of the Hungarian Freedom party today.

The fight, similar to one which occurred a few weeks ago at Szeged, began when about twenty Communists forced their way into the Freedom party meeting, shouting Communist slogans and preventing the principal speaker, a member of Parliament, from delivering his address.

The Freedom party members, numbering about 250, attacked the Communist intruders and forced them into the street. There they were met, witnesses said, by 300 to 400 more Communists, most of them armed with clubs, and the street brawl ensued. Police halted the fighting after about an hour and arrested about 100 persons.

Army Buys Schillings

Starts 'Pay as You Go' Program With $500,000 Austrian Fund

VIENNA, July 11 (AP).—In the first transaction of its kind since the Army announced its "pay as you go" plan, the United States today bought $500,000 worth of schillings from the Austrian government to defray occupation costs.

A United States Treasury check for that amount was delivered to Paul Hagenmuller, deputy director of the Austrian National Bank. In return, the Army received credit for 5,000,000 schillings at the legal rate of ten schillings to a dollar.

Ousted Correspondent Leaves Czechoslovakia

Prague, July 10 [AP—*Delayed*]. Franz van der Bijl, newspaper correspondent who sent the London *Daily Mail* a story last month that a Communist *coup d'état* was expected in Czechslovakia June 11, left Prague by plane today for London.

Associates reported he said the Interior Ministry security police told him he would be subject to arrest if he remained in the country beyond Friday of this week.

[In London, an editor of the *Daily Mail's* foreign news staff said: "We understand that Can der Bijl was ordered to leave Czechoslovakia, but we have been given no official reason for his expulsion." He said Van der Bijl was an Englishman born of South African parents.]

International Brigade Fights For Guerrillas, Greece Says

L. S. CHARALIS

Athens, *Saturday*, July 12 (AP)—The Greek Ministry of War announced early today that army air force and artillery units were inflicting heavy losses on guerrilla forces in a battle on Mount Grammos. Press reports from Salonika said an international brigade had appeared on the guerrilla side in another clash north of Kozone.

The ministry's report said guerrilla resistance points were being wiped out one by one in a battle of increasing violence on Mount Grammos and that casualties were heavy.

The press reports from the Kozone region, south of Mount Grammos, said 150 guerrillas had been killed and told of discovery of a unit of 120 members of an international brigade taking part in the action. No details of the brigade's composition were given.

Appearance Expected

This was the first news of an international brigade actually participating in the Greek strife, although its appearance has been expected for several months since Communist organs over Europe predicted its formation.

Mount Grammos is in the Albanian border area where a Greek Cabinet minister yesterday said the guerrillas were trying to establish a Communist state.

A general staff communiqué said the guerrilla force was being pushed westward despite stiff resistance at fortified points. It added that a "great" number of rifles, 10,000 rounds of ammunition, 15 cases of hand grenades and 13 mortars were seized.

The Greeks said a force of some 4,000 guerrillas was fighting on the 6,000-foot peaks of Mount Grammos only 15 miles from Albania.

Communist State Aim

George Stratos, Minister of War, told a news conference that the objective of the guerrillas was to seize territory for establishment of a KKE (Communist) Government in the area roughly west and north of Kastoria, east and north of Konitsa, and southeast of Koritza, Albania.

The battle began June 27. It was the first time the guerrillas had put up a determined resistance from behind fortified points since April 9. Previously, it was said, they had been told by their leaders not to meet the Greek Army or gendarmerie in a frontal war.

The struggle is being waged on difficult terrain. The country is mountainous with communications primarily over paths. There are no roads of any consequence and all movement must be by foot or by donkey.

U.N. Commission Visit

An investigating team of the United Nations Balkan investigating commission visited the area last March in a vain attempt to make contact with the guerrilla commander in chief, Markos Vifiades.

Meanwhile, Napoleon Zervas, Minister of Public Order, gave new details of what he said was Communist "plan F" for the uprisings and said large stores of arms and ammunition had been uncovered in Athens, Kavalla, Salonika and other points.

Zervas said one phase of "plan F" called for organization of strikes and sabotage to "cultivate the revolutionary spirit."

Another phase, he said, was a "plan G" (or gamma) which dealt specifically with an uprising in Athens set for 1 A.M. on July 10.

He said Communists, many of them high ranking members of the party, had confessed to a program for uprising all over Greece which was frustrated by the arrest of nearly 3,000 Leftists earlier in the week.

Greek Guerrillas Retreating

Athens, July 11 (AP)—The Greek general staff said in a communiqué today that Greek troops, despite stiff resistance, were pushing westward 4,000 guerrillas who were attempting to seize territory near Albania.

Official informants said the guerrillas were fighting along a pitched battle line in 6,000-foot peaks of Mount Grammos, 15 miles from the Albanian border. War Minister George Stratos said the rebel aim was to establish a Communist state.

The struggle had been in progress since June 27. It is centered 22 miles southwest of Kastoria. War Minister George Stratos said an international brigade of 2,500 had been spotted in the Yugoslav port of Split.

Resistance Determined

The rebels were reported offering determined resistance from behind fortified points for the first time since the Greek army offensive started April 9. The communiqué said two more fortified points had been taken and that the army captured 10,000 rounds of ammunition, 15 cases of hand grenades, 13 mortars and a "great" number of rifles.

Previously, the guerrillas had been reported ordered by their leaders not to make frontal war with the army or gendarmerie.

The bulk of the insurgent force of 4,000 around Mount Grammos was believed to be remnants of rebel bands broken up in the Pindus, Olympus, Hassia and Antihassia mountains during previous months.

Some military circles said the determined guerrilla resistance indicated an attempt to keep open supply lines to Albania.

All Terrain Mountainous

All terrain in the battle area is mountainous. All movement is by foot or by donkey, because roads of consequence do not exist.

Gen. Napoleon Zervas, Minister of Public Order, told a news conference that large stores of arms and ammunition has been seized in Kavalia, Salonika and other points and that Communists had expected to use the equipment in their "Plan F" uprising throughout Greece. Zervas said the plot had been smashed and that more than 3,000 leaders were under arrest.

Tardy Aid Charged

Zervas said guerrilla Gen. Markos Vifiades had accused revolutionary comrades in Greek cities of being slow in giving his mountain fighters needed assistance.

The Minister said Plan F orders were issued by insurgents on April 25 and that Plan G—dealing with an uprising in Athens scheduled for 1 A.M. on July 10—was dated July 3.

Zervas said arrested Communists, many of them high-ranking members of the party, had confessed to parts in the plans, which Vifiades signed as "Supreme Commander of the Democratic Army."

During the investigation yesterday, Zervas continued, an arms cache had been discovered in Athens which contained 23 automatic rifles, 6 machine guns, 2 grenades, 2 pistols and 22 bayonets.

Communist Need Stressed

Zervas said orders issued in connection with Plan F emphasized the necessity of the "creation of a complete Communist army to be ready for immediate action."

"We have the original order in this case," the Minister declared.

One phase of the plot, he said, called for organization of strikes and sabotage "to cultivate the revolutionary spirit."

He said the arrests and the swift Government action in thwarting the plot, had prevented bloodshed of innocent persons and plotters as well. He said those under arrest could be charged with "high treason," for which the penalty is death.

Soviet Paper Hits Russian Officials

Moscow, July 11 (AP)—The Soviet trade-union newspaper *Trud* devoted a lead editorial and a full page of type today to criticism of certain Government offices and ministries in Moscow for inefficiency, rudeness to visitors, delay in carrying out decisions and lack of office discipline.

Trud, one of the most authoritative of Soviet newspapers, called upon the Government offices to clean house and end petty bureaucracy.

Long-Term Trade Accord

Moscow, July 11 (AP)—Authoritative sources said today the talks here in the past few days between Soviet and Czechoslovak leaders had resulted in agreement for greatly expanded trade on a long-term basis between the two nations.

The informants said Premier Gottwald and his Foreign Minister, Jan Masaryk, talked with Prime Minister Stalin and other Soviet leaders in working out the general outlines of the agreement, which was said to call for a large increase in the volume of goods to be exchanged over a large number of years.

The Czechoslovak delegation talked yesterday with Anastase Mikoyan, Soviet Minister for Foreign Trade.

Gottwald and Masaryk and their staff will leave for Prague tomorrow, but a Czechoslovak group will remain here to work out the details of the new agreement.

Turk Premier Charges Plot By Opponents

Istanbul, July 11 (AP)—Premier Recep Peker accused the opposition Democratic party today of attempting to incite a revolt and seize the Government through a *coup d état*.

His denunciation, issued in a statement to *Ulus*, official organ of the ruling People's party, emphasized the internal dispute which has led to recurring reports that Peker's Cabinet might collapse.

It came in reply to a statement Tuesday by Jelal Bayar, leader of the Democratic party, calling the Government a regime of violence, determined to throttle opposition.

Peker said he talked with Bayar in the presence of President Ismet Inonu and "let escape my fear of an eventual *coup d état*."

Peker said the Democratic deputy recently shouted before party leaders in Istanbul that "dictators will pay for their crimes with their lives" and another Democratic leader "incited the people not to obey the police of the Republic."

Peker's statement came after Inonu conferred last evening with Bayar and then called in Vice Premier Mumtaz Okmen for a conference. Informed sources said that President Inonu had hoped to induce Peker to be more moderate in his statement but failed.

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Coup Feared In Turkey (N)

Istanbul, July 11 (AP)—Premier Recep Peker charged the opposition Democratic party today with trying to kindle a revolt in Turkey at a time when the country's security was threatened by "those who spy on us at the frontier and look for the days of our downfall."

He said the Democrats wanted to seize power by a *coup d'état*.

Peker's statement heightened the dispute over domestic policies which had led to recurring reports that his Cabinet might collapse. Peker succeeded Sukru Saracoglu as Premier in August, 1946.

Premier's Regime Attacked

Last Tuesday Celal Bayar, leader of the Democratic party, called Peker's Government one of violence determined to throttle all opposition. E. GREENWALD

Peker, in a reply issued through *Ulus*, official newspaper of the ruling People's party, disclosed that he talked with Bayar in the presence of President Ismet Inonu and "let escape my fear of eventual *coup d'état*."

"I am convinced that those who speak of pressure from a government of 'terror' do so in order to conceal the grave responsibility of revolt which they wanted to ignite, which they did not succeed in provoking and which weighs on their shoulders," the Premier added.

Dictator Cry Raised

Peker said a Democratic deputy shouted recently before party leaders in Istanbul that "dictators will pay for their crimes with their lives" and another Democratic leader "incited the people not to obey the police of the republic." Peker added:

"Could the Government, whose duty it is to protect the security of the nation from those who spy on us at the frontiers and look for the days of our downfall consider words of this sort as amusing and ignore them?

Dut; To Take Measures

"It was our duty to try and discover what was the harm that was being prepared behind this mist, and take measures against disturbances which we did not know where or when might break out."

Some Turkish papers predicted five days ago that Peker's Government might fall under protest against its domestic policies, and that a coalition Cabinet might be formed. Normally well-informed sources said, however, that Peker did not feel his position was insecure.

CAIRO BALKS A PROTEST

State of Emergency Prevents Anti-British Demonstration

CAIRO, Egypt, July 11 (AP) — The Government declared a state of emergency in Cairo today and quelled an attempt of a Wafdist youth organization to demonstrate against the British in the mosque of Al Azhar Square.

A large force of police, armed with truncheons, patrolled the area where the young nationalists were to protest what they called "British invasion day," the anniversary of the landing of British troops in Alexandria in 1882.

Students and workers were prevented from entering the mosque. Police peacefully dispersed those leaving the congregation.

Letter Warning Stern Gang Is Opened 1947

Jerusalem, July 11 (AP)—Tel Aviv police today opened a letter addressed to "the head of the Stern gang" and found inside a note warning the Jewish underground organization against "further killing of British soldiers." The note was signed "Jewish Service Men in Britain."

"Further killing of British soldiers in Palestine," the latter declared, "may result in arousing revenge feelings among their former comrades in Britain."

British military authorities meanwhile lifted an out-of-bounds order which for the last two weeks had banned British soldiers from Tel Aviv streets while off duty. The order was invoked after three soldiers had been shot and killed by unidentified persons.

Charge Christians Persecuted

Meanwhile, two British church leaders told the United Nations Palestine Committee today that converts to Christianity in the Holy Land, "whether from Islam or Judaism, have neither freedom from fear nor often freedom from want."

In a joint memorandum submitted to the committee, Bishop W. H. Stewart, of the Church of England in Jerusalem, and the Rev. Clark-Kerr, moderator of the Church of Scotland Presbytery of Jerusalem, declared:

"In spite of theoretical religious liberty, converts to Christianity in Palestine are liable to be and frequently are deprived of their inheritance, turned out of their houses, pilloried in the press, 'framed' in the law courts and threatened with and often subjected to personal violence." ADD

CHINA BLAMES U.S. FOR LOSSES

Admits Communist Gains In Shangtung Province (N)

Nanking, July 11 (AP)—Chinese Government troops suffered new setbacks in Shantung province today while the National Defense Minister blamed the United States for the Communists' strength and the Foreign Office directed a second protest to Moscow over the month-old Sinkiang incident.

The official Chinese Central News Agency said the Government garrison of Taian, 33 miles south of Tsinan, Shantung provincial capital, had "moved to new positions in the face of Red attacks." This is a usual Chinese way of acknowledging a loss.

[The Communist radio broadcast without qualification that its forces had captured Taian and, also Feihsien, 75 miles farther southeast.]

Protracted Mediation

Taian, a strategic station on the Tientsin-Pukow railway, has changed hands three times since the first of the year.

Meanwhile, Pai Shung-Hsi, Minister of Defense, told the standing committee of the People's Political Council that the American policy of protracted mediation (which finally was abandoned last January) had prevented the Government from attacking the Communists a year ago when they were weak and had allowed them to grow strong under the guise of negotiating for peace.

Pai also said he had been able to collect only about one-seventh of the 40,000,000 piculs (about 267,000 tons) of foodstuffs scheduled to be furnished to the army during the current year.

Soldier Pay Increased

He said the pay of common soldiers had been raised 80 per cent from 18,000 Chinese dollars a month, but that this was only enough to buy a pair of straw sandals. [The raise would make the pay 32,400 Chinese dollars, or 60 cents a month, United States, at the latest open exchange rate.]

The Chinese Foreign Office announced it had instructed its Ambassador in Moscow to reiterate "the previous Chinese protest against air attacks made by Soviet military planes on Peitashan."

The Chinese charged that forces from Soviet-connected Outer Mongolia, aided by Russian planes, invaded western Sinkiang province in mid-June.

Answer Called Falsehoods

The Foreign Office statement today said Outer Mongolia's answer to a previous protest "gave an account composed mainly of falsehoods and evasions" and that "the conduct of Outer Mongolia clearly indicated she has no regard for either peace or international law as observed and respected by other nations."

Manchuria, center of some of the bitterest battles of the civil war, remained relatively quiet, but observers predicted a new turn there shortly as a result of a current inspection trip by Gen. Chen Cheng, Government chief of staff.

China Sends a New Protest to Moscow

Says Soviet Planes Helped in Attack on Sinkiang

NANKING, July 11 (AP).—China sent a second protest to Moscow today over the Peitashan incident, which involved a Sinkiang (China) border clash between Chinese and troops of pro-Russian Outer Mongolia last month. The Foreign Ministry addressed a new note to the U. S. S. R., reiterating the previous Chinese protest against "air attacks made by Soviet military planes of Peitashan."

Mongolian cavalrymen raided Peitashan, 120 miles within China, in what the Chinese charged was a Soviet-sponsored attack. Outer Mongolia—once a part of China—denied Soviet planes had supported its troops, and asserted it had acted only to drive out Chinese "invaders" from Mongolian territory.

A statement from the Foreign Ministry said China demanded punishment of those responsible for the Peitashan incident, a guaranty against further such occurrences and withdrawal of Outer Mongolian troops from Sinkiang Province. It reserved the right to claim damages.

The official Chinese Central News Agency reported two days ago from Urumchi (Tihwa), capital of the far northwestern province, that Mongolian cavalry had renewed "raids" against Peitashan.

China Vote Dates Set

Nanking, July 11 (AP) — China's voters will cast ballots October 21 through October 23 for members of the National Assembly, which will inaugurate constitutional government December 25, the General Election Office announced today. December 21 to 23 was set for the election of legislative Yuan members

Chinese Parley Due, New Turn In War Seen

Peiping, July 11 (AP)—General Chen Cheng, Nationalist chief of staff, summoned North China military commanders and political leaders to a meeting today, and the Chinese press speculated that fighting in Manchuria will take a new turn.

Chen called the meeting ostensibly to outline the Government's recent general mobilization order in its fight against Chinese Communists. Perhaps significantly, however, he is due to leave tomorrow for Manchuria to visit Mukden and Szepingkai.

The situation in Manchuria has been quiet in the past week. One of the few reports of action was Nationalist recovery of Hsifeng, 42 miles southeast of battle-blasted Szepingkai and one of two major points to which the Communists had withdrawn.

Would Use Ancient System

Meanwhile, Pai Chung-hsi, Minister of National Defense, suggested adoption of a system in use in China 1,000 years ago to overcome the "favorable" military position of the Communists—which he attributed in part to American policy of protracted mediation with the Communists.

He urged return to the system under which Government armies expanded through use of manpower in localities which came under its control, and advocated establishment of local arsenals to produce weapons of war.

Million Chinese Facing Starvation

Shanghai, July 11 (AP)—UNRRA estimated today 1,000,000 Chinese are facing starvation in Hunan, Kwangsi, Shantung and Honan provinces. It mobilized transport facilities to distribute 50,000 tons of relief food.

Part of the relief supplies will be flown into the affected areas by Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Air Transport—the airline operated by Maj. Gen. Claire Chennault, wartime commander of China's "Flying Tigers."

Jap Government Seeks Funds 1947

Tokyo, July 11 (AP)—The Japanese Government staggered the Diet (Parliament) today with a request for 100,000,000,000 yen ($2,000,000,000) in special appropriations—virtually duplicating the size of the present budget.

Officials agreed to prune the total but insisted that the rising Government costs and other expenditures necessitated what would be an all-time record outlay in Japan.

The Diet is talking now of granting 60,000,000,000 yen ($1,200,000,000) of the special appropriations, which the Government says it can balance by heavy taxation on new fortunes and increased revenue from state monopolies.

Part Is Unspecified

The working budget for 1947-48 totals 114,500,000,000 yen ($2,290,000,000) as passed by the last Diet, including some 27,000,000,000 ($540,000,000) for occupation costs.

The Government's request for additional appropriations does not include an unspecified amount which it will seek later for costs of preparing plants and other equipment for reparations shipment.

The national budget totaled 120,000,000,000 yen ($2,400,000,000) for 1946-47 when the Government finished up 31,000,000,000 ($620,000,000) in the red.

Reds Hit At Labor Meet

Meanwhile, the question of Communist influence on Japanese labor organizations got a brief airing before the extraordinary convention of Japan's Congress of Industrial Unions today.

The communications workers' delegate charged that wildcat walkouts occurring after the February general strike was forbidden by General MacArthur, were engineered by Communists.

Delegates from unions which struck shouted in reply that the action at that time was the policy of individual organizations and not of Communist instigation.

CIU Chairman Katsumi Kikunami diverted the argument by repeating a favorite one of his own—that the current "capitalist offensive" was aimed at "impending progress of Japanese labor classes and trying to overthrow it at a stroke."

Reopening Cleared For Banks in Japan

Allies License British and Dutch Branches

TOKYO, July 11 (AP).—Allied Headquarters announced today four Dutch and British banks been licensed to reopen branches in Japan to help prepare facilities for foreign trade.

Authorized to reopen branches in Tokyo were Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corp., chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, and Netherlands India Commercial Bank. The Netherlands Trading Society received permission to resume business in Kobe.

Headquarters banking officials said a survey is now under way to determine what additional foreign banking facilities are needed in Japan. Now operating here are National City Bank of New York and Banque de Indochine.

Officials said authority had not yet been granted for a branch of Bank of America, although A. P. Giannini, president, has announced plans to establish a branch here soon. They said the application had not been referred as yet to General MacArthur for his final authorization.

Tom B. Coughran, vice-president, of Bank of America's international banking department has continued a Far Eastern inspection trip after surveying the situation here.

Christmas Cotton

Tokyo, July 11 (AP)—Allied headquarters today authorized the Japanese Government's Board of Trade to release 25,000 pounds of cotton yarn and 26,000 linear yards of cotton fabrics to producers of miniature Santa Clauses and Christmas ornaments.

News Chiefs To Talk With MacArthur

Tokyo, July 11 (AP)—A five-day tour of central Honshu and conferences with General MacArthur and other occupation officials have been scheduled for ten American editors and publishers due here Sunday afternoon.

The group will depart July 26 for Okinawa, Korea (four days), Nanking (one day), Shanghai (one day) and Manila (two days).

The group includes Wright Bryant, of the Atlanta *Journal;* Lee Hills, of the Miami *Herald;* James Packman, of the Milwaukee *Sentinel;* Hamilton Owens, of the Baltimore *Sunpapers;* Sidney F. Harris, Iowa and Kansas publisher; Marshall N. Dana, of the Oregon *Journal;* Lee F. Payne, of the Los Angeles *News;* Earl J. Johnson, of the United Press; Walker Stone, of Scripps-Howard newspapers, and William Chenery, of *Colliers.*

Holland Insists That Indonesia Accept Terms (N)

Van Mook Says Entire Plan for an Interim Regime Must Be Approved Now

BATAVIA, Java, July 11 (AP).—Governor General Hubertus J. Van Mook of the Netherlands East Indies told the Indonesian Republic today that "the time for decision has come" and again demanded acceptance of all the Dutch proposals for the establishment of an interim government for the United States of Indonesia.

"The Netherlands proposals constitute a coherent and indivisible whole," Mr. Van Mook said in a radio address. "The republican government has accepted a considerable part, but we have reached the stage where such acceptance must be complete if we wish to establish peace and start work."

The principal issue now is the Dutch insistence upon a joint Dutch-Indonesian gendarmerie to police Java. The Indonesians want maintenance of law and order within the area of the Republic to be the responsibility of Indonesian agencies. President Soekarino in a broadcast today from Jogjakarta reiterated his insistence on that point.

Mr. Soekarno said the Republic did not reject the idea of co-operation with other federal partners and the Dutch in securing law and order on a federal level, but that republican agencies should handle such matters within the Republic.

He offered a personal guaranty that all foreign properties would be restored and conditions established within the Republic to permit their normal operation.

He also said the Republic is prepared to undertake promptly measures to restore normal traffic into the Republic from Dutch areas and to lift the food blockade against Dutch-controlled cities.

The Indonesian News Agency said sharp clashes between their forces and Dutch troops took place near Bandoeng on Tuesday.

Meanwhile, Deputy Premier D. Setiadjit went to the troublesome East Java front to make sure that the republicans honor the cease-fire order ending hostilities with the Dutch, a dispatch from Jogjakarta said.

Dutch Urge Java To Accept Plan (D)

Batavia, Java, July 11 (AP)—Governor General Hubertus J. Van Mook demanded today that the Indonesian Republic accept in full all the proposals of the Netherlands for establishing an interim Government for a United States of Indonesia.

"The time for decision has come," the Governor General said in a radio address.

The Indonesians have accepted four of the five principal Dutch proposals, but have demanded that internal policing within Republican sectors be assigned to Republican agencies. The Netherlands has proposed a force of Indonesians and Dutch.

President Soekarne repeated today the Indonesian insistence on the internal policing issue. He added, however, that the republic was prepared to undertake promptly measures to restore normal traffic into the republic from Dutch areas and to lift the food blockade against Dutch-controlled cities.

Dutch 'Strafed Town' In Java

Batavia, Java, July 11 (AP)—The Indonesian Republican Army reported in a communiqué today that Dutch aircraft had strafed and bombed the west Java town of Tanggerang last Monday when the Dutch-Indonesian crisis was at its peak.

Ground clashes in which the Dutch used mortars occurred in the same area last week end, the communiqué said.

The Indonesian News Agency reported othe rsharp clashes near Bandoeng on Tuesday.

There was no Dutch confirmation of these reports.

Australian Official To See MacArthur

Sydney, July 11 (AP)—Herbert V. Evatt, Australian Minister of External Affairs, left Sydney on the navy transport Kanimbla today to confer with General MacArthur in Tokyo.

Evatt, who was accompanied by his wife, is scheduled to arrive in Japan on July 26. He will return to Australia in August.

Philippine Trial Recessed

MANILA, July 11 (AP)—The treason trial of Jorge B. Vargas, chairman of the Japanese-sponsored Executive Commission in the wartime puppet Philippines Government, today was continued to Aug. 29 by the People's Court. The recess came after Solicitor General Lorenzo M. Tanada completed the task of introducing 309 exhibits of what he called "damning testimony" against Mr. Vargas.

Soldier Is Identified In Pacific Plane Crash

Honolulu, July 11 (AP)—Seventh Air Force today identified the young Army radioman who lost his right arm and leg in a plane crash at Palmyra Island—and lived.

He is Pfc. Buster Bailey, 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles I. Bailey, of Dallas, Texas.

Bailey and five fellow crewmen survived a night crash of their C-46 cargo plane early Wednesday on a reef at tiny Palmyra, 100 miles south of Hawaii. They were brought here by rescue plane the same day.

Doctors credited three blood plasma transfusions with helping to save the radioman's life. One of them was given by an expectant mother, Mrs. Robert Steed, with instructions via amateur radio. A registered nurse, she is the wife of a CAA mechanic on Palmyra.

Canada Invites 5,000 More DP's

OTTAWA, July 11 (AP)—C. D. Howe, Minister of Reconstruction said today in the House of Commons that the Government would allow an additional 5,000 persons from displaced persons camps in Europe to come to Canada, making a total of 10,000.

EGYPT DEMANDS (N) U.N. OUST BRITISH

Cairo Charges English Troops Threaten Peace

Lake Success, N.Y., July 11 (AP)—The Egyptian Government today accused Britain of a hostile policy toward Egypt and demanded that the United Nations order the evacuation of all British troops immediately.

Egypt warned that continued presence of British soldiers threatened world peace.

In a bristling complaint to the Security Council, the Cairo Government said Britain was taking advantage of an outmoded treaty to maintain troops "in Egyptian territories against the unanimous will of the people."

Outlived Its Purpose

Egypt said that the Anglo-Egyptian treaty of 1936 covering the presence of troops "cannot bind Egypt any longer, having outlived its purposes, besides being inconsistent with the (United Nations) Charter."

Egypt also asked the United Nations to terminate the British regime in the Sudan to halt "a policy designed to sever the Sudan from Egypt."

The charges, capping long-smouldering friction between the two countries, said a dispute existed which threatened international peace and security as well as the "liberty and unity of a free and independent nation."

Figures Not Offered

Neither Egyptian nor British sources were ready to offer definite figures on how many troops were now on Egyptian soil, the London War Office saying only "a few thousand" troops were there "liquidating" military establishments.

Previously the British cited the withdrawal of wartime forces from cities—mainly Cairo and Alexandria—and claimed to be down to the treaty limit of 10,000 troops and 400 pilots plus auxiliary personnel to safeguard the Suez Canal zone, which is sovereign Egyptian territory. Egyptians termed the British figures too low.

The complaint, signed by Prime Minister Nokrashy Pasha, was handed to the United Nations by Ambassador Hassan Pasha. He said the Premier would arrive here shortly to personally argue the case before the eleven-nation council.

Bulgarian Accusation

The Egyptian charges, expected for weeks, reached the Council while delegates were listening to Bulgaria accuse the United States of intimidation in seeking to establish a United Nations border watch over the Balkans.

Dr. N. Mevorah, Bulgarian representative, said the statement by Warren R. Austin, American delegate, that the Council might have to resort to force if a border commission was not established, was intimidation.

United Nations officials said the Egyptian charges could not be taken up before Tuesday at the earliest under Council rules, but it was indicated that there might be a much longer delay due to the current jam in the Council over the Balkan situation and a proposed world police force.

The British said they were ready to begin debate immediately.

A spokesman for the London Government declared that an Anglo-Egyptian treaty covering presence of British troops did not expire until 1956. He said the British had agreed to consider revision but that negotiations had broken down over Egypt's efforts to assert her sovereignty in the Sudan.

The spokesman said Britain looked on any unilateral cancellation of a treaty "as a serious move which undercuts the whole framework of international life." As for the Sudan, he said:

Egyptian Contention

"Our view is that the Sudan must be free to choose its future government."

Egypt previously has contended that no free plebiscite could be held in the Sudan while British troops were stationed there.

The Government announced in Cairo several months ago that it would file the complaint with the council and no explanation ever was offered for the delays.

Simultaneously with submitting the charges here formally, the Government declared a state of emergency and quelled an attempt by the Waftist youth organization to demonstrate against the British in Cairo. The young nationalists had planned to protest what they called "British Invasion Day," British troops having landed in Alexandria on July 11, 1882.

Ending Of Sudan Regime

The complaint asked the Council to direct:

1. Total and immediate exacuation of British troops from Egypt including the Sudan.

2. Termination of the present administrative regime in the Sudan.

The Sudan, a large unexploited area of almost a million square miles, has been held under "condominium" rule and flying the flags of Britain and Egypt since 1899. Its absorption under the Egyptian crown would extend Egyptian rule from the Mediterranean to the equatorial headwaters of the Nile and greatly increase Egyptian frontage on the Red Sea.

Romania Seeks U.N. Seat

Lake Success, N.Y., July 11 (AP)—Romania applied today for membership in the United Nations.

Like the Italian, Hungarian and Austrian bids, the Romanian membership application must await final action on peace treaties.

Egypt Protests About British (T)

Lake Success, July 11 (AP)—Egypt demanded formally today that the United Nations Security Council order "immediate and total" withdrawal of all British troops from Egypt and the Sudan.

At the same time the Council was asked to terminate the present British "regime" in the Sudan, which has long been a source of friction between Egypt and Britain.

The Egyptian complaint was signed by Prime Minister Nokrashy Pasha and dated July 8. Nokrashy Pasha was expected to arrive here over the week end or early next week to present Egypt's argument personally before the Council.

Delay Until Tuesday

United Nations officials said the Council could not take up the case before Tuesday at the earliest, because of Council rules.

The British were understood to be ready to begin the discussion immediately.

British sources said discussions on the Egyptian complaint might not come up for a week or two at least because of the backlog of work before the Council and because of the apparent reluctance of the Egyptians to press for immediate action.

Revision Of Treaty

A British spokesman, reviewing the background of the dispute, said the British had agreed to consider revision of the Anglo-Egyptian treaty, although it did not expire until 1956.

He said Britain and Egypt had reached an agreement on the withdrawal of British troops, but that the negotiations had broken down when Egypt sought to assert her sovereignty over the Sudan.

"Our view is that the Sudan must be free to choose its future government," the spokesman said.

The spokesman said Britain looked on any unilateral cancellation of a treaty "as a serious move which undercuts the whole framework of international life."

The document was handed to Izan Kerno, Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations, by Mahmoud Hassan Pasha, Egyptian Ambassador to the United States.

Hassan Pasha said the complaint was based on Articles 35 and 37 of the United Nation's Charter providing for an appeal to the Security Council in any case threatening to lead to international friction.

Long Expected

Filing of the case had long been expected, but was delayed pending instructions from Cairo. Hassan Pasha reached New York from Washington two days ago.

Egypt's Petition to U. N.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., July 11—Following is the text of an appeal against Britain presented by Egypt to the United Nations through Secretary General Trygve Lie today.

Mr. Secretary General:

British troops are maintained in Egyptian territories against the unanimous will of the people. The presence of foreign troops within the territory of a member of the United Nations organization, in time of peace and without its free consent, constitutes an offense to its dignity, a hindrance to its normal development, as well as an infringement of the fundamental principles of sovereign equality, and is therefore contrary to the letter and spirit of the United Nations Charter and to the resolution adopted unanimously by the General As-

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sembly on Dec. 14, 1946.

The unwarranted occupation of Egypt by British troops in 1882 and, as a consequence, their occupation of the southern part of the Nile valley, the Sudan, have enabled the Government of the United Kingdom, since 1899, to force upon Egypt their partnership in the administration of the Sudan and subsequently to assume exclusive authority therein. Taking advantage of this situation, they have adopted a policy designed to sever the Sudan from Egypt, discrediting Egypt and the Egyptians, creating discord between them and the Sudanese and dissension among the Sudanese themselves, instigating and encouraging artificial separatist movements. By this policy, the Government of the United Kingdom have endeavored, and are endeavoring, to impair the unity of the Nile valley, notwithstanding that this unity is urged by the common interest and aspirations of its people.

The occupation of the Nile valley by the British armed forces and the pursuance of the aforesaid hostile policy, being unjustified threats to the liberty as well as to the unity of a free and independent nation, have given rise to a dispute between the Egyptian Government and the Government of the United Kingdom, and continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

In conformity with Article 33 of the Charter of the United Nations organization, and despite the fact that the presence of foreign troops is in itself incompatible with the freedom of negotiations, the Egyptian Government attempted with good faith to reach a fair settlement of this dispute by means of direct negotiations with the Government of the United Kingdom. These long and arduous negotiations having failed to achieve their end, the Government of the United Kingdom are striving to avail themselves of the Anglo-Egyptian treaty of 1936. That cannot bind Egypt any longer, having outlived its purposes, besides being inconsistent with the Charter.

Consequently, the Egyptian Government bring their dispute with the Government of the United Kingdom to the Security Council under Articles 35 and 37 of the Charter, requesting the Security Council to direct:

(a) The total and immediate evacuation of British troops from Egypt, including the Sudan;

(b) The termination of the present administrative regime in the Sudan.

In asking you to place this dispute on the agenda of the Council, the Egyptian Government are at the Council's disposal to expound their demands and submit the necessary documentation when so invited according to Article 32.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to your excellency the assurance of my very high consideration.

MAHMOUD FAHMY NOKRASHY,
Prime Minister,
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Kingdom of Egypt.

Balkan Pressure Laid To U.S. By Bulgars

Lake Success, July 11 (AP)—Bulgaria accused the United States today of intimidation in seeking to establish a United Nations border watch over the Balkans.

Dr. N. Mevorah, Bulgarian representative, told the Security Council that such a commission as proposed by the United States would place Greece, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania "in a state of trusteeship which contradicts the principle of sovereignty."

He declared that the proposals of the Balkan Inquiry Commission which held the three Soviet satellites primarily responsible for Greek border disturbances were "unnecessary and dangerous."

Austin Statement

Referring to a statement by United States Chief Delegate Warren R. Austin that the Security Council might have to resort to force if the border commission is not established, Mevorah said:

"It is evident that these intimidations, though not contained in Mr. Austin's draft resolution, but alluded to in his speech and probably implied in the first paragraph of his draft, are a sequel to an admission of our guilt and of our responsibility."

"We deny that we are guilty," he said.

The Bulgarian argued that under the United Nations charter the Security Council could not establish such a commission without the consent of the parties involved.

Trieste As Example

But Herschel V. Johnson, deputy United States delegate, replied that the Security Council did have such powers and pointed out that Triste was an example.

The council adjourned until Tuesday when the Balkan case will be resumed.

Meanwhile, chief French Delegate Alexandre Parodi was considering whether to submit a compromise in an attempt to reconcile the opposed American and Russian proposals for settlement of the Balkan disorders.

BROADER U.N. ASIA COUNCIL PROPOSED

India And Philippines Want Dependents Included

Lake Success, N.Y., July 11 (AP)—India and the Philippines proposed formally today that membership of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East be broadened to include all dependent territories in Asia either as members or as consultants.

The proposals were submitted to the commission's ten-nation committee of the whole along with resolutions from Russia and Britain to give the non-self governing territories a voice in the commission's deliberations but nto full membership.

Territories affected by the proposals were Burma, Ceylon, Malaya, Indonesia and Indochina.

Soviet Provisions

The Indian resolution provided that all "countries and territories" in Asia and the Orient be invited to apply for membership in the commission and that pending action on their applications they be given a consulative status.

The Philippine proposal was similar, except that it provided for consultation of the territories in the event they were not admitted to membership.

The Soviet proposal had two provisions:

1. That all Asian countries which were members of the United Nations, except Turkey, be admitted to membership in the commission. Turkey was excluded because she has membership in the Economic Commission for Europe.

Consult Nonmembers

2. That non-members of the United Nations should be consulted when the commission is considering questions concerning them.

The primary effect of the Soviet proposal would be to include Iraq, Iran, Syria, Lebanon and Afghanistan in the commission.

The British proposal provided that dependent territories be admitted to associate membership in the commission if proposed by the government responsible for the international relations.

It provided also that these territories should be entitled to participate without a vote in all meetings of the commissoin, and that they would be eligible to serve as members of field teams or other subordinate bodies.

U. S. SPEEDS ARMS TO GREECE TO AID IN GUERRILLA WAR

Maintaining Security Vital Part of Aid Program, Griswold Says.

NEW FIGHTING FLARES

Greek Forces Inflict Heavy Losses on Rebels in Mountain Battle.

WASHINGTON, July 11—(AP) The United States is speeding an initial $35,000,000 shipment of artillery, ammunition, and other military equipment to Greek armed forces before actual reconstruction efforts in Greece get into full swing.

Dwight Griswold, chief of the American economic aid mission, announced the move today on the eve of his departure for Athens. He said the shipment is going on an "anti-bandit basis" and that maintaining internal security in Greece is a vital part of the $300,000,000 enterprise.

The former Nebraska governor told reporters that "it would be useless to rebuild a bridge and have it blown up" by Communist-supported guerrillas.

First Shipment on Way

The first munitions shipment, already en route to American ports for loading aboard ship, includes light mounted artillery deemed particularly suitable for the rugged Greek terrain, ammunition, mules, trucks and jeeps, and food for the Greek army.

"Some" planes and a number of light navy motorcraft designed for operation close to shore also are to be supplied in the military phase of the recovery enterprise.

Griswold told a news conference that munitions share top priority with emergency food, of which a first $7,000,000 shipment is currently being prepared. He also gave for the first time the tentative allotments for civilian reconstruction.

Carrying out these plans hinges upon congressional willingness to vote the full $300,000,000 authorized. The appropriations request is now in the hands of the House Appropriations Committee, whose chairman, Rep. Taber (R-NY) has criticized the State Department's justification of estimates.

Estimates Flexible

Griswold said on this point that estimates had to be flexible to permit decisions to meet local conditions.

"It would be a mistake in the field of international politics to reduce the program," Griswold said. "This would be accepted all over the world as a softening of our policy."

The present estimates call for these outlays:

Military—$150,000,000 to enable the Greek army and navy to maintain internal security. Of this sum, $15,000,000 is for naval craft and supplies. The munitions are largely U. S. government surplus or material which will be declared surplus.

Agricultural rehabilitaion—$19,000,000 for equipment, seeds and other supplies to spur particularly the production of tobacco, olives, and dried fruits because of their export importance. Fishing also will be aided.

Reconstruction—$48,000,000 for rebuilding railways, highways, industry, mining and telecommunications. Contracts to rebuild thirteen small railway bridges already are being negotiated. Most of the contracts are expected to go to American firms, although others are not excluded. They will be largely on a cost-plus-fixed fee basis.

Civilian goods—$75,000,000 for food, clothing, fertilizer, seed, and other goods.

Public health—$3,000,000 to cope with tuberculosis and malaria particularly.

Training — $1,500,000 to train Greek nationals both in Greece and the United States in modern government administration, industry and other lines.

Supplementing the $300,000,000 economic-military program will be about $50,000,000 from the $350,000,000 emergency relief enterprise for Europe and China. Griswold explained that both these relief supplies and the $75,000,000 consumer goods will be sold under American direction by the Greek government and the proceeds plowed back in wages paid in Greek currency.

Griswold said he would leave probably Sunday by plane for Athens with a vanguard of his official staff of about forty. He will travel in President Truman's new personal plane on a shakedown flight.

Marshall, Senate Group Meet

Washington, July 11 (AP)—Secretary of State Marshall and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee discussed United States foreign policy behind closed doors today amid the strictest kind of secrecy.

Marshall, Chairman Vandenberg (R. Mich.) and other committee members refused to comment even in a general way on the nature of their conference, which lasted an hour and 45 minutes.

The lid appeared to have been clamped on tighter than ever before, with committeemen repeating over and over that it was an "executive session."

U.N. Charter Proposals

Marshall had been expected to give the committee his opinion on several proposals to put Congress on record as favoring a United Nations Charter-revision session.

After the meeting, Senator George (D., Ga.) said "nothing starling" took place, but Senator Wiley (R., Wis.) said Marshall's statement, given informally, was "very illuminating."

Senator Barkley (D., Ky.) said: "We discussed a lot of things, but I'm not saying what was discussed or what was said."

Members said there was no plan to call Marshall back at any definite date, although more or less regular meetings with him on what one member called the "developing" Marshall aid-to-Europe plan are expected later.

Meanwhile, there were these other developments:

1. Official word was said to have been delivered to Chairman Vandenberg (R., Mich.) that present plans call for Congress to receive the Marshall plan for European recovery next January, with no special session call this fall.

2. Republican leaders agreed to ask final action in the remaining two weeks of this session on legislation approving (a) American trusteeship of the former Japanese-mandated islands in the Pacific and (b) the United Nations headquarters site in New York.

3. The GOP leadership decided to delay action on a measure to standardize the arms of Latin-American countries, but left up in the air final disposition of both the Mundt bill authorizing a permanent State Department foreign information service and the Anglo-American oil compact.

Information Measure

The committee may decide next Tuesday whether to risk Senate debate on the information measure written by Representative Mundt (R., S.D.) and already passed by the House. Action on the oil agreement apparently depends on whether Senator Connally (D., Texas) is willing to withdraw his opposition.

The Republican leaders expect to obtain Senate approval in the next two weeks of the island trusteeship agreement, already cleared by the Foreign Relations Committee.

And the committee has received word from both Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, of New York, and Mayor O'Dwyer, of New York, that the United Nations site agreement will encounter no state or city objections.

With these questions out of the way, the Senate leaders will be about ready to shut down shop for this session. That would leave the Latin-American arms bill hanging until the next meeting of Congress.

It is Vandenberg's attitude that Senate debate on the proposal might hamper American delegates at the proposed inter-American conference in Rio de Janeiro this summer.

GEN. WEDEMEYER TO SURVEY KOREA, CHINA CONDITIONS

WASHINGTON, July 11—(AP) Lt. Gen. A. C. Wedemeyer, former chief of staff to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, is going to China and Korea for a six-week survey of conditions there.

A White House announcement today said the wartime American army commander in China will "make an appraisal of the over-all situation" in the two Far Eastern nations. He will have the rank of ambassador.

The United States has been faced

by diplomatic problems in both countries:

U.S. Faces Diplomatic Problems

1. In Korea, a joint Russian-American commission is now trying to thresh out the question of what political groups should be consulted in setting up a provisional government. Korea has been split into Russian and American occupation zones for more than a year.

2. A civil war between Chiang's nationalist government and Communist forces has complicated U.S relations with China.

Before he was named secretary of state, Gen. George C. Marshall spent several months there as ambassador in a vain effort to bring the two sides together.

Last week, the State Department said $130,000,000 worth of rifle cartridges had been sold to Chiang's troops, under an authorization to buy munitions from American manufacturers.

But Secretary Marshall said that did not mean that this country had decided to back the nationalists all the way in their fight against the Communists.

There has been some talk reported from Shanghai that Gen. Wedemeyer might be named ambassador to China, succeeding Dr. Leighton Stuart. Wedemeyer has been commanding the Second Army, with headquarters at Ft. Meade, Md.

On his inspection trip, the general will act as special representative of President Truman. He will submit a report of his findings to the President on his return.

Accompanying him on the trip will be:

Mark Watson of the Baltimore Sun, public relations adviser; David Jenkins of the Treasury Department, fiscal adviser; Philip Sprouse of the State Department, political adviser; Rear Adm. Carl A. Trexel, engineering adviser and Melville Walker of the State Department economic adviser.

Britain To Join U.S. In Planning Reich Coal Boost

Washington, July 11 (AP)—The United States, acting on the eve of the Marshall plan conference in Paris, fostered a direct boost to European recovery today with the announcement that an effort will be made to increase Germany's vital coal production.

The State Department, in making the announcement, said coal is the key to success in any recovery program.

The department said in response to American invitation, the British Government will send a mission to Washington to discuss improvement of coal production in the conquered Reich. The talks are expected to begin in ten days.

Essential To Recovery

The State Department's announcement said:

"It is recognized by the two governments that improvement of production of coal in the bizonal area (the American and British occupation zones) is essential to the success of any European recovery plan which may be developed by the European countries who are meeting in Paris on July 12."

It was also learned on excellent authority that at least three other methods of American co-operation with the European countries which are trying to make the Marshall plan work against Soviet opposition are favored by American officials.

Active Co-Operation

These are:

1. Active assistance from United States occupation authorities in Germany with whatever planning committees are set up by the Paris conference, assuming that the committees invite such help.

This project is based on the State Department's theory that no European economic program can be worked out effectively without the co-operation of the authorities controlling Germany's vital industrial resources.

2. A new study of overall German industrial production, aimed at making German output more directly serve the needs of Europe.

This may mean a shift of emphasis away from the production of those goods which would most readily find markets in the United States.

Closer Relationship

3. Closer relation between United States occupation authorities and European countries most directly dependent on the German economy.

For example, one project already approved is a conference with Dutch and Belgian officials on channeling more German imports through the ports of Rotterdam and Antwerp which formerly handled a large volume of German trade.

Officials here attached the utmost importance to the German coal talks and there was speculation that the American zonal commander, Gen. Lucius D. Clay, might participate.

Ruhr coal production, economic experts said, is now about 216,000 tons daily, or only a little more than half of prewar output. These informants said that to meet Europe's essential needs for coal from this source, production should be boosted to about 350,000 tons a day.

The importance to European recovery is illustrated by the fact that European countries now draw heavily on American coal which costs them about $20 or more a ton. The cost of Ruhr coal, if available, would be somewhat under $10.

Patterson Asks U.S. Ships for Occupied Areas

Would Charter Idle Liberty Vessels to Japanese and Germans to Carry Food

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP).—Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson recommended to Congress today that the government charter idle Liberty ships to German and Japanese citizens for carrying food to occupied areas.

Secretary Patterson filed with the Speaker of the House a War Department bill which would authorize the Maritime Commission to charter the vessels, including types which could be converted for deep set fishing, until March 31, 1951.

Both United States shipowners and maritime union officials have opposed the plan on the grounds it would not result in any saving. But Secretary Patterson estimated in a statement submitted with the bill that the plan would save $14,000,000 a year in the operation of seventy-five Liberty ships by Germany alone. The savings on fishing vessels cannot be estimated, he added, but they "would certainly be very substantial."

He added that the bill would "effect a substantial economy in supplying food to Germany and Japan by authorizing the execution of a plan suggested by Mr. Herbert Hoover in his report to the President upon completion of an economic mission to Germany and Austria."

Owners Also Oppose It

President Hoover's plan is opposed by maritime unions on grounds that it would deprive about 3,000 American seamen of employment. Ship operators also oppose it, saying the government will have to pay unemployment compensation to seamen put out of jobs, that the German merchant marine will be encouraged at the expense of the American fleet, that the government would only be paying for the service out of another pocket because it is guaranteeing German marks and because the activation of laid-up ships will entail considerable expense.

Jap-Occupation Policy Formulated

Washington, July 11 (AP)—The eleven-nation Far Eastern Commission today set forth the basic principles which should guide Allied postsurrender policy toward Japan.

American Government officials said the commission's lengthy document, which comes 22 months after United States forces began occupation duty, in effect approves the occupation directive President Truman sent General MacArthur on September 6, 1945.

Debate In Closed Sessions

The eleven nations, including Russia, debated the policy during numerous closed meetings at commission headquarters in Washington.

Allied policy toward Japanese assets outside the home islands was omitted from the document because of the commission's inability to determine whether they should be included among war reparations.

The original American directive called for an inventory of such assets to permit their inclusion in reparations discussions.

FELICITATION FOR FRANCE

Attorney General Sends Formal Bastille Day Greeting

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP) — Attorney General Tom Clark, in a Bastille Day message addressed to the people of France, transmitted through the State Department today, said:

"The celebration of Bastille Day, July 14, by France has its counterpart in the celebration by the United States of July 4, ringing out to the world the triumphant voice of liberty.

"The people of both countries are liberty-loving, with good will toward all and enmity toward none. Twice in one generation we have been united on battlefields against despotism and totalitarianism. We shall remain united in the effort to bring an enduring peace and everlasting freedom to people everywhere.

"My sincere wishes to the great Republic of France and its warm-spirited people on the observance of Bastille Day in the year 1947, and in the years to come when all the world will live in blessed harmony."

ICAO CHANGE TO SENATE

Amnedment Would Complete the Ouster of Spain

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP)—President Truman sent to the Senate for ratification today an amendment to the International Civil Aviation Convention which completes the ouster of Spain from the world air body.

The proposed amendment was adopted by the assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization at Montreal in May. Spain's ouster was required by a Russian-sponsored resolution as a prerequisite to affiliation of the air body with the United Nations.

TRUMAN SOON TO WARN ANEW ON INFLATION

Will Send Off-Season Message To Congress Next Week

Washington, July 11 (AP)—President Truman is expected to hoist anew his storm warnings of inflation, in a special midyear economic report to Congress next week.

The White House announced that the President and Cabinet decided today, in a Cabinet meeting, to send the off-season message. They had just listened to the reading of a state-of-the-economy memorandum from the President's Council of Economic Advisers.

The council study, on which Mr. Truman's message will be based, includes a discussion of the big wage gains made by John L. Lewis's 475,000 soft and hard coal miners this week.

Wage Picture "Exaggerated"

Presidential Secretary Charles G. Ross said that the Cabinet and council agreed there had been "a tendency to exaggerate the importance of the coal settlements on the overall wage picture."

He added, however: "If prices should go up as a result, that would be a matter of concern." Price jumps in coal, steel and other products have been freely predicted in industry and in Congress since the coal agreements.

The Pittsburgh Coal Company, biggest commercial producer, announced that its is making "tentative" price increases to cover the higher wage costs, but will not announce a price schedule for a month. Other Pittsburgh sources said increases of 73 to 75 cents a ton are in prospect.

Price Probe Urged

Simultaneously, a congressional investigation of the "reasons causing the high prices of consumer goods" was urged by Senator Baldwin (R., Conn.).

Baldwin asked the Senate Banking Committee to approve his resolution for an inquiry into prices "at the level of the housewife, the producer, the retailer, the wholesaler and the home seeker."

Ross gave only a few clues to the content of the economic council's memorandum, read to the Cabinet group by Edwin G. Nourse, council chairman. Ross said the "whole thing" would be covered in Mr. Truman's message "within a week or ten days."

Council's Position

But persons close to the council reported privately that the council has taken this position:

1. That the country must combat an apparent tendency to "relax its resistance to the inflationary mood."

2. That a continued high-price pressure, if continued, holds the threat of a serious slump.

3. That the coal wage settlement, since it actually nets miners $1.20 more a day, is not far out of line with the 15-cent hourly "pattern" set this spring. The miners' hourly rate is boosted 44½ cents, but this is partly offset by a shorter work day which does away with overtime pay previously received.

Price Rise "Unfortunate"

4. That a new round of price increases in steel and consumer goods set off by the coal agreement would be unfortunate and unjustified.

5. That the decline in consumers' income after taxes has not yet been felt by industry, partly because export demands have sustained high production and employment.

6. That the record volume of exports, being supported in large part by foreign loans, may sag if the Government curtails its foreign-aid program.

Jobs Hit New Peak

The message will reach Congress, however, at a time of almost unprecedented business activity. The Census Bureau reported today that the number of civilian jobs rose to a new record high in June—60,055,000 — surpassing the one-time "dream goal" of 60,000,000 jobs.

Ross said that the Cabinet felt it would "be a very useful thing" to embody the findings of the Nourse memorandum in a White House message "for the benefit of Congress and the country." He said he did not know whether Mr. Truman would recommend any legislation.

The Cabinet heard a rather more optimistic view on grain prospects, Ross indicated, than was given in the corn crop forecast of the Agricultural Department last night. The department foresaw a 2,612,909,000-bushel harvest, generally regarded as too small to relieve high-price pressures on grain, livestock and meats.

Weather "Favorable"

But Under Secretary of Agriculture Norris E. Dodd told the cabinet, Ross said, that this was about equal to the average of the last ten years and that growing weather had been "favorable" since the check up was made a fortnight ago.

The council's view that the coal-wage settlement need not jar the economy is not shared in all quarters of the Capital. Representative Hartley (R., N.J.), coauthor of the Taft-Hartley Act, says the coal contract is "an irreparable blow to the economic stability of the country."

Dr. Emerson P. Schmidt, research director of the United States Chamber of Commerce, testified Wednesday that he believes it will set off a general demand for higher wages.

CAPITOL UNITS O.K. SPENDING OF 13 BILLIONS

Federal Funds Include $4,000,000,000 For 'Fighting Navy'

Washington, July 11 (AP)—Congressional Committees agreed today on $13,342,000,000 for a variety of Government expenditures in the fiscal year, which started July 1, including just over $4,000,000,000 for "an effective fighting Navy."

Besides funds for seagoing forces, the total includes money for the Federal farm program and more than a score of independent agencies, including the Atomic Energy Commission.

It represents approximately $621,000,000 less than President

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Truman requested in his budget, and some $502,000,000 more than the House approved. The sums still are subject to change.

Action Speeded Up

Far behind on appropriating money for the new fiscal year, the lawmakers put on full steam ahead to complete the job of providing the Government with operating funds before they adjourn for a five-month vacation late this month.

Senator Saltonstall (R., Mass.) said the $4,000,000,000 granted by a Senate-House conference committee will allow the Navy 395,000 men and 42,000 officers.

The figure includes $3,268,766,100 cash, plus contractual authority and carried-over funds making the four-billion total. It is more than $200,000,000 below Mr. Truman's budget request and about $176,000,000 more than the House voted.

"I think this will give us the numbers of men, ships and aircraft needed for an effective fighting Navy during the next year," Saltonstall said.

Delay In Plans Seen

But, he added, the cuts will "delay some of the ultra-moderinzation plans such as increased radar installations."

In another huddle, the Senate Appropriations Committee wrapped up the needs for a score of independent Federal agencies into an $8,294,006,027 bill—approximately $126,137,000 more than the House voted and $281,000,000 les than Mr. Truman requested.

Senator Bridges (R., N.H.), committee chairman, said, "After a hot argument and a very close vote," the group approved a $75,000,000 increase for the Atomic Energy Commission over the amount voted by the House.

Agency Gets $250,000,000

This would give the A-bomb agency a cash operating fund of $250,000,000 plus another $250,000,000 in contractual authority.

"Some of us didn't have too much confidence in some of the personnel down there," Bridges said, referring to the Atomic Commission which is headed by former TVA chairman, David E. Lillienthal.

The bulk of funds in the omnibus bill—$6,871,532,080—would go to the Veterans Administration. The figure includes $27,075,000 additional for the VA to retain some 10,000 employés who would have been dismissed under House cuts.

Gen. Omar N. Bradley, VA administrator, has testified that loss of these employés would cripple his agency.

Boost Recommended

For the Federal farm program, the Senate appropriations committee unanimously recommended a $1,048,266,136 outlay—a boost of $200,000,000 more than the House vote, but some $140,000,000 less than Mr. Truman's budget estimate.

Among major changes from the House version, the Senate bill would provide $295,000,000 to make payments on this year's crops to farmers who complied with the conservation and use program. The House had allowed only $165,000,000.

Senator Brooks (R., Ill.), chairman of the Senate subcommittee which handled the farm bill, said it was agreed that the Government is "morally obligated" to make the payments because Congress specifically authorized it last year.

Changes In Bill Listed

The Senate group also made these changes in the House bill:

1. Loan funds for the Rural Electrification Administration were increased $25,000,000 to a total of $250,000,000 and administrative funds were increased $1,000,000 to a total of $5,000,000.

2. The full $75,000,000 of Federal aid for school lunches was approved, compared with $45,000,000 voted by the House.

3. Funds for Federal inspection of meat were increased to $11,000,000 instead of $5,000,000 and a House plan requiring meatpackers to pay these costs was eliminated.

4. A $20,000,000 fund for loans to veterans and tenants to purchase farms was authorized. The House had eliminated this item as tending to add to the inflated value of farm lands.

5. A $500,000 fund for flood control surveys on farms approved by the House was increased to $1,500,000.

TWO-WEEK AGENDA SET FOR SENATE

Ten Bills Listed For Action Before Adjournment Of Congress

Washington, July 11 (AP)—The Senate Republican leadership drew up a schedule today for the last two weeks of this session of Congress and left off the work sheet bills to cash terminal-pay bonds and to undertake a long-range housing program.

However, Senator Taft (R., Ohio) said both of these measures and a number of others might be crowded into the adjournment schedule if senators would agree to "avoid lengthy debate."

Special Session Today

Taft added that Republicans expected to complete action on the income tax reduction bill and some major appropriation measures by Tuesday.

He said a special Saturday session would be necessary tomorrow and probably also on July 19 and 26. Adjournment is scheduled on July 26.

An immediate protest against failure to include the terminal pay bill on the Senate must list came from Senator Baldwin (R., Conn.).

Baldwin is chairman of an Armed Services subcommittee which already has approved the measure, and the full committee is expected to bring it to the floor on Tuesday.

Senate Action Urged On Pay Bill

Baldwin pointed out that the House had unanimously approved the veterans' pay bill and he promised to work for Senate action "ahead of other matters of more secondary matter." Involved are $1,800,000,000 worth of five-year bonds held by veterans.

Taft offered no detailed comment on this bill nor on the long-range housing program which he has been backing for two sessions of Congress with Senators Wagner (D., N.Y.) and Ellender (D., La.).

He said there was no chance for congressional approval this session of any of the numerous proposed Federal health programs.

Immediate Schedule Listed

Taft listed the immediate schedule in this order:

1. President Truman's Reorganization Plan No. 3, which proposes to unify Federal housing and home finance agencies. The House has disapproved this, but the Senate Banking Committee approved and unless the Senate reverses its committee the plan will become effective.

2. A Senate bill for increasing the Government allowances to war veterans who are students under the GI Bill of Rights.

3. A Senate bill to authorize the purchase of automobiles for disabled war veterans who are blind or amputees.

Puerto Rico Governorship

4. A House-approved bill that would allow citizens of Puerto Rico to elect their governor. The governor now is appointed.

5. A Senate bill to reinstate the Federal Mine Safety Code that operated while the Government held the coal mines.

6. A House-approved bill to freeze social security taxes at the present one per cent each on employers and employés instead of allowing an increase to 2½ per cent each at the end of this year.

Sugar Quota System

7. A Senate bill to extend the present sugar quota system for five years. Similar legislatioin is before the House.

8. A Senate resolution to approve the United Nations convention establishing United States trusteeship over numerous Pacific islands.

9. A Senate resolution approving terms of the location of United Nations headquarters in New York city.

10. A House-approved bill increasing pensions for Spanish-American War veterans.

Tax Bill Vote Delayed By Long Senate Debate

Wherry to Insist on Final Action 'Today or Tonight.'

WASHINGTON, July 11 — (AP) Sponsors of the $4,000,000,000 income tax reduction bill aimed for a Senate vote tomorrow or Monday after abandoning hope for a decision tonight.

The House has passed the bill.

Senator Wherry of Nebraska, assistant Republican floor leader, announced just before adjournment tonight that he is prepared to insist on a night session tomorrow if the Senate does not reach a vote during the day.

As for a Sunday session, Wherry said, "we'll cross that river when we come to it."

To Seek Vote Today

"I will say that the present intention is to conclude it (the bill) Saturday."

Senator Morse (R-Ore) tossed in eight amendments to the measure and explained them in a speech which lasted several hours. He described his proposals as a program to expand consumer buying power without hurting business investment.

After looking them over, however, Senator Millikin (R-Colo), manager for the bill, told a reporter they involve "fundamental revisions which would have to receive full consideration" in finance committee hearings.

One of Morse's proposals calls for a tax reduction program which would not take effect until either congress or the President determined that there was danger of a substantial drop in employment and production.

Another amendment would set up new schedules of normal and surtax rates, which would give low-bracket taxpayers proportionately greater relief than those in the higher levels.

Other Morse proposals included lower exemptions and rates on estate and gift taxes, ending tax exemption from certain types of securities, revision of the regulations governing capital gains, and a reduction in the exemptions for estate and gift taxes.

The big, unanswered question remains: Will the Senate sustain the veto which President Truman has promised on the tax bill? The Senate roll call on passage of the bill will clarify the prospect.

A two-thirds majority in both houses is necessary to make the bill law over the President's objections. House Republicans say that an overriding majority is certain in that body, citing the 302 to 112 vote by which the bill passed last Tuesday.

Truman Veto Stand Rapped

Rep. Vursell (R-Ill) told the House today that President Truman, in saying he would veto the bill struck "a dangerous blow at our constitutional government."

He said the President put the White House in the position of a powerful lobby, seeking to influence Congress.

Both Senator Millikin and Wherry (R-Neb), the "whip" — who rounds up the Republican votes—agreed that a final senate vote could not come before tomorrow or Monday in view of the amendments offered by Senators Morse, McClellan (D-Ark) and Revercomb (R-W-Va).

Senator McClellan by this afternoon had lined up 23 co-sponsors for an amendment which would permit husbands and wives in all the states to split their income for tax purposes. This procedure, now legal in only 12 states, lowers the family's total tax in most instances.

McClellan said he counts on at least 40 votes for the amendment, and added that its inclusion in the bill would make it certain that the veto could be overridden.

The other Democratic senator from Arkansas, J. William Fulbright, had opened the second day's debate with an assertion that a tax cut effective next Jan. 1, as proposed in the bill, would be "premature" and "add fuel to inflation."

Millikin rejoined that Congress has no right to take money out of a taxpayer's pocket on the theory it knows how to spend it better than the taxpayer.

Fulbright said he wasn't talking about spending—he wanted to use any available surplus to help reduce the national debt.

Millikin contends a multi-billion dollar cut in the debt can be made along with the tax relief.

In urging adoption of his amendments, Morse declared the bill is "but a revival in new form of the same bankrupt philosophy that led us into the boom and bust tragedy of the 1920's and 1930's."

Before discussing the amendments, the Oregon Republican outlined his ideas for a progressive Republican program and declared that Congress should stop talking about anti-poll tax, anti-discrimination and anti-lynching bills, and do something about them instead.

N.A.M. Plan Seeks Bigger Tax Cut

Washington, July 11 (AP) — A $6,000,000,000 cut in individual income taxes and a 50 per cent limit on the taxation of big earnings was proposed to Congress today by the National Association of Manufacturers.

Tax rates now reach 85.5 per cent on the highest-bracket incomes.

Don G. Mitchell, chairman of the N.A.M.'s taxation committee, told the House Ways and Means Committee the N.A.M. program was designed to insure full production and employment by encouraging investments.

"In Right Direction"

The proposed tax slash would not be in addition to the $4,000,000,000 Republican-backed bill now before Congress, but an alternative means of reducing taxes.

Mitchell described the GOP bill as "a step in the right direction" at a committee hearing on possible tax revisions to be considered next year.

While not calling for reductions in corporate rates now, the N.A.M. said these should be lowered "as the Federal budget is brought down to a stable postwar level."

Deduction And Reduction

Mitchell, who is president of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., of New York, outlined N.A.M.'s program for individuals as follows:

1. Reduce the maximum individual tax rate (normal and surtax combined) to 50 per cent., applicable at the taxable-income level of $100,000 and above; revise the entire tax-rate scale downward from the 50 per cent maximum to a rate of 12 per cent on the first bracket of taxable income. The first-bracket rate is now 19 per cent.

2. Permit a deduction up to $500 for life-insurance premiums paid by the taxpayer on his own life and a deduction for medical expenses actually paid by the taxpayer for himself, his spouse or a dependent, up to $1,250 for a single person and $2,500 for a married person.

3. Authorize for general use the division of income between husband and wife for tax-computing purposes. This is now permitted under local laws in a dozen community-property states, resulting in lower overall Federal taxation of family income.

Would Return To States

Mitchell said there should be some adjustments of excise tax rates to diminish "the discriminations and inequities of tax among different classes of goods."

He declared that estate and gift taxes should ultimately be returned to the jurisdiction of the states.

Mitchell said that under the program for individual incomes, the largest relief would go to those who receive less than $5,000.

Easing Of Credit Backed

Washington, July 11 (AP)—Legislation extending controls on consumer installment buying through December 31 but requiring more liberal credit terms was approved 7 to 4 today by the Senate Banking Committee.

The House Banking Committee has voted to eliminate such controls, currently in effect under a presidential executive order.

Time Period Set

The resolution approved by the Senate committee would prohibit the Federal Reserve Board from fixing less than a 24-month period for paying for consumer goods on credit

All such goods now covered by the board's Regulation W must be paid for in at least fifteen months.

A committee official told newsmen that under the proposed extension of controls it would be up to the board to decide whether 24 months or some longer period would be the maximum.

Down Payment Figure

The resolution also prohibits the board from requiring a down payment of more than twenty per cent. At present twenty per cent is required for furniture, but a down payment of one third is required on installment buying of automomiles, refrigerators, stoves, washing machines and other consumer items.

Marriner Eccles, chairman of the board, had urged the committee to extend credit controls through July 31, 1948.

reporter:

"You've got a hell of a job getting a house. That's a big enough reason."

Revercomb said the inquiry would be a "substantial step toward revealing and solving one of the most difficult problems giving the public trouble today—the building and the high cost of homes."

McCarthy said he favors referring any action by congress on a long-range housing program until the proposed joint committee makes its study. This applies, he added, to the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill designed to encourage construction of 15,000,000 new homes by 1948.

This bill has been cleared for senate action, but the prospect for any before adjournment is dim.

McCarthy said the joint committee should investigate, among other things, the high cost and the shortage of materials, the high cost of new homes, and the extent to which archaic building codes contribute to the existing shortage an excessive cost of housing."

Meanwhile a "private taxpayin, ownership" slum clearance program, with a minimum of federal aid, was proposed by Rep. Fletcher (R Calif).

The Californian introduced legislation permitting a state, country or city to acquire the land under slum houses and then sell it, cleared of the slums, for development by private enterprise.

will continue controls beyond next March 1.

Controls May Be Continued

"Certainly," he said, "Congress is not going to sit by and permit hardships to exist when the present law expires. If the housing problem isn't licked by then, I believe we will continue the controls."

Wolcott said many tenants have the mistaken idea that the new rent control law allowing 15 per cent voluntary increases by agreement between landlords and tenants is mandatory.

Increase Only Voluntary

"The law means just what it says," he said. "A voluntary increase is one which is agreed to by both parties. No tenant has to submit to an increase if he doesn't think it is justified."

On the other hand, he said, many tenants agree that their landlords are entitled to the extra money.

He said that if the housing problem is acute next March 1 and additional protection is needed for tenants, the law will have to be continued.

House Passes Sugar Bill Setting Output Quotas

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP).—The House passed today by voice vote and sent to the Senate a bill to allocate sugar quotas to domestic and foreign producing areas and fix the sugar price during the next five years. The measure also would:

1. Provide for incentive payments to sugar beet and cane growers.

2. Require the Secretary of Agriculture to determine what "fair and reasonable" price will be paid by processors to growers.

3. Require the Secretary of Agriculture to determine every year the minimum wages to be paid sugar industry agricultural workers.

4. Allocate a quota of 375,000 tons of refined sugar to Cuba and 126,000 tons to Puerto Rico.

The bill would allocate the following quota to domestic areas: Domestic beet, 1,800,000 tons; domestic cane, 500,000; Hawaii, 1,052,000; Puerto Rico, 910,000, and the Virgin Islands, 6,000.

Cuba would be allowed to sell in the United States market about 28.6 per cent of United States consumption, plus 95 per cent of the sugar the Philippines cannot supply of their 952,000-ton quota.

CALLS FOR ENDING EXPORTS OF STEEL

Independent Oil Counsel Tells Senate Inquiry Fuel Scarcity May Result This Winter

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WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP)—Russell Brown, counsel for the Independent Petroleum Association today expressed fear that continued exports of steel needed by the petroleum industry will result in a Midwest oil and gasoline shortage this winter.

He told a Senate small business subcommittee that most of the steel being exported is for the use of American companies that have holdings overseas. The Senators are investigating the steel shortage.

Mr. Brown advocated that the steel, needed for drilling and transportation, be kept at home until the domestic industry is in a position to meet demand and build reserves.

Senator Ellender said he is glad to see that American companies are increasing foreign production. He said this will help conserve domestic holdings, and that he prefers to have imports fill the gap between American production and consumption.

Chairman Martin said that he hopes America's oil and gas reserves will be kept in the ground and that excess oil requirements be met through imports.

Mr. Brown replied that too much importing of oil might discourage American exploration and development of petroleum resources.

OILS, FATS FOR EXPORT CUT

Allocations for Shortage Areas Below Those for 1946

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP)—The Department of Agriculture today allocated 153,100,000 pounds of fats and oils for exports to shortage areas in the July-September quarter.

This compares with 179,800,000 shipped in the corresponding quarter last year.

The allocation for occupied zones in Europe and countries receiving aid under the U. S. Foreign Relief program administered by the State Department was 42,900,000 pounds.

WORLD PAPER CRISIS TOLD

Official Says U. S. and Canada Are Only Potential Suppliers

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP)—J. L. Muller of the State Department said today that amid a growing world demand for paper the United States and Canada alone were potential suppliers.

The acting chief of the department's forest products section testified before the public lands subcommittee on natural resources.

Another witness, R. E. Marsh, assistant chief forester of the Agriculture Department, told the committee that the present drain on domestic forests was exceeding growth by 50 per cent and that United States exports of paper were only 1.5 to 2 per cent of domestic production.

HOUSE SOON TO GET UNIFICATION BILL

WASHINGTON, July 11—(AP) Admiral Chester Nimitz said today foot soldiers will play as large a part in the next war as ships or airplanes because "the ground soldier must go in to hold the ground."

The chief of naval operations told a Senate Armed Services Subcommittee he does not think, therefore, that any future war will be fought primarily from the sea or the air.

Meanwhile, legislation to unify all three forces was moving through a House Expenditures Subcommittee, whose members were reported by Chairman Michener (R-Mich) in "substantial agreement" on the bill.

The unification measure, already passed by the senate, is expected to reach the house floor next week.

Admiral Nimitz was testifying in support of a different bill—a measure to put into law the wartime extension of powers granted the navy's chief of operations. He said that bill is "sound, well-considered and practicable."

MILITARY TRAINING HEARINGS ENDED

Norman Thomas Opposes Plan Before House Group

Washington, July 11 (AP)—The House Armed Services Committee formally concluded public consideration of universal military training today with a barrage of opposition testimony and complaints of "unbalanced" hearings.

After hearing Norman Thomas, the last of 22 witnesses since the hearings started on June 18, Chairman Andrews (R., N.Y.) referred the subject of universal military training to a subcommittee headed by Representative Towe (R., N.J.) "for such future action as they may take."

Towe's group will meet early next week to decide what to do. It may order more hearings, since Representative Short (R., Mo.), second-ranking committeeman, has demanded them with the argument that opposition witnesses haven't had a full opportunity to present their case.

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No Action At This Session

Private polls indicated that the ten-member Towe subcommittee has a majority in favor of universal military training, but not a majority in favor of action at this session of Congress. The group will have before it several bills, including one embracing recommendations of President Truman's special commission. The commission called for a universal training program as a national security measure.

The decision to end full committee hearings drew an outburst of complaints from groups that have not been heard. Among the complainers were the National Farmers Union, several church organizations, the National Commission on Christian Higher Education, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the National Council for Prevention of War.

Frederick J. Libby, executive secretary of the latter organization, protested that the hearings have not been "balanced" and have shown favoritism for proponents. More than one hundred groups, he said, unsuccessfully sought a chance to be heard.

Thomas Opposes Training

Norman Thomas, long-time leader of the Socialist party, brought the hearings to an end with testimony that by adopting universal military training now, Congress would embark on a policy "which contemplates war against Russia" in Europe or Asia within the next ten years.

"There is not the slightest evidence that Stalin . . . would be scared" by universal military training, Thomas said.

"The last great chance for world peace depends upon an American appeal for universal disarmament under effective but strictly limited world government."

Thomas was preceded by Jesse P. Bogue, executive secretary of the American Association of Junior Colleges; Representative Adam Clayton Powell (D., N.Y.), and J. M. Dawson, executive secretary of the Joint Committee for American Baptists on Public Relations.

Would Show Distrust

Dawson told the committee the United States, if it adopted universal military training, would display distrust of other nations.

Bogue said a recent poll indicated that a majority of school administrators oppose universal military training, faculty members are split, and students generally favor the proposal.

Declaring he spoke as a citizen, a minister and a member of the Negro race, Powell said "conscription will not in any way" prepare this country for modern warfare.

HOUSING SHORTAGE PROBE DEMANDED

WASHINGTON, July 11—(AP) A full investigation of the housing shortage and building costs because it's "a hell of a job getting a house," was demanded today by Senators Revercomb (R-WVa) and McCarthy (R-Wis).

The spending of $150,000 on an "A to Z" review of the nation's housing situation was suggested by the two senators in a resolution they introduced.

The study would be undertaken by a 14-member committee drawn from both the house and senate with a report to be given the congress by next March 15.

'Big Enough Reason'

Asked what the major purpose of the resolution is, McCarthy told a

REFUSE RENT RISE IS ADVICE

Tenants Told By Congressman They Need Not Accept

Washington, July 11 (AP)—Representative Wolcott (R., Mich.), chairman of the House Banking Committee, suggested today that tenants refuse to agree to a 15 per cent rent increase "unless they are convinced it is fully justified."

They should not, he declared, "be blackjacked into agreeing to voluntary increases under the threat of eviction or larger boosts when the present rent control law expires next March 1."

If necessary, he said, Congress

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New Atom-Smashing Machine Hailed by Scientists

PALO ALTO, Calif., July 11—(AP) Two top researchers on the atom bomb said today for the first time an atom has been extensively smashed by a man-made machine.

Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg and Dr. Isador Perlman reported an entirely new layout of strange new transmuted elements as the first formal achievement of the multi-million volt cyclotron in papers presented before the American Physical Society meeting here.

Hitherto broken down, chipped off, fused and exploded, the atom has been subjected to a devastating smashup in mankind's newest machine for atom experimentation, the giant post-war cyclotron at the University of California.

The results were achieved by hurling 200,000,000-volt bullets at atoms of arsenic in the 4000-ton concrete-caged monster.

Arsenic nuclei were shattered into at least 22 and possibly as many as 30 pieces. At least 10 pieces were themselves elements of regular matter.

At one stroke, one relatively heavy element had been turned into many different lighter elements with spare bits left over.

This initial finding opened the way for production of 100 new radioactive elements for scientific research. There are now about 450 radioactive and 275 stable forms of the conventional elements.

Atomic medicine will benefit directly from the awesome achievements of the cyclotron, which is capable of hurling atomic particles with energies up to 400,000,000 electron-volts.

This big punch, Seaborg and Perlman reported, was approximately 10 times that the most powerful cyclotron previously in existence.

The hitherto unknown products of its operations will increase the versatility of both atomic medicine and the branches of research using radioactive substances.

The smashing, devastating effects reported by the experimenters, were said to be similar in some respects to the shattering of atoms by low energy cosmic rays—which are still more powerful than anything man has yet devised.

There is still a chance, however, man may get up into the cosmic voltages, since Dr. Ernest O. Lawrence, builder of the cyclotron has predicted the machine eventually will produce bullets with energies up to a billion volts.

The cyclotron, likened to a huge and lethal pillbox, whirls the nuclei of heavy hydrogen or helium atoms around and around. Everytime they go halfway around, they are given an added electrical "kick." When finally turned loose on their target, they have energies of between 200,000,000 and 400,000,000 electron volts.

The old machines used to "chip"—the cyclotron "smashes."

"It's like changing a building," a scientist explained. "With the old cyclotron, which was pretty good in its way, we could knock two or three floors off a 50-story building, or maybe add a floor or two.

"Now, with the new cyclotron, we can knock that 50-story building into a flock of four-room bungalows—with nails and shingles left over."

Doctors Seaborg and Pearlman were among a group of researchers of the new atomic machine which included Doctors B. B. Cunningham, H. H. Hopkins, Manfred Linder, D. R. Miller, P. R. O'Conner and R. C. Thompson.

Bomb Negatives Reported Taken

Washington, July 11 (AP)—An informed official in Congress said tonight that the atomic documents and files taken from the Los Alamos (N.M.), atomic energy plant were actually negatives of photographs of parts of the atomic bomb.

This official, who refused use of his name, added that Federal Bureau of Investigation agents still are checking the two army sergeants, who took the negatives, to learn if any prints were made of the negatives.

An Atomic Energy Commission official said tonight that all missing material had been recovered.

Hickenlooper Is Silent

The congressional contact said that he had been told that the Justice Department has not prosecuted the sergeants because it then would be necessary to bring into court the actual atomic bomb negatives for possible public display.

This information appeared to differ in some detail from a public statement by Senator Hickenlooper (R., Iowa), chairman of the special congressional atomic committee, on the floor of the Senate Wednesday regarding the Los Alamos incident.

Hickenlooper tonight said he had no comment to make on the remarks of the unidentified official.

"Documents Not Displayed"

Hickenlooper told the Senate that "certain missing atomic energy files" and "documents" were taken by the two sergeants, but that FBI reports indicated they had not been displayed "to anyone."

He added that the matter "is under the present consideration of the Department of Justice" of which the FBI is a part.

Hickenlooper said there appeared to have been "no effective breach of security" through this incident "even though there was a surreptitious removal of certain important documents and information at that time."

He said the sergeants as "souvenir hunters" took the "documents and information" in March, 1946, when they were demobilized.

DEWEY CHANCE FOR COLORADO GOP HELD GOOD

N.Y. Governor Confers With Party Leaders At Denver

Denver, July 11 (AP) — Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York has a "fighting chance" of capturing the Colorado delegation at the Republican national convention, Rex C. Eaton, committeeman from this State, said tonight.

Eaton and four other Colorado GOP leaders rode 100 miles into Denver with Dewey from Limon, Col., as the Governor carried his undeclared campaign for the presidential nomination into the Rocky Mountain area.

William L. Lloyd, chairman of the Colorado Republican Committee, said the fight for the State's approximately thirteen delegates was "wide open."

"Slight Lead Over Taft"

One Colorado Republican leader, who declined to be quoted by name, said he believed Dewey is holding a "slight lead" over Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio in this State.

En route from Kansas City to the governors' conference at Salt Lake City, the Dewey party stopped in Denver for 90 minutes.

More than 200 persons lined the Union Station platform. The Governor and his family paused frequently to shake hands and acknowledge greetings.

Called "Taft State"

Among the Dewey forces, Colorado has been tagged tentatively as a Taft state. One reason for this is the friendship between the Ohio Senator and Colorado's GOP Senator Eugene D. Millikin.

En route to Denver it was learned that Dewey had talked by telephone with former Gov. Alf Landon of Kansas before leaving Kansas City last night. Landon, GOP presidential nominee in 1936, had passed up a Dewey luncheon at Kansas City, explaining he had seen the Governor recently in New York State.

24 GOP Governors Expected

Dewey, like other senior members of the governors' conference, will play a relatively minor role at the conference meetings. The speeches, by and large, will be made by new governors. However, Dewey will have an opportunity to push his fight for the presidential nomination among the 24 other GOP governors or as many of them as go to Salt Lake City.

Dewey, his wife and two sons will remain in Salt Lake City until Thursday night, a day later than scheduled, so they can accept the invitations of Governor Maw of Utah to make a sight-seeing trip Thursday.

During the 27-hour stopover at Kansas City Dewey received assurances from several highly placed Missouri and Kansas Republicans that those states would support him at the convention.

F.D.R. 'Desired To Lose 3d Term'

Washington, July 11 (AP)—Franklin D. Roosevelt asked members of his family to vote for him for a third term in 1940, but also told them to pray that he would be defeated, James A. Farley reported today.

The former Democratic national chairman, in the last of a series of articles in *Collier's* on why he broke with Roosevelt, said the New Deal President told him of his desire to lose at a conference July 26, 1940. That was shortly after Roosevelt won a third nomination over Farley's protest.

"Jim," Farley reported the President as saying, "I've told the family I want them to vote for me, but I also told them I wanted them to pray I will be defeated."

Won Over Willkie

"That is the best thing that could happen to you," Farley said he replied seriously, "and I'm not certain it won't happen. If anyone considers this one a walkaway he is crazy."

[Roosevelt won 449 electoral votes to 82 for the late Wendell Willkie.]

Farley titled his fifth article "The Parting of the Ways." He wrote that Roosevelt insisted on Henry A. Wallace as his running mate in 1940 despite protests from Farley. Mrs. Roosevelt and two of the Roosevelt sons, Elliott and Franklin, Jr.

Three Other Favorites

He said Cordell Hull, then Secretary of State; Jesse H. Jones, at that time chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, or Paul McNutt, an avowed vice-presidential candidate, could have been nominated.

Huil, he added, did not want it. Jones decided of his own accord to withdraw his name, and McNutt withdrew "at the President's request."

BRUCE CONFIRMED AS AMBASSADOR TO ARGENTINA

WASHINGTON, July 11—(AP) The senate late today confirmed the nomination of James Bruce, of Baltimore, to be ambassador to Argentina. Senator Langer (R-ND) in a long opposition speech, protested Bruce's industrial connections.

Langer read for more than an hour and a half a list of companies he said the National Dairy Products Co., of which Bruce is vice president, had purchased "to wipe out competition."

In almost every case, he added the company purchased only the assets of the concerns so as to "circumvent the anti-trust law" ban against such mergers by purchase of stock.

Bruce, who succeeds George Messersmith, resigned, is a son of the late Senator William Cabell Bruce of Maryland and a brother of David K. E. Bruce, assistant to Commerce Secretary Harriman.

NEW RUBENSTEIN INQUIRY IS URGED

Washington, July 11 (A. P.).—Representative Buck (R.-N. Y.) today introduced legislation calling for the creation of a special five-member House committee to investigate "all the facts" of the case of Serge Rubenstein, New York financier, convicted of draft evasion. Terming Rubenstein's case "one of the most shocking in the entire history of our country," Buck declared in a House speech:

"While American boys suffered and died, Serge Rubenstein was mulcting millions of dollars from American investors. He utilized those ill-gotten gains to hire highly placed and high-priced lawyers to exempt him from battle by befuddling, delaying and defeating the draft law."

Prior to his present request for the special investigation, Buck introduced two resolutions on June 24, directing the State and Justice Departments to turn over to the House Judiciary Committee complete files an all of their investigation into Rubenstein's affairs, including "alleged expenditures for the purchase of influence" in Washington.

The information eventually received, Buck said, "was not adequate.

"It is true," he continued, "that Serge Rubenstein was given an additional penalty of a $50,000 fine. But that is small change to Rubenstein."

Contract-Fraud Probe Planned

Washington, July 11 (AP)—Chairman Michener (R., Mich.) said today that the House Judiciary Committee will investigate promptly charges by Comptroller General Lindsay Warren that at least nineteen war contractors defrauded the Government of more than $2,000,000 in contract settlements.

Warren declared in a report to Congress that "certain war and navy officers and employés engaged on termination settlements went to work immediately thereafter with the very war contractors on whose termination claims they had worked."

Nest Feathering Charged

He said there was no doubt "some officers and employés" were guilty of "feathering their nests" when reaching the postwar settlements.

One Judiciary Committee member said about the only action the group could take would be to ask the Justice Department for action in any case where criminal responsibility could be shown.

Warren said Congress had failed to heed his request that the General Accounting Office be authorized to make an independent audit of proposed contract settlements. The Settlement Act, he said, gave the GAO power only to see that payments conformed to terms of the act to report whether records submitted after settlement indicated "a reasonable doubt that the settlement was induced by fraud."

Evidence Indications

"Regardless of these impediments, however," he continued, "in the examination thus far made, evidence has been found which, after careful analysis, has convinced me that at least 79 termination settlements, involving 107 contracts of nineteen war contractors, were induced by fraud."

He added that there seems cause for a "reasonable belief" that the same was true of "at least 57 additional settlements, involving 61 contracts of fifteen war contractors."

The comptroller general said he opposed the contract termination system from the start because it "opened such a fertile field for fraud."

He concluded:

"We have no idea, and, unfortunately, never will have any idea, just how many former officers and employés of the Government worked—and still work—for war contractors."

NON-COMMUNISTS IN PRAGUE HELD THAT CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S 11TH HOUR REVERSAL OF HER PREVIOUS ACCEPTANCE DRAMATIZED THE SITUATION OF THE EASTERN EUROPEAN STATES AND DEMONSTRATED THAT HEAVY PRESSURE WAS APPLIED FROM MOSCOW. THE LEFTIST PRAGUE PRESS SAID THE WITHDRAWAL WAS DICTATED BY THE CONVICTION THAT THE TALKS WOULD BE AIMED AT THE ECONOMIC ISOLATION OF RUSSIA. ADD-PARIS-(DAY-CO FR-)XXX INVITATIONS

THE SLAV STATES HAVE CHARGED THAT THE MARSHALL PROGRAM WOULD IMPOSE POLITICAL CONDITIONS ON COUNTRIES AIDED, BUT IN LONDON TODAY U.S. SECRETARY OF COMMERCE W. AVERELL HARRIMAN REJECTED THIS CONTENTION, SAYING "THERE HAS NEVER BEEN ANY DISCUSSION IN THE (U.S) GOVERNMENT OF ANY POLITICAL CONDITIONS."

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT WILL PRESS FOR FULL PUBLICITY FOR THE CONFERENCE SESSIONS, THE FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNOUNCED. THE MINISTRY SAID THAT IN HIS WELCOMING SPEECH TO THE DELEGATES TOMORROW THE FOREIGN MINISTER WOULD PROPOSE THAT REPORTERS AND PHOTOGRAPHERS ATTEND ALL SESSIONS.

OF THE NON-PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES, CZECHOSLOVAKIA HAD SAID EARLIER THIS WEEK SHE WOULD ATTEND THE CONFERENCE, BUT LAST NIGHT ANNOUNCED SHE HAD CHANGED HER MIND BECAUSE "ACCEPTANCE OF THE INVITATION MIGHT BE CONSTRUED AS AN ACTION AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION."

THE ANNOUNCEMENT IN PRAGUE SAID THE ENTIRE CABINET HAD APPROVED THE DECISION. THE CABINET HAD BEEN IN SESSION SIX HOURS AFTER A TELEPHONE CALL FROM COMMUNIST PREMIER KLEMENT GOTTWALD IN MOSCOW. GOTTWALD NIGHT BEFORE LAST SAW SOVIET PRIME MINISTER STALIN.

THE LINEUP ON TOMORROW'S CONFERENCE:

OUT--RUSSIA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, POLAND, YUGOSLAVIA, HUNGARY, ROMANIA, BULGARIA AND ALBANIA.

IN--BRITAIN, FRANCE, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, THE NETHERLANDS, LUXEMBOURG, EIRE, ICELAND, NORWAY, SWEDEN, DENMARK, SWITZERLAND, ITALY, PORTUGAL, GREECE AND TURKEY.

DOUBTFUL--FINLAND.

NOT INVITED--SPAIN.

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IN THREE-POWER TALKS ENDED HERE JULY 2, SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER V. M. MOLOTOV AND FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT HAD WARNED EACH OTHER OF ANY ACTION THAT MIGHT DIVIDE EUROPE.

BIDAULT AND BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN FAILED IN THOSE TALKS TO GET MOLOTOV'S AGREEMENT TO PLANS FOR THE CONFERENCE, WHICH THEY CALLED THE DAY AFTER THE THREE-POWER MEETING BROKE UP.

UNDER BEVIN AND BIDAULT'S PROPOSAL, EUROPEAN NATIONS WOULD SET UP COMMITTEES TO LIST THE CONTINENT'S RESOURCES AND NEEDS AS A STEP TOWARD GETTING UNITED STATES AID IN ECONOMIC REHABILITATION.

SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE C. MARSHALL PLEDGED SUCH AID IN A HARVARD UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT SPEECH JUNE 5, WITH THE PROVISION THAT EUROPE MUST DRAW UP ITS OWN PLAN.

THE FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTRY DISCLOSED LAST NIGHT THAT IT HAD CHANGED THE SCENE OF THE CONFERENCE FROM THE CLOCK ROOM TO THE LARGER STATE DINING ROOM WITH A VIEW TO ALLOWING MORE ROOM FOR REPORTERS AND PHOTOGRAPHERS IN EVENT THE DELEGATES DECIDED TO DELIBERATE IN THE OPEN.

HERVE ALPHAND, DIRECTOR OF THE FOREIGN MINISTRY'S ECONOMIC SESSION, TOLD THE AMERICAN CLUB IN PARIS YESTERDAY EUROPE MUST DO ALL SHE COULD TO MAKE U.S. [illegible] TEMPORARY AND CONSTRUCTIVE BECAUSE "WE DO NOT WANT AMERICA TO PRACTICE A SANTA CLAUS POLICY."

RUSSIA AND POLAND HAD OBJECTED THAT THE MARSHALL PLAN MIGHT MEAN INTERFERENCE WITH NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY. BUT ALPHAND SAID HE NEVER HAD HEARD "ONE WORD WHICH MIGHT MAKE ME BELIEVE THAT THE UNITED STATES WISHED TO INTERFERE IN ANY WAY IN THE AFFAIRS OF MY COUNTRY."

IN BUDAPEST LAST NIGHT, A TRUSTWORTHY HUNGARIAN SOURCE SAID HUNGARY'S DECISION YESTERDAY NOT TO ATTEND THE CONFERENCE HAD BEEN MADE IN THE LIGHT OF COMMUNIST LEADERS' WARNINGS OF RUSSIAN REPRISALS IF THE COUNTRY ACCEPTED.

HE SAID THE COMMUNISTS TOLD AN INTER-PARTY CONFERENCE AND A COUNCIL OF MINISTERS' MEETING THAT ACCEPTANCE WOULD LEAD THE SOVIET UNION TO STOP SENDING HOME HUNGARIAN WAR PRISONERS, DEMAND IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF OVERDUE REPARATIONS, SEIZE MORE HUNGARIAN LIFE STOCK AND HOLD UP RATIFICATION OF HUNGARY'S PEACE TREATY.

M&MK310AED

JUL 1947

CZECHOSLOVAKIA WITHDREW FROM THE CONFERENCE LAST NIGHT, REVERSING HER PREVIOUS ACCEPTANCE OF THE FRENCH-BRITISH INVITATION AFTER HER COMMUNIST PREMIER, KLEMENT GOTTWALD, CONFERRED IN MOSCOW WITH SOVIET LEADERS. RUSSIA HAS BOYCOTTED THE CONVERSATIONS ON THE MARSHALL AID-TO-EUROPE PROPOSAL, SCHEDULED TO OPEN TOMORROW.

"THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE WITHDRAWAL OF OUR REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE PARIS CONFERENCE HAS CERTAINLY SURPRISED OUR PUBLIC," SAID AN EDITORIAL IN PRAVO LIDU, ORGAN OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRAT PARTY. ADD - PRAGUE-(DAY-LONG) - XXX PRACE ADDED

"UNFORTUNATELY IT IS BECOMING MORE AND MORE OBVIOUS THAT THE PARIS CONFERENCE IS GROWING INTO A BIG POLITICAL PROBLEM. XXX IT IS FURTHER DISCOVERED THAT THE PARIS CONFERENCE DOES NOT LOOK AS INNOCENT AS IT HAD SEEMED."

THE LEFTIST, THOUGH NON-COMMUNIST, NEWSPAPER SAID THE CONFERENCE APPARENTLY WOULD DEAL WITH QUESTIONS CONCERNING GERMANY WHICH PROPERLY SHOULD BE WITHIN THE SPHERE OF THE FOUR-POWER COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS, IN WHICH RUSSIA IS REPRESENTED.

"NATURALLY THE SOVIET UNION COULD FEEL SLIGHTED BY SUCH ACTION," IT SAID.

"CZECHOSLOVAKIA HAS ALWAYS WANTED TO BE A KIND OF BRIDGE BETWEEN THE EAST AND WEST. WE WANTED TO COOPERATE FOR A RAPPROCHEMENT, BUT IT SEEMS THAT, AT THE MOMENT, IT IS ABOVE OUR STRENGTH."

A91

THE RIGHT WING AND CENTRIST PRESS, WHOSE GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES FOUND IT NECESSARY TO GO ALONG WITH THE NATIONAL FRONT CABINET IN ITS DECISION REJECTING THE INVITATION, PRINTED THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE REVERSAL WITHOUT EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE OFFICIAL COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER, RUDE PRAVO, SAID:

"WE CANNOT CLAIM WE ARE NOT INTERESTED IN REAL AND WELL-MEANT AMERICAN AID, BUT THE INTEGRITY OF OUR SOVEREIGNTY, MAINTENANCE OF INTERNAL ORDER WHICH WE OURSELVES CHOOSE, AND PURSUING OF THE FOREIGN POLICY WHICH WE NEED MUST REMAIN THE BASIC CONDITION."

MOST NEWSPAPERS CARRIED A DISPATCH OF THE RUSSIAN NEWS AGENCY TASS REPORTING THAT THE AIM OF THE PARIS CONFERENCE WAS THE CREATION OF AN ANTI-SOVIET WESTERN BLOC.

R0912AED

30-24-10869

FIRST LEAD FINNISH

HELSINKI, JULY 11-(AP)-FINLAND REGRETFULLY DECLINED TONIGHT HER INVITATION TO THE PARIS ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, STATING THAT SHE WOULD "STAY OUTSIDE WORLD POLITICAL CONFLICTS."

THE GOVERNMENT'S COMMUNIQUE SAID FINLAND UNFORTUNATELY FOUND IT IMPOSSIBLE TO PARTICIPATE IN THE CONFERENCE, OPENING TOMORROW.

THE FINNISH RADIO ANNOUNCED THE DECISION EARLIER TONIGHT.

(FINLAND WAS THE LAST OF THE EUROPEAN STATES IN SOVIET RUSSIA'S ORBIT TO MAKE KNOWN HER DECISION AND THE LAST OF ALL 22 INVITED TO REPLY.)

(NO PICKUP)

JUL 1947

WITH PARIS ECONOMIC

LONDON, JULY 11-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT FINLAND HAD EXPRESSED HER NEED FOR FOREIGN HELP AND HAD OFFERED TO ASSIST IN ECONOMIC COOPERATION IN HER NOTE DECLINING THE INVITATION TO ATTEND THE PARIS EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

THE REPLY HANDED THE BRITISH AND FRENCH CHARGES D'AFFAIRES WAS QUOTED IN THE MOSCOW BROADCAST AS SAYING:

"SINCE THE STATE AND SITUATION OF FINLAND IS NOT YET CONFIRMED IN A PEACE TREATY AND INASMUCH AS THE MARSHALL PLAN HAS BECOME THE REASON FOR A SERIOUS DIFFERENCE AMONG THE GREAT POWERS, FINLAND, WISHING TO REMAIN OUTSIDE WORLD POLITICAL CONFLICTS, IS OF THE OPINION THAT SHE UNFORTUNATELY CANNOT TAKE PART IN THE ABOVE CONFERENCE."

THE BROADCAST ADDED THAT FINLAND'S REPLY SAID SHE "SINCERELY WISHES TO ASSIST IN PURELY ECONOMIC COOPERATION BETWEEN STATES AND FOR HER OWN ECONOMIC RESTORATION SHE NEEDS FOREIGN HELP. THEREFORE, THE GOVERNMENT OF FINLAND IS READY TO GIVE MATERIAL INFORMATION CONCERNING THE GOVERNMENT'S ECONOMY."

MD723PED

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 12-(AP)-MOSCOW RADIO COMMENTATOR MIKHAIL MIKHAILOV ATTACKED THE PARIS ECONOMIC CONFERENCE TODAY AS A REPETITION OF THE COURSE "WHICH ONCE LED UP TO THE SHAME OF MUNICH."

THE BROADCASTER HAILED THE REFUSAL OF EIGHT SOVIET SATELLITE NATIONS TO ATTEND, SAYING THEIR REJECTIONS "OVERTURNED THE ANGLO-FRENCH PLANS TO A CONSIDERABLE EXTENT."

MIKHAILOV SAID THE ORIGINAL INVITATION TO RUSSIA TO ATTEND THE PRELIMINARY THREE-POWER CONFERENCE TO ARRANGE THE MARSHALL AID DISCUSSIONS "WAS MADE WITH THE SECRET HOPE THAT THE SOVIET UNION WOULD NOT ACCEPT THE INVITATION TO TAKE PART IN DISCUSSIONS OF THE PROBLEMS CONNECTED WITH THE MARSHALL PLAN."

"THE AUTHORS OF THE SCHEME TO SET UP WITH AMERICAN SUPPORT A UNITED STATES OF EUROPE CONCENTRATED ALL THEIR EFFORTS ON PROVOKING A BREAKDOWN OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE THREE FOREIGN MINISTERS," THE COMMENTATOR SAID.

MD1126PED

LONDON, JULY 11-(AP)-U.S. SECRETARY OF COMMERCE W.AVERELL HARRIMAN REJECTED TODAY THE CHARGE BY RUSSIA AND THE SLAV STATES THAT THE MARSHALL AID-TO-EUROPE PROPOSAL WOULD IMPOSE POLITICAL CONDITIONS ON COUNTRIES ACCEPTING AMERICAN AID.

"THERE HAS NEVER BEEN ANY DISCUSSION IN THE GOVERNMENT OF ANY POLITICAL CONDITIONS," HE TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE.

"IT IS THE GENERAL AMERICAN BELIEF THAT THE PEOPLE OF EACH GOVERNMENT SHOULD DECIDE WHAT THEIR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC POLICIES SHOULD BE.

"WHERE WE HAVE FREE PEOPLE WE HAVE FRIENDS. THAT DOES NOT APPLY TO DICTATORSHIPS."

HARRIMAN IS HERE FROM A TOUR OF THE BRITISH-AMERICAN ZONES OF GERMANY WITH SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE CLINTON P.ANDERSON.

WM1158AED

Box with Paris

London, July 11-(AP)--The moscow radio beat four of the eight nations in the soviet bloc in announcing their decisions against taking part in the paris confer nce. Here's how:

JUL 1947

Tuesday, the moscow radio relayed a dispatch by the official soviet news agency tass that Poland, Yugoslavia and Romania would NOT attend. On Wednesday those three nations and Bulgaria announced their decisions from their respective capitals.

On Thursday albania and hungary decided against participation and Czechoslovakia withdrew its original acceptance of the invitation.

The hungarian and Czechoslovak decisions were announced in their capitals. The French foreign ministry announced the [illegible] through her minister in [illegible]

last night SAID LATE THURSDAY
the Moscow radio announced that Finland would
not be represented at Paris. (BY FRIDAY--) Later this afternoon Helsinki
made it official in a cabinet pronouncement. #

FOLO PARIS
BERLIN, JULY 11-(AP)-THE RUSSIAN OFFICIAL AND GERMAN COMMUNIST NEWSPAPERS TODAY TOLD THE GERMAN PEOPLE THAT THE CONFERENCE ON EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION WHICH OPENS TOMORROW IN PARIS IS "CONTRARY TO THE INTERESTS OF GERMANY."

THE NEWSPAPERS ALLEGED THAT THE WESTERN POWERS INTENDED TO BRING WESTERN GERMANY INTO THE COOPERATIVE AID PLAN "IN ORDER TO GET ITS INDUSTRY WORKING FOR A WEST BLOC AND NOT FOR A UNIFIED GERMANY."

HOWEVER, ONE RUSSIAN-CONTROLLED NEWSPAPER, THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC UNION'S "NEUE ZEIT," DEPARTED FROM THIS LINE TO WISH THE PARIS CONFERENCE LUCK IN "PREPARING THE WAY FOR NEIGHBORLY HELP FROM THE UNITED STATES."

"THE GERMAN PEOPLE, TOO," THIS NEWSPAPER ADDED, "HAS THE DEEPEST INTEREST IN HOPING THAT THE PARIS CONFERENCE PRODUCES POSITIVE RESULTS, ALTHOUGH WE STILL HAVE NO REPRESENTATIVES TO STATE OUR OWN NEEDS BEFORE THE WORLD."

MK751AED

WITH PARIS ECONOMIC
WARSAW, JULY 11-(AP)-POLAND IS ANXIOUS TO GET FOREIGN ASSISTANCE FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND WOULD CONSIDER IT "LAMENTABLE" IF HER REFUSAL TO ATTEND THE PARIS ECONOMIC CONFERENCE CREATED AN UNFAVORABLE IMPRESSION IN THE UNITED STATES, A FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN SAID TONIGHT.

HE ADDED THAT FAILURE TO OBTAIN AMERICAN AID WOULD DELAY REBUILDING, BUT EMPHASIZED THAT POLAND WOULD ARISE FROM THE RUINS OF WAR THROUGH THE GREAT ENERGY AND ENTHUSIASM OF HER WORKERS. HE ALSO SAID THIS NATION WAS LOOKING TO OTHER COUNTRIES (NOT SPECIFIED) AS WELL AS THE UNITED STATES FOR HELP.

THE SPOKESMAN GEITERATED AT A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT THE GERMAN QUESTION WAS ONE OF THE BIGGEST STUMBLING BLOCKS TO PARTICIPATION IN THE PARIS MEETING. POLAND FEELS, HE STRESSED, THAT NATIONS WHICH SUFFERED AS THE RESULT OF GERMAN AGGRESSION SHOULD BE GIVEN PRIORITY ASSISTANCE OVER GERMANY.

THE GOVERNMENT WOULD WELCOME QUICK ACTION FROM THE WORLD BANK ON ITS APPLICATION FOR A $600,000,000 LOAN FOR RECONSTRUCTION, THE MINISTRY OFFICIAL SAID.

MD727PED

Rome, July 11-(ap)-Italian foreign minister carlo sforza and his staff left by plane today for paris where he will represent italy in the conference on the marshall aid-to-europe proposals. #

LONDON, JULY 11-(AP)-ANGLO-RUSSIAN TRADE TALKS IN MOSCOW STILL ARE "GOING WELL" AND THE NEXT FEW DAYS SHOULD SHOW WHETHER AGREEMENT IS POSSIBLE, THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTED TODAY.

HAROLD WILSON, SECRETARY FOR OVERSEAS TRADE AND HEAD OF THE BRITISH DELEGATION IN MOSCOW, HAS MADE A "FINAL OFFER" TO THE SOVIETS ON THE RUSSIAN REQUEST FOR READJUSTMENT OF TERMS OF REPAYMENT OF A 1941 CREDIT, THE FOREIGN OFFICE SAID.

THE OFFER WAS NOT MADE PUBLIC, BUT IT GOES A LONG WAY TOWARD MEETING THE SOVIET REQUEST AND IF IT IS NOT ACCEPTED, WILSON PROBABLY WILL RETURN TO LONDON NEXT WEEK, A SPOKESMAN ADDED. IF NEGOTIATIONS CONTINUE, IT IS BELIEVED HERE THAT ANOTHER WEEK WILL BE REQUIRED FOR THEIR COMPLETION.

THE BASIC REQUEST OF THE BRITISH DELEGATION WAS FOR 1,000,000 TONS OF WHEAT FROM THE SOVIET 1947 HARVEST. THE AGREEMENT, IF SIGNED, ALSO IS EXPECTED TO COVER SUPPLY OF CONSIDERABLE QUANTITIES OF TIMBER, FISH AND CANNED GOODS.

BRITAIN WOULD SEND MACHINERY AND ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT TO RUSSIA IN EXCHANGE.

MD730PED

LONDON, JULY 11-(AP)-AN AMERICAN WHO DESCRIBED HIMSELF AS "JUST AN ORDINARY WORKER" PROTESTED IN PRINT TODAY AGAINST CRITICISMS OF THE U.S. WHICH HAVE BEEN VOICED RECENTLY BY BRITISH SPEAKERS AND WRITERS.

"SOME NATION MUST BE BLAMED--AS WE SAY, MUST BE THE 'GOAT'--FOR WORLD CONDITIONS AND IT SEEMS THAT IN THE EYES OF THE ENGLISHMAN, AMERICA IS IT," WROTE J. W. REEVES OF (7636 SOUTH WABASH AVENUE) CHICAGO IN A LETTER TO THE WEEKLY NEW STATESMAN AND NATION.

REEVES' LETTER CONTINUED:

"MAY I REMIND YOU THAT WORLD WARS NO.1 AND 2 DID NOT START IN AMERICA. FOR THESE WARS, WE ARE TOLD, AMERICA FURNISHED THE MONEY AND THE BRITISH EMPIRE FURNISHED THE MEN AND THE CASUALTIES. A GLANCE AT THE ACRES OF SILENT CROSSES, THE SEVEN SEAS WHERE OUR COUNTRYMEN REST UNTIL THE RESURRECTION, OUR STAGGERING DEBT, OUR DEPLETED RESOURCES, ALL BEAR EVIDENCE WE HAD SOME LOSSES OURSELVES.

"THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE NOT FORCING MONEY FROM THEIR DEPLETED TREASURY ON OTHERS. THERE ARE MANY USES FOR IT HERE. X X X BUT IF THIS OUTWARD FLOW IS TIGHTENED UP EVEN SLIGHTLY WE ARE IMMEDIATELY BRANDED AS 'SHYLOCKS,' 'MONEY GRABBERS,' 'LAND GRABBERS,' ETC."

V517AED

30 24- 10871

UNDATED ECONOMIC
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
COUNTRIES REPRESENTING A TOTAL POPULATION OF 212,506,130 WILL MEET TOMORROW IN PARIS TO CONSIDER THE MARSHALL PROPOSAL FOR EUROPEAN RECONSTRUCTION.

SEVEN NATIONS WITH A TOTAL POPULATION OF 85,903,861 REJECTED THE INVITATION. AN EIGHTH COUNTRY, FINLAND, (POP. 3,887,217) HAD NOT BEEN HEARD FROM.

THE UNITED STATES, WITH AN ESTIMATED POPULATION IN JULY, 1945, OF 139,682,000, WAS NOT LISTED AMONG THE PARTICIPATING NATIONS, WHICH WERE TO ACT ON THE AMERICAN PROPOSAL.

RUSSIA, WITH AN ESTIMATED 193,198,000, WALKED OUT ON THE PLAN BE-FORE INVITATIONS WERE ISSUED.

POPULATION ESTIMATES WERE FROM THE STATESMAN'S YEARBOOK.

COUNTRIES PARTICIPATING IN THE CONFERENCE AND THEIR POPULATIONS:

AUSTRIA	6,760,233
BELGIUM	8,334,276
DENMARK	4,024,000
FRANCE	41,907,056
GREAT BRITAIN	44,937,444
GREECE	7,535,000
EIRE	2,949,713
ICELAND	127,770
ITALY	45,681,000
LUXEMBOURG	296,913
NORWAY	2,937,000
THE NETHERLANDS	9,048,529
PORTUGAL	8,132,942
SWEDEN	6,597,348
SWITZERLAND	4,265,703
TURKEY	18,971,203
TOTAL	212,506,130

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POPULATIONS OF COUNTRIES REJECTING INVITATIONS WERE:

ALBANIA	1,003,124
BULGARIA	6,077,939
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	14,004,179
HUNGARY	9,106,252
POLAND	23,600,000
ROMANIA	16,409,367
YUGOSLAVIA	15,703,000
TOTAL	85,903,861

FH215PED

EDITORS:

UNDATED--TO COVER DEVELOPMENTS UNDATED ECONOMIC SECOND GRAF MAY BE CHANGED TO READ:

EIGHT NATIONS WITH A TOTAL POPULATION OF 89,791,078 REJECTED THE INVITATION.

ADD TO "COUNTRIES REJECTING" FINLAND, WITH POPULATION OF 3,887,-217, AND MAKE TOTAL THAT COLUMN CONFORM.

THE AP

FH245PED

PARIS, JULY 11-(AP)-THE COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD WILL BE ASKED BY THE PARIS EMERGENCY CEREALS CONFERENCE TO ENACT DRASTIC LAWS AND REGULATIONS ALLOWING ONLY DESIGNATED PARTIES TO DEAL IN, OWN OR HOLD GRAIN IF A RESOLUTION DRAFTED IN COMMITTEE IS PASSED AT TOMORROW'S FINAL SESSION.

JUL 1947

THE DRAFT RESOLUTION, WHICH BECAME KNOWN TODAY, ALSO DEMANDS THAT ALL DEALINGS IN GRAINS BE REGISTERED WITH A GOVERNMENT AGENCY AND THAT EACH GOVERNMENT SET UP AN "ADEQUATELY STAFFED" AGENCY WHICH SHOULD INSPECT ALL PRIVATE RECORDS TO MAKE SURE THAT "ALL TRANSACTIONS ARE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AUTHORIZED DISTRIBUTION."

AN EVEN MORE DRASTIC RESOLUTION IN COMMITTEE WILL ASK THAT ALL COUNTRIES KEEP THEIR YEAR-END STOCKS AT THE CLOSE OF THE COMING CROP SEASON AS LOW AS THAT AT THE END OF THE LAST, WHICH WAS A RECORD LOW IN MANY BIG WHEAT PRODUCING COUNTRIES LIKE THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA WHICH HAVE HAD GOOD WHEAT CROPS SINCE THEN.

ANOTHER RESOLUTION APPLIED THE SAME PRINCIPLE TO THE AMOUNT OF GRAIN ALLOWED FOR INDUSTRIAL USES--INDICATING A CONTINUATION OF THE LIQUOR SHORTAGE. THE COMMISSION ON COLLECTIONS MET THROUGH THE NIGHT UNTIL EARLY TODAY OVER THE PLIGHT OF ANGLO-SAXON COUNTRIES (EXCEPT SOUTH AFRICA) TO REDUCE THE GRAIN ALLOTMENTS FOR LIVESTOCK AS PART OF THE "SELF-HELP" PRINCIPLE OF ECONOMY. FEED RATIONING LOOMED AS A POSSIBILITY--IN THE EXPORTER COUNTRIES AS WELL.

THE CEREALS OUTLOOK COMMISSION, AFTER STUDYING THE FORECASTS FOR THE YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1, AND THE INDICATED DEFICIT OF UPWARDS OF 20,000,000 TONS IN AVAILABLE GRAIN, TOOK UP THE IDEA OF FEED RATIONING IN EXPORTER COUNTRIES TO "MAXIMIZE" AVAILABLE EXPORTS.

CHARLES C. DOLLER, CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD REPRESENTATIVE IN WASHING-

TON. MOVED THAT THE COMMISSION SET UP A COMMITTEE TO DRAFT A CONCRETE PROPOSAL ON THE SUBJECT FOR THE PLENARY SESSION TOMORROW.

BOKER WAS ELECTED TO THE COMMITTEE, WHICH WAS CHOSEN FROM THE THREE BIGGEST EXPORTER COUNTRIES--THE UNITED STATES, CANADA AND AUSTRALIA--AND THE THREE BIGGEST EUROPEAN IMPORTERS--BRITAIN, FRANCE AND BELGIUM--REPRESENTED IN THE COMMISSION.

JUL 1947

FN114AED

PARIS, JULY 11-(AP)-UNION LEADERS OF 1,200,000 CIVIL SERVANTS--STILL NEGOTIATING WITH FRANCE'S PREMIER PAUL RAMADIER--LET IT BE KNOWN TODAY THAT THEY WOULD NOT CALL THEIR THREATENED STRIKE BEFORE NEXT TUESDAY.

THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE THUS WILL GET UNDER WAY IN PARIS TOMORROW WITH NORMAL COMMUNICATIONS THROUGHOUT THE NATION.

AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES SAID NEGOTIATIONS HAD BROUGHT THE UNION AND GOVERNMENT TO WITHIN 3,000,000,000 FRANCS ($25,000,000) OF EACH OTHER. THESE SOURCES SAID THE UNION'S DEMANDS WOULD COST TH STATE TREASURY 27,000,000,000 FRANCS, WHILE THE GOVERNMENT WAS WILLING TO OFFER 24,000,000,000.

BEFORE MEETING WITH RAMADIER LATE TODAY, PIERRE NEUMEYER, UNION LEADER, ASKED THE EMPLOYES "TO AWAIT OUR ORDERS IN CALM AND WITH DISCIPLINE."

RR&G1236PED

THE COMMUNIST-DIRECTED NEWSPAPERS RIZOSPASTIS AND EL EFTHERI ELLADA BOTH PUBLISHED AGAIN TODAY. ZERVAS SAID "ABSOLUTELY NO" GOVERNMENT CENSORSHIP WAS PLANNED." ADD- ATHENS-(DAY) -TAX DEATH

MINISTER OF WAR GEORGE STRATOS SAID IN A NEWS CONFERENCE LAST NIGHT THAT THE ARMY HAD DISLODGED THE REBELS FROM THEIR FORTIFICATIONS ON MOUNT GRAMMOS AND PUSHED THEM BACK TO WITHIN A FEW MILES OF THE ALBANIAN FRONTIER.

HE DECLARED THAT THE GERRILLAS' OBJECTIVE WAS TO MAKE ROOM FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF A KKE (COMMUNIST) GOVERNMENT IN THE AREA LYING ROUGHLY WEST AND NORTH OF KASTORIA, EAST AND NORTH OF KONITSA AND SOUTHEAST OF KORITSA, ALBANIA. THEY TRIED TO NEUTRALIZE THE ARMY ATTACK, HE SAID, BY INFILTRATION.

THE WAR MINISTER SAID ANOTHER INSURGENT OBJECTIVE WAS TO CLEAR THE WAY INTO GREECE FROM ALBANIA FOR AN INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE 2,500 STRONG, WHICH HE DECLARED WAS NOW AT THE YUGOSLAV PORT OF SPLIT ON THE ADRIATIC COAST. HE REPORTED THAT THE BATTLE HAD BEEN GOING ON FOR TWO WEEKS.

THE EMBATTLED SECTION WAS VISITED LAST MARCH BY AN INVESTIGATING TEAM OF THE UNITED NATIONS BALKAN COMMISSION ON AN EXPEDITION TO SEE GEN. MARKOS VIFIADES, GUERRILLA COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

THE GRAMMOS MOUNTAIN COMMAND THEN WAS UNDER CAPT. YANNOULIS, WHO FAILED TO MAKE CONTACT WITH THE GUERRILLA CHIEF TO ARRANGE FOR A MEETING WITH THE COMMISSION OF KASTANOFITON NEAR THE FRONTIER.

MK724AED

NIGHT LEAD TRUD (230)

MOSCOW, JULY 11-(AP)-THE SOVIET TRADE UNION NEWSPAPER TRUD CRITICIZED INEFFICIENCY, RED TAPE, RUDENESS, LACK OF DISCIPLINE AND LOAFING IN CERTAIN GOVERNMENT OFFICES AND MINISTRIES IN MOSCOW TODAY AND CITED INSTANCES, PLACES AND NAMES.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS WERE URGED.

JUL 1947

THE NEWSPAPER, ONE OF THE SOVIET UNION'S MOST AUTHORITATIVE, DEVOTED A LEAD EDITORIAL AND A FULL PAGE OF TYPE TO THE SUBJECT.

TRUD SENT TWO NEWSMEN, AN ENGINEER, A BOOKKEEPER, AND AN ECONOMIST ON A TOUR OF THE OFFICES AND HAD CARICATURIST BORIS EFIMOV ILLUSTRATE THE STORY.

THE NEWSPAPER SAID THAT A LARGE BUILDING HOUSING TWO OIL MINISTRIES, TWO COAL MINISTRIES AND OTHER OFFICES HAD ONLY ONE SMALL RECEPTION ROOM WHICH DID NOT EVEN CONTAIN A BENCH. THE WALLS OF THE ROOM, TRUD SAID, WERE COVERED WITH SIGNS TELLING VISITORS WHAT NOT TO DO, BUT NOT EXPLAINING THE PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED IF THEY WISHED TO RECEIVE PASSES.

THE SYSTEM OF ISSUING PASSES BEFORE THE ADMISSION OF VISITORS TO OFFICES ALSO WAS ATTACKED BY THE NEWSPAPER, WHICH ASKED IF THIS "MANIA" HAD NOT TAKEN ON "TOO LARGE PROPORTIONS."

TRUD SAID THAT WHEN THE MINISTER OF THE FISH INDUSTRY NEEDED A REPORT AND CALLED THE SECTION RESPONSIBLE, THE SECTION HEAD, THE FIRST AND SECOND DEPUTIES AND THE ENTIRE OFFICE STAFF WERE OUT TO LUNCH. AN INVESTIGATION SHOWED, TRUD SAID, THAT EVERYONE IN THE OFFICE TOOK TWO HOURS FOR LUNCH INSTEAD OF THE HALF-HOUR AUTHORIZED.

DESCRIBING THE REORGANIZATION OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSTRUCTION AND FUEL ENTERPRISES, THE NEWSPAPER SAID NO ONE IN THE MINISTRY KNEW HIS RANK OR POSITION AND NO ONE CAN FIND ANYONE ELSE.

WB529PED

MOSCOW, JULY 11-(AP)-TASS, OFFICIAL SOVIET NEWS AGENCY, TODAY ACCUSED THE CHINESE FOREIGN MINISTRY OF "TENTENTIOUSLY DISTORTING FACTS" AND DENIED THAT RUSSIA IS HAMPERING THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATION OF PORT ARTHUR AND DAIREN.

THE AGENCY SAID THAT THE SOVIET UNION HAD GIVEN ITS CONSENT TO ESTABLISHMENT OF A CHINESE CIVILIAN ADMINISTRATION IN THE TWO CITIES AND THAT THERE WERE NO OBSTACLES IN THE WAY.

FROM CHINESE DESCRIPTIONS OF THE SITUATION, TASS ADDED, IT APPEARED THAT THE CHINESE, "AND SOME FOREIGN CIRCLES CLOSE TO THEM," WERE CARRYING ON A CAMPAIGN HOSTILE TO THE SOVIET UNION IN AN EFFORT TO DISTRACT ATTENTION FROM THE REAL STATE OF AFFAIRS.

V614AED

WARSAW, POLAND, JULY 11-(AP)-ERIC JOHNSTON SAID TODAY HE HAD TOLD FOREIGN MINISTER SYGMUNT MODZELEWSKI "WE MUST FIND A WAY TO BRIDGE THE TORRENT OF DOUBT AND SUSPICION" BETWEEN THE EASTERN AND WESTERN POWERS OR THE EVENTUAL RESULT WOULD BE CONFLICT.

JOHNSTON, PRESIDENT OF THE MOTION PICTURE PRODUCERS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF AMERICA, INC., SAID MODZELEWSKI HAS TOLD HIM POLAND HAD INTENDED TO GO TO THE PARIS CONFERENCE ON THE MARSHALL PROPOSAL BUT CHANGED HER DECISION WHEN SHE WAS INFORMED THAT POLITICAL QUESTIONS WOULD NOT BE DISCUSSED AND THAT THE CONFERENCE WOULD LAST ONLY TWO DAYS.

HE SAW THE FOREIGN MINISTER SHORTLY BEFORE FLYING TO BERLIN THIS AFTERNOON ON HIS TOUR OF EUROPE.

RP1156AED

30-24-10873

JERUSALEM--[redacted] ADD [redacted] (A78) XXX PERSONAL VIOLENCE."
BISHOP STEWART, ANSWERING A QUESTION, CRITICIZED THE COMMITTEE FOR MEETING ON SUNDAYS, SAYING "IT HURTS A GOOD CHRISTIAN."
HE ALSO SAID THAT GREAT BRITAIN, THE MANDATORY POWER, HAD BEEN "SO CONSIDERATE OF OTHER RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES IT SOMETIMES INJURES CHRISTIAN INTERESTS."

A89 P0858AED

JERUSALEM, JULY 11-(AP)-TWENTY-FOUR EMPLOYES OF A TOOL AND MACHINE SHOP IN TEL AVIV WERE HELD UNDER ARREST TODAY AFTER A SEARCH UNCOVERED A VARIETY OF AUTOMATIC WEAPONS.

MD1000PED

NEW DELHI, JULY 11-(AP)-THE PARTITION COUNCIL ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT INDIA'S ARMY AND NAVY WOULD BE DIVIDED ON AN APPROXIMATE BASIS OF TWO FOR THE LARGER HINDU DOMINION OF INDIA (HINDUSTAN) TO ONE FOR THE MOSLEM DOMINION OF PAKISTAN.
THE DIVISION DID NOT TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE ROYAL INDIAN AIR FORCE AND SOME ARMY UNITS. THE ANNOUNCED FIGURES WOULD GIVE INDIA (HINDUSTAN) 15 INFANTRY REGIMENTS AND PAKISTAN EIGHT. TWELVE ARMORED CORPS WOULD GO TO INDIA AND SIX TO PAKISTAN. INDIA WOULD GET 18 AND A HALF ARTILLERY REGIMENTS TO EIGHT AND A HALF FOR PAKISTAN. UNITS OF ENGINEERS WOULD BE SPLIT 61 TO 34.

MD1000PED

FOLO WASHN WEDEMEYER (190)
BY SPENCER MOOSA
SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JULY 12-(AP)-THE PROSPECTIVE FACT-FINDING MISSION OF LT. GEN. A. C. WEDEMEYER IN CHINA AND KOREA WAS VIEWED BY OBSERVERS HERE TODAM AS LIKELY TO LAY THE BASIS FOR A CLEAR-CUT UNITED STATES POLICY TOWARD THOSE COUNTRIES.
IT WAS TAKEN FOR GRANTED IN SHANGHAI THAT HIS MISSION WOULD BE CONCERNED LARGELY WITH THE MILITARY AND POLITICAL EFFECTS AND POTENTIALITIES OF COMMUNISM -- BOTH RUSSIAN AND CHINESE COMMUNISTS.
GENERAL WEDEMEYER IS CONSIDERED EXCEPTIONALLY WELL-QUALIFIED TO MAKE A COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT OF THE MILITARY SITUATION IN CHINA, AND TO DETERMINE:
1) EXTENT OF THE AID ALLEGEDLY GIVEN CHINESE COMMUNISTS BY THE KOREAN COMMUNISTS;
2) WHETHER, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, SOVIET RUSSIA IS IMPLICATED IN CHINA'S CIVIL WAR; AND
3) WHETHER THE GENERAL SITUATION CALLS FOR STRONGER AND A MORE AFFIRMATIVE UNITED STATES POLICY.
DURING HIS PREVIOUS SERVICE IN CHINA, AS COMMANDER OF U. S. FORCES AND CHIEF OF STAFF TO GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK, WEDEMEYER BECAME ACQUAINTED WITH CHINA'S TOPFLIGHT MILITARY AND POLITICAL LEADERS.
THERE SEEMS TO BE NO DISPOSITION TO VIEW HIS FORTHCOMING VISIT AS AN EFFORT TO REVIVE PEACE PARLEYS BETWEEN THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AND THE COMMUNISTS, ALTHOUGH THIS POSSIBILITY WAS NOT DISCOUNTED COMPLETELY.
FJ1115PCS NM

JUL 1947

BMS CHINESE (175)
NANKING, JULY 10 DELAYED--(AP)--TSINAN DISPATCHES INDICATED TODAY THE GOVERNMENT HAS LOST STRATEGIC TAIAN ON THE TIENTSIN-PUKOW RAILROAD FOR THE THIRD TIME THIS YEAR AS COMMUNISTS RENEWED THEIR SHANTUNG PROVINCE OFFENSIVE.
THE GOVERNMENT'S CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY SAID THE TAIAN GARRISON, 33 MILES SOUTH OF TSINAN, "MOVED TO NEW POSITIONS IN THE FACE OF RED ATTACKS"--THE USUAL WAY OF ADMITTING LOSS OF A CITY.
TAIAN HAS BEEN A PAWN IN COMMUNIST-GOVERNMENT WAR MANEUVERS IN SHANTUNG FOR SEVERAL MONTHS. NEITHER SIDE, IN THE PAST, MADE ANY SERIOUS EFFORT TO DEFEND IT, PREFERRING TO WITHDRAW WHEN IT APPEARED THAT THE ENEMY POSSESSED SUPERIOR STRENGTH.
A SUCHOW DISPATCH MEANWHILE ASSERTED GOVERNMENT FORCES HAMMERING THE COMMUNISTS' SUPPLY LINES TO THE SHANTUNG PORT OF CHEFOO HAD REACHED HSIAOCHUKEH, NORTH-CENTRAL SHANTUNG CITY DESCRIBED AS "HEADQUARTERS OF COMMUNIST FIELD FORCES IN EAST CHINA."
MILITARY SOURCES SAID TODAY THAT GEN. SUN LI-JEN, DEPUTY COMMANDER OF GOVERNMENT TROOPS IN MANCHURIA, HAS RETURNED TO NANKING TO REPORT TO GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK ON THE CRITICAL NORTHERN SITUATION.
THE SAME SOURCE SAID THAT THE GOVERNMENT CHIEF OF STAFF, GEN. CHEN CHENG, WAS PREPARING TO MAKE AN INSPECTION TRIP TO MUKDEN SHORTLY.
CY1045PPS NM

SHANGHAI, JULY 11-(AP)-ABOUT 300 FORMER EMPLOYES OF THE DEFUNCT FRENCH MUNICIPAL COUNCIL--MOSTLY EX-POLICEMEN--INVADED THE FRENCH CONSULATE TODAY WITH DEMANDS FOR PAYMENT OF THEIR SUPERANNUATION AND RETIREMENT FUNDS.
IN THE RUSH INTO THE PREMISES, THE DEMONSTRATORS OVERTURNED CHAIRS AND TABLES. THEY REFUSED TO LET ANYONE ENTER OR LEAVE, AND WOULDN'T DEPART THEMSELVES UNTIL EXHORTED TO DO SO BY A FORMER FRENCH POLICE DIRECTOR.
--DASH--

JUL 1947

TOKYO, JULY 11-(AP)-A 63-YEAR OLD FORMER NURSE BECAME JAPAN'S FIRST WOMAN LEGISLATOR TO SUBMIT A BILL TO THE NEW UPPER HOUSE OF THE DIET, JAPAN'S PARLIAMENT.
MISS INE KOSUGI, MEMBER OF THE INDEPENDENT "GREEN WIND" PARTY, PROPOSED A BAN ON INTOXICANTS FOR YOUTHS UNDER 25--FOR THE SAKE OF THEIR HEALTH, SHE SAID.

MANILA, SATURDAY, JULY 12-(AP)-THE FILIPINO MILITARY POLICE COMMAND REPORTED TODAY THAT LUIS M. TARUC, ELUSIVE LEADER OF THE ANTI-ADMINISTRATION HUKBALAHAP, WAS SURROUNDED IN A HUGE SWAMP NORTH OF MANILA "AND HIS CAPTURE IS EXPECTED MOMENTARILY."
THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID 10 MILITARY POLICE COMPANIES HAD RINGED THE CANDABA SWAMP ADJACENT TO TARUC'S BIRTHPLACE AT SAN LUIS, PAMPANGA PROVINCE, WHICH IS ABOUT 50 MILES NORTH OF THE PHILIPPINES CAPITAL.
TARUC HAS BEEN SOUGHT SINCE LAST FALL, WHEN NEGOTIATIONS FOR DISARMAMENT OS HIS CENTRAL LUZON PEASANT FOLLOWERS BROKE DOWN. THE PEASANTS HAVE BEEN DEMANDING REFORMS AIMED AT LARGE LAND HOLDERS.
FJ943PCS

MANILA, JULY 11-(AP)-A BAN ON ALL U.S. ARMY PERSONNEL MOVEMENTS IN AND OUT OF CLARK FIELD HERE AND CAMP ANGELES IN PAMPANGA BETWEEN 7 P.M., AND 6 A.M., IMPOSED AFTER SHOOTING INCIDENTS, WILL CONTINUE FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD, THE PHILIPPINES-RYUKYUS COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY.

A HEADQUARTERS STATEMENT SAID THE CURFEW WAS INAUGURATED FOLLOWING SEVERAL INCIDENTS IN WHICH MILITARY AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL RIDING OVER ROADS AT NIGHT HAD BEEN FIRED UPON BY UNKNOWN ASSAILANTS.

THE CURFEW HAS BEEN ENFORCED SINCE JUNE 28 WHEN AS YET UNIDENTIFIED GUNMEN SHOT AT AN ARMY JEEP, KILLING FOUR-WEEK OLD PATRICIA PLOUGH AND WOUNDING HER PARENTS, CAPTAIN AND MRS. IRVIN PLOUGH.

THE TWO CURFEW AREAS ARE IN THE CENTER OF AMERICAN AIR AND GROUND INSTALLATIONS ON LUZON. THE ARMY'S ORDERS DREW PROTESTS FROM RESIDENTS OF NEARBY TOWNS DEPENDENT ON ARMY PATRONAGE.

JUL 1947

HF744APS

MANILA, JULY 11-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROXAS GAVE HIS ASSURANCE TO REPRESENTATIVES OF THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC TODAY THAT THE PHILIPPINES ARE READY TO CARRY ON "CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS, ECONOMICALLY AND OTHERWISE" WITH INDONESIA.

IN WHAT SOME SOURCES REGARDED AS VIRTUALLY DE FACTO RECOGNITION OF THE SOEKARNO INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT, THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE QUOTED ROXAS AS TELLING DR. SOEMITRO, PRESIDENT OF THE INDONESIAN BANKING AND TRADING CORPORATION:

"WE HAVE MANY THINGS IN COMMON AND BEING NEXT DOOR NEIGHBORS, WE SHOULD CARRY ON CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS, ECONOMICALLY AND OTHERWISE."

A COPY OF THE PHILIPPINES CONSTITUTION WITH ROXAS' AUTOGRAPH WAS PRESENTED TO THE DELEGATION TO DELIVER TO PRESIDENT R.I. SOEKARNO. IT CARRIED A DEDICATION TO THE INDONESIAN PEOPLE. THE DELEGATION VISITED MALACANAN PRESIDENTIAL PALACE LAST NIGHT.

HF750APS NM

BATAVIA, JAVA, JULY 11-(AP)-PRESIDENT SOEKARNO SAID TODAY THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC WAS PREPARED TO UNDERTAKE PROMPTLY MEASURES TO RESTORE NORMAL TRAFFIC INTO THE REPUBLIC FROM DUTCH AREAS AND TO LIFT THE FOOD BLOCKADE AGAINST DUTCH-CONTROLLED CITIES.

HE INSISTED, HOWEVER, THAT THE MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER IN REPUBLICAN SECTORS BE THE TASK OF REPUBLICAN AGENCIES.

(PREMIER L.J.M.BEEL OF THE NETHERLANDS SAID IN THE HAGUE YESTERDAY THAT THE NETHERLANDS SOUGHT, BESIDES ABOLITION OF THE FOOD BLOCKADE AND RESTORATION OF NORMAL TRAFFIC, A SATISFACTORY RESTORATION OF FINAL DUTCH RESPONSIBILITY FOR ORDER DURING THE PERIOD OF INDONESIA'S TRANSITION TO AN INDEPENDENT STATE WITHIN THE DUTCH COMMONWEALTH.)

SOEKARNO SAID THE REPUBLIC DID NOT REJECT THE IDEA OF COOPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL PARTNERS AND THE NETHERLANDS IN SECURING LAW AND ORDER ON A FEDERAL LEVEL, BUT THAT INTERNAL POLICING SHOULD BE THE JOB OF NATIVE FORCES. HE SAID SPECIAL UNITS OF REPUBLICAN POLICE WOULD BE CREATED TO INSURE ORDER IN ANY AREAS WHERE DOUBT EXISTED.

A DISPATCH FROM JOGJAKARTA SAID DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER D.SETIADJIT HAD LEFT BY SPECIAL TRAIN FOR THE EAST JAVA FRONT--MOST TROUBLESOME IN INDONESIA--TH ENSURE THAT REPUBLICAN FORCES WOULD RESPECT THE CEASE FIRE ORDER ENDING HOSTILITIES WITH THE DUTCH.

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IN INDONESIA--TO ENSURE THAT REPUBLICAN FORCES WOULD RESPECT THE CEASE FIRE ORDER ENDING HOSTILITIES WITH THE DUTCH.

BJ1110AED

MEXICO CITY, JULY 11-(AP)-MEXICO PUT INTO EFFECT TODAY SHARP RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF LUXURIES AND NON-ESSENTIALS IN AN EFFORT TO PROTECT HER DIMINISHING DOLLAR BALANCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE RESTRICTIONS WERE ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT BY SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY RAMON BETETA, WHO SAID THAT MEXICO'S DOLLAR BALANCE IN THE UNITED STATES HAD DWINDLED FROM $355,000,000 TO ABOUT $200,000,000 SINCE THE END OF THE WAR.

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BETETA DECLARED THAT THE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, WHICH AFFECT 23 GENERAL CATEGORIES OF GOODS, WOULD BE TEMPORARY, BUT WARNED THAT THEY WOULD BE RETAINED UNTIL MEXICO FEELS HER ECONOMIC POSITION IS SOUND.

THE TREASURY MINISTER EXPLAINED THAT MEXICO HAD TRIED TO PROTECT HER DOLLAR BALANCE IN THE UNITED STATES THROUGH INCREASED PRODUCTION, BUT SAID THAT THIS HAD BEEN "ONLY PARTIALLY SUCCESSFUL."

THE GOVERNMENT'S ACTION PROHIBITS UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE IMPORTATION OF AUTOMOBILES, RADIOS, WASHING MACHINES, FURNITURE, PIANOS, WATCHES AND RUGS.

IN ADDITION, IMPORT DUTIES ON 16 OTHER CATEGORIES OF LUXURY GOODS WILL BE RAISED TO 1942 LEVELS, MAKING IT DIFFICULT FOR IMPORTERS TO BRING THEM INTO THE COUNTRY.

WHILE THE MEXICAN DOLLAR BALANCE IN THE U.S. WAS GIVEN BY BETETA AS $200,000,000, FINANCIAL CIRCLES SAID THE USEFUL BALANCE ACTUALLY IS ONLY ABOUT $70,000,000.

THEY EXPLAINED THAT FROM THE $200,000,000 FIGURE THERE MUST BE DEDUCTED THE BANK OF MEXICO'S 25 PERCENT LEGAL RESERVE AGAINST BANK NOTE CIRCULATION AND SIGHT OBLIGATIONS, WHICH TOTALED ALMOST $140,300,000 IN MAY. THIS, THEY SAID, WOULD LEAVE ABOUT $60,000,000 IN NEW YORK, WHICH MIGHT BE BOLSTERED BY A FEW MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

IT WAS EXPLAINED, HOWEVER, THAT THE DROP IN THE DOLLAR BALANCE WOULD NOT AFFECT THE VALUE OF THE MEXICAN PESO, WHICH IT BACKED SEPARATELY BY $50,000,000 OF U.S. MONEY UNDER AN AGREEMENT NEGOTIATED WHEN PRESIDENT ALEMAN VISITED WASHINGTON LAST SPRING.

ALTHOUGH THE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS ARE EFFECTIVE AS OF TODAY, BETETA SAID THAT DELIVERIES OF MOST FOREIGN GOODS NOW EN ROUTE TO MEXICO WOULD BE PERMITTED.

A37

INASMUCH AS AUTOMOBILE PARTS ARE NOT INCLUDED ON THE LIST OF BANNED IMPORTS IT WAS ASSUMED THAT FORD, GENERAL MOTORS, CHRYSLER AND NASH, WHICH OPERATE ASSEMBLY PLANTS HERE, WOULD CONTINUE TO TURN OUT AUTOMOBILES FOR THE MEXICAN MARKET.

BRANCHES OF U.S. STORES HERE, SUCH AS SEARS-ROEBUCK AND A. AND P., WHICH DEPEND UPON U.S. GOODS IN THE NON-ESSENTIAL OR LUXURY CLASSES, WILL BE AFFECTED, HOWEVER. PRESUUMABLY THEY WILL FILL THE GAPS ON THEIR SHELVES WITH MEXICAN GOODS.

LAST YEAR MEXICO IMPORTED $543,000,000 WORTH OF U.S. MERCHANDISE. HER POST-WAR ADVERSE TRADE BALANCE HAS RISEN TO $12,000,000 PER MONTH.

CANADA, ENGLAND AND SWITZERLAND ALSO HAVE BEEN LARGE POST-WAR EXPORTERS TO MEXICO.

ME13AED

30. 24-10875

FOLLOW MEXICO CITY

WASHINGTON, JULY 11-(AP)-THE DEPARTMENTS OF STATE AND COMMERCE JOINTLY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT MEXICO'S RESTRICTION OF IMPORTS "IS A TEMPORARY MEASURE TO CORRECT THE CURRENT DEFICIT IN MEXICO'S BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS." THEY SAID:

"IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT THIS ACTION REPRESENTS NO CHANGE IN THE LONG-TERM FOREIGN ECONOMIC POLICY OF THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT, WHICH CONTINUES TO HAVE AS ITS OBJECTIVE THE GENERAL EXPANSION OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE. X X X

"THE DECREE SUSPENDING IMPORTS ENVISAGES THAT QUOTAS WILL LATER BE ESTABLISHED TO REPLACE THE SUSPENSIONS AND THAT THESE RESTRICTIONS WILL ULTIMATELY BE WITHDRAWN AS THE MEXICAN BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS IMPROVES."

JUL 1947

3U1019AED

ATROCITY TRIAL

BY DUANE HENNESSY

GUAM, JULY 11-(AP)-THE PROSECUTION READ INTO THE RECORD TODAY A SIGNED STATEMENT BY PETTY OFFICER SECOND CLASS KOICHI IKEYA ACCUSING 13 OF HIS JAPANESE COMRADES ON TRUK OF BAYONETING AND SPEARING TO DEATH TWO AMERICAN CAPTIVES IN JULY, 1944.

IKEYA COMMITTED SUICIDE IN GUAM'S JUNGLES JULY 2 RATHER THAN APPEAR AS A WITNESS IN THE U.S. MILITARY COMMISSION TRIAL OF 19 JAPANESE CHARGED WITH THE ATROCITY DEATHS OF 10 AMERICANS.

HIS TESTIMONY WAS ADMITTED OVER STRONG OBJECTIONS BY THE CHIEF DEFENSE COUNSEL, CMDR.MARTIN E.CARLSON, CHICAGO, WHO DECLARED, "THIS MAN HAD BEEN AN AMERICAN PRISONER FOR TWO YEARS--CAN WE SAY ANY STATEMENT HE MADE WAS VOLUNTARY."

CHIEF PROSECUTOR LIEUT.CMDR.JOSEPH REGAN, BROOKLYN, N.Y., ASSURED THE COURT NO PRESSURE WAS USED TO OBTAIN A STATEMENT FROM IKEYA. HE SAID IT WAS THE "THOUGHT THAT HE WAS TO BE SUBJECTED TO THE STARES OF THESE ACCUSED THAT DROVE HIM INTO THE JUNGLES WITH A STRAIGHT RAZOR."

IN HIS STATEMENT, IKEYA TOLD HOW DEFENDANT CHIEF PETTY OFFICER TOKUNOSUKE TANAKA ORDERED HIM TO DRIVE THE TWO BLINDFOLDED, BOUND AMERICAN CAPTIVES TO A HILL BEHIND TRUK'S FOURTH NAVAL HOSPITAL.

HE NAMED ALL 13 JAPANESE ACCUSED AS THE STABBERS AS BEING IN THE LINEUP OF BAYONETS AND SPEARS. ADDING TO MOUNTING TESTIMONY AGAINST THE PRINCIPAL DEFENDANT, NAVY CAPTAIN HIROSHI IWANAMI, HE RELATED THAT THE FLEET SURGEON IN A BITTER SPEECH DECLARED THE AMERICAN "BEASTS" MUST BE PUNISHED FOR ALLEGED HOSPITAL BOMBINGS.

IKEYA SAID HE SAW ENSIGN KENSABURO YOSHIZAWA TRY TO CHOP OFF THE HEAD OF ONE AMERICAN WITH A SWORD BUT BUNGLED THE JOB CLUMSILY.

KK605ACS

LEAD DAY U.N.-EGYPTIAN

BY MAX HARRELSON

LAKE SUCCESS, JULY 11-(AP)-EGYPT CHARGED TODAY THAT BRITAIN WAS ENDANGERING INTERNATIONAL PEACE BY MAINTAINING TROOPS IN EGYPT AND CALLED ON THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL TO ORDER IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL OF ALL BRITISH FORCES FROM EGYPTIAN SOIL.

IN A SHARPLY WORDED COMPLAINT, MADE PUBLIC LATE TODAY, THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT MADE THESE OTHER CHARGES:

1. THAT BRITAIN WAS ATTEMPTING TO "SEVER THE SUDAN FROM EGYPT."

2. THAT BRITAIN'S POLICY WAS AIMED AT "DISCREDITING EGYPT AND THE EGYPTIANS."

3. THAT BRITAIN WAS TRYING TO CREATE DISCORD BETWEEN THE EGYPTIANS AND THE SUDANESE AND TO SPREAD DISSENTION AMONG THE SUDANESE THEMSELVES.

"THE PRESENCE OF FOREIGN TROOPS WITHIN THE TERRITORY OF A MEMBER OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION, IN TIME OF PEACE AND WITHOUT ITS FREE CONSENT," THE COMPLAINT SAID, "CONSTITUTES AN OFFENSE AGAINST ITS DIGNITY, A HINDRANCE TO ITS NORMAL DEVELOPMENT, AS WELL AS AN INFRINGEMENT OF THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE OF SOVEREIGN EQUALITY."

THE EGYPTIAN XXX SECOND GRAF FIRST LEAD (A111).

JUL 1947

GH4PED NM

DESPITE AMERICAN COOLNESS TO PARODI'S PROPOSAL, WHICH WAS DISCLOSED TO THE U.S. DELEGATION IN INFORMAL TALKS, THESE SOURCES SAID THE FRENCH DELEGATE HAD NOT DECIDED TO SHELVE HIS COMPROMISE PLAN.

THE FRENCH PLAN WAS UNDERSTOOD TO BE DESIGNED TO WATER DOWN THE U.S. RESOLUTION CALLING FOR A SEMI-PERMANENT INVESTIGATION COMMISSION TO HALT GREEK BORDER DISTURBANCES.

DETAILS OF THE FRENCH PROPOSAL WERE LACKING, BUT IT WAS REPORTED TO CALL FOR A COMMISSION WITHOUT POWER TO ACT EXCEPT WITH THE EXPRESS CONSENT OF GREECE AND RUSSIA'S THREE SATELLITES--YUGOSLAVIA, BULGARIA AND ALBANIA.

THE COMPROMISE WORDING WOULD GIVE THE COMMISSION POWER ONLY TO HELP THE GOVERNMENTS WORK OUT PROBLEMS OF MINORITIES, REFUGEES AND BORDER CONVENTIONS.

THE AMERICAN DELEGATION HAS MADE IT CLEAR THAT IT WOULD SETTLE FOR NOTHING LESS THAN A COMMISSION WITH POWER TO HANDLE THE BORDER DISPUTES AND HALT THEM.

RUSSIA ALREADY HAS REJECTED THE COMMISSION IDEA, PUT ALL THE BLAME ON GREECE, AND INSISTED THAT THE ATHENS GOVERNMENT ITSELF TAKE STEPS TO CORRECT THE SITUATION.

THE SOVIET UNION SUGGESTED THAT AS A STEP TOWARD CLEARING UP THE SITUATION ALL FOREIGN TROOPS SHOULD BE PULLED OUT OF GREECE.

SINCE THE SECURITY COUNCIL DID NOT TAKE UP THE BALKAN QUESTION YESTERDAY, ALL HOPE OF REACHING A VOTE ON THE ISSUE TODAY FADED. MOST DELEGATES, HOWEVER, BELIEVED THAT THE COUNCIL WOULD REACH A VOTE NEXT WEEK.

ADD-L.SUCCESS-(BALKAN)-XXX DISORDERS

A22

MEANWHILE, THE SECURITY COUNCIL FAILED AGAIN TO REACH ANY AGREEMENT ON A CANDIDATE FOR THE GOVERNORSHIP OF TRIESTE.

A CLOSED SESSION YESTERDAY, AUSTRALIA, POLAND AND COLOMBIA WERE NAMED TO "COLLECT INFORMATION ABOUT CANDIDATES ALREADY SUGGESTED AS WELL AS OTHER POSSIBLE CANDIDATES."

COLOMBIA SUBMITTED THE NAMES OF FOUR NEW CANDIDATES FROM PANAMA, CHILE, PERU AND MEXICO, WHICH WILL BE CONSIDERED BY THE THREE-NATION COMMITTEE.

THE NAMES OF THE NEW CANDIDATES WERE NOT DISCLOSED, BUT THERE WAS SPECULATION IN INFORMED QUARTERS THAT THEY MIGHT INCLUDE MANUEL AVILA CAMACHO, FORMER PRESIDENT OF MEXICO, AND RICARDO ALFARO, FORMER PRESIDENT OF PANAMA.

M402AED

YOUNG DEMOCRATS (350)

JUL 1947

BY ROMNEY WHEELER

WASHINGTON,JULY 11-(AP)-YOUNG DEMOCRATIC LEADERS OFFERED THEIR PARTY ELDERS TODAY WHAT THEY TERMED AN "AGGRESSIVE PROGRAM TO PROTECT OUR PEACE AND ECONOMIC STABILITY."

A "STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES" ADOPTED BY DELEGATES OF THE YOUNG DEMOCRATIC CLUBS OF AMERICA AFTER PRIVATE CONFERENCES WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND NATIONAL PARTY LEADERS CALLS FOR:

1. CONTINUING THE ADMINISTRATION'S "FRIENDLY BUT FIRM FOREIGN POLICY."

2. ELIMINATION OF HUNGER AND SUFFERING AS BREEDING GROUNDS OF "ISMS."

3. BUILDING UP THE UNITED NATIONS "AS A WORKING WEAPON FOR PEACE."

4. PLANNED REDUCTION IN THE COST OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND IN THE NATIONAL DEBT WITH SAFEGUARDS TO AVOID "HELTER-SKELTER SLASHING OF GOVERNMENT COSTS BY ABANDONING ESSENTIAL PEACETIME OPERATIONS."

"WE DO NOT WANT TO SAVE MONEY AT THE COST OF NATIONAL SECURITY," THE STATEMENT SAID.

ADOPTED LATE YESTERDAY, IT IS SUBJECT TO AMPLIFICATION AND APPROVAL BY THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF YOUNG DEMOCRATS AT CLEVELAND OCTOBER 3-4.

THE PROGRAM--AVOWEDLY INTENDED "TO ENLIST THE FAITH AND ENERGY OF YOUTH"--WILL SEEK TO RALLY 1,000,000 NEW MEMBERS TO THE YOUNG DEMOCRATIC CLUBS BY AUTUMN. LATER IT IS EXPECTED TO BE URGED AT LEAST AS PART OF THE PARTY'S NATIONAL PLATFORM OF 1948.

THE YOUNG DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION CLAIMS A PRESENT MEMBERSHIP OF 1,000,000.

ON DOMESTIC ISSUES, THE "STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES" CONTENDED THE REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP IS "TRYING TO MOVE BACK TO THE 1920'S" AND URGED:

1. GOOD WAGES, HIGH PRODUCTION AND HIGH NATIONAL INCOME, BUT WITH GUARDS AGAINST ~~RUNAWAY INFLATION~~.

2. A HEALTH PROGRAM "THAT WILL MAKE USEFUL CITIZENS OF THOSE WHO NOW CANNOT CARRY THEIR ECONOMIC LOAD BECAUSE OF MALNUTRITION AND ILL HEALTH."

3. A "DECENT EDUCATION" FOR EVERY AMERICAN.

4. ENCOURAGEMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS, AND PROTECTION "FROM CRUSHING COMPETITION OF RICH, PRICE-FIXING MONOPOLIES."

5. FEDERAL ACTION TO ASSURE HOUSING FOR VETERANS AND YOUNG PEOPLE "INSTEAD OF THE GUN-POINT RENT-INCREASES WHICH THE REPUBLICANS HAVE GIVEN THEM."

6. A PROGRAM TO "ENCOURAGE FAIR AND SUCCESSFUL COLLECTIVE BARGAINING RATHER THAN LITIGATION AND STRIFE."

7. "TAX REDUCTION TO COME FIRST AND IN GREATEST MEASURE TO THOSE WHO NEED IT WORST, AND NOT A TAX CUT THAT WILL GIVE THE MOST TO THOSE WHO NEED IT LEAST."

MD545AED

NIGHT LEAD CONGRESS-FOREIGN

WASHINGTON,JULY 11-(AP)-SOME MEMBERS OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE TODAY CALLED THE EUROPEAN AID SITUATION "RATHER GRAVE" AFTER THEY HAD HEARD SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL SUM UP AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY IN A LENGTHY--AND SECRET-SESSION.

THE FORMER ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF WAS REPORTED TO HAVE DESCRIBED CONDITIONS AROUND THE GLOBE, PARTICULARLY IN EUROPE.

SENATORS SAID LATER THE UNITED STATES IS WATCHING A "DEVELOPING" SITUATION ON THE MARSHALL AID PLAN BEFORE DETERMINING A FUTURE COURSE.

MARSHALL WAS WITH THE COMMITTEE FOR ONE AND THREE-QUARTER HOURS, BUT REPORTERS WERE NOT GIVEN EVEN A VAGUE IDEA OF HIS TESTIMONY.

THE SECRETARY DECLINED TO TELL NEWSMEN WHETHER HE THINKS LEGISLATION TO CARRY OUT THE AID-TO-EUROPE PROJECT MIGHT BE DELAYED UNTIL NEXT JANUARY, THUS MAKING A SPECIAL CONGRESS SESSION THIS FALL UNNECESSARY.

THERE HAD BEEN REPORTS EARLIER THAN VANDENBERG WAS TOLD THERE ARE NO PLANS NOW TO PRESENT THE PROPOSAL TO A SPECIAL SESSION. THE CURRENT SESSION IS EXPECTED TO CLOSE LATE THIS MONTH.

VANDENBERG IS BELIEVED TO FEEL THAT A DEFINITE PROGRAM OF AID SHOULD AWAIT (1) THE PARIS CONFERENCE RESULTS, (2) AN ANALYSIS OF EUROPEAN REQUESTS FOR HELP, AND (3) A PRESIDENTIAL COMMITTEE SURVEY OF HOW MUCH AMERICA MIGHT OFFER EUROPE WITHOUT DAMAGING HER OWN ECONOMY.

THIS MIGHT REQUIRE THE REMAINDER OF 1947.

SENATOR GEORGE (D-GA), A MEMBER OF THE FOREIGN RELATIONS GROUP, SAID HE BELIEVES FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS, INCLUDING THE PARIS MEETING--WHICH MIGHT LAST A MONTH OR LONGER--WILL DETERMINE AMERICA'S NEXT STEP.

HE ADDED THAT "NOTHING STARTLING" OCCURRED AT TODAY'S MEETING.

OTHER MEMBERS GIVING THEIR PERSONAL OPINIONS TOOK A "RATHER GRAVE VIEW OF THE REFUSAL OF THE RUSSIA AND HER SATELLITES TO PARTICIPATE IN THE AID PLAN.

THEY SAID THIS WAS SPLITTING EUROPE INTO EAST-WEST BLOCS BUT THAT THE DOOR WILL BE KEPT OPEN IF RUSSIA AND THE OTHERS DECIDE LATER TO JOIN UP.

RZ456PED

JUL 1947

C O R R E C T I V E

WASHINGTON, JULY 11-(AP)-THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE SAID TODAY IT DID NOT OPPOSE THE JUNE 16 SPEECH HERE OF HENRY A.WALLACE, BUT APPEARED IN COURT TO DEFEND HIS RIGHT TO SPEAK.

AN ASSOCIATED PRESS STORY ON THAT DATE ERRONEOUSLY IDENTIFIED THE NAACP AS ONE OF THREE ORGANIZATIONS WHICH OPPOSED THE WALLACE SPEECH.

THE AMERICAN LEGION AND VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS WENT TO COURT TO SUPPORT AN INJUNCTION WHICH WOULD HAVE PREVENTED THE FORMER VICE PRESIDENT FROM SPEAKING AT THE FEDERALLY-OWNED WATERGATE AMPHITHEATER.

THE NAACP APPEARED IN COURT AT THE SAME TIME TO BACK WALLACE. NONE OF THE THREE ORGANIZATIONS WAS HEARD BY THE COURT.

IN A STATEMENT, THE ASSOCIATION DESCRIBED ITSELF AS HAVING "1500 LOCAL CHAPTERS SCATTERED THROUGHOUT 44 STATES, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

"IT HAS 550,000 WHITE AND COLORED DUES-PAYING MEMBERS. IN ADDITION, IT HAS HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF FRIENDS AND WELL-WISHERS. IT HAS BEEN IN EXISTENCE SINCE 1909 AND ENJOYS A REPUTATION IN THE FIELD OF CIVIL RIGHTS."

J705PED

30. 24- 10877

MARTIN PERSONALITY (800)

JUL 1947

BY WILLIAM F.ARBOGAST

WASHINGTON,JULY 11-(AP)-JOSEPH W.MARTIN,JR., PROMINENT BACHELOR POLITICIAN OF NORTH ATTLEBORO,MASS., EARNESTLY EXPRESSED THE HOPE TODAY THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN WILL CONTINUE TO ENJOY "THE BEST OF HEALTH."

THE 63-YEAR-OLD REPUBLICAN SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE HAD A SPECIAL REASON: "I DON'T WANT TO BE PRESIDENT."

HE MADE HIS VIEWS KNOWN IN AN INTERVIEW AFTER THE HOUSE SENT TO MR.TRUMAN A BILL PLACING THE SPEAKER NEXT IN LINE FOR THE PRESIDENCY IN CASE OF VACANCIES IN THE OFFICES OF BOTH PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

SINCE THERE PRESENTLY IS NO VICE-PRESIDENT, MR.TRUMAN'S SIGNATURE ON THE NEW LEGISLATION WHICH HE HIMSELF REQUESTED AUTOMATICALLY WOULD MAKE MARTIN "NEXT IN LINE."

"I REALLY MEAN IT WHEN I SAY THAT I DON'T WANT TO BE PRESIDENT," MARTIN SAID. "I SINCERELY HOPE PRESIDENT TRUMAN WILL FINISH OUT THE REST OF HIS TERM."

MR.TRUMAN'S PRESENT TERM HAS ABOUT A YEAR AND A HALF TO RUN.

MARTIN TURNED THE GAVEL OVER TO REPUBLICAN LEADER CHARLES A. HALLECK OF INDIANA YESTERDAY WHILE THE HOUSE WAS APPROVING THE BILL PREVIOUSLY PASSED BY THE SENATE.

"I DIDN'T THINK IT WOULD LOOK RIGHT FOR ME TO BE PRESIDING WHEN THAT BILL WAS PASSED," HE EXPLAINED. "I DIDN'T EVEN STAY AROUND TO HEAR THE DEBATE."

MARTIN, PUBLISHER OF A DAILY NEWSPAPER IN HIS HOME TOWN, BECAME SPEAKER LAST JANUARY WHEN REPUBLICANS ORGANIZED THE HOUSE. HE HAD BEEN REPUBLICAN, OR MINORITY, FLOOR LEADER IN THE DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS SINCE 1939.

MARTIN HAS ALWAYS BEEN A "PARTY MAN"--A DYED-IN-THE-WOOL REPUBLICAN. HE WAS AN OUTSPOKEN CRITIC OF FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT'S "NEW DEAL."

NEVERTHELESS ONE OF HIS MAJOR ASSETS AS REPUBLICAN LEADER HAS BEEN HIS ABILITY TO GET ALONG WITH PEOPLE OF ALL SHADES OF POLITICAL THOUGHT.

SMALL, WIRY AND ENERGETIC, HE WAS ALL OVER THE FLOOR OF THE HOUSE DURING MANY POLITICAL BATTLES THAT MARKED HIS YEARS AS MINORITY CHIEF. NOT GIVEN MUCH TO SPEECH-MAKING, HE LET OTHERS DO THE TALKING WHILE HE LINED UP THE VOTES. HE IS RAZOR-SHARP ON PARLIAMENTARY STRATEGY.

MARTIN WAS BORN IN NORTH ATTLEBORO ON NOVEMBER 3, 1884, ONE OF SEVEN CHILDREN OF A BLACKSMITH. HE BECAME A NEWSBOY WHEN ONLY FIVE YEARS OLD.

BY THE TIME HE ENTERED HIGH SCHOOL HE HAD DEVELOPED HIS DELIVERY BUSINESS TO THE POINT WHERE HE HIRED HIS BROTHERS TO HELP HIM. THIS GAVE MARTIN HIMSELF MORE TIME FOR RECREATION. HIS HOBBY WAS SPORTS. HE BECAME THE HIGH SCHOOL TEAM'S BEST SHORTSTOP.

MARTIN BECAME A CUB REPORTER FOR THE NORTH ATTLEBORO LEADER WHEN HE GRADUATED FROM HIGH SCHOOL AT THE AGE OF 18. HE TURNED DOWN A SCHOLARSHIP TO DARTMOUTH IN ORDER TO TAKE UP NEWSPAPER WORK.

B3WX CEGS

HIS FIRST REPORTORIAL JOB LASTED ONLY SIX MONTHS: THE PAPER WENT OUT OF BUSINESS. HE LOST NO TIME LANDING A JOB WITH THE ATTLEBORO SUN, LATER BECOMING NORTH ATTLEBORO CORRESPONDENT FOR THE PROVIDENCE, R.I., JOURNAL.

BY CAREFUL MANAGEMENT MARTIN SAVED $1,000, ORGANIZED A PARTNERSHIP AND PURCHASED THE NORTH ATTLEBORO CHRONICLE. HE BECAME PUBLISHER OF THE CHRONICLE AT THE AGE OF 24, CLAIMING THE DISTINCTION OF BEING THE YOUNGEST PUBLISHER IN THE COUNTRY AT THAT TIME.

EVENTUALLY HE BECAME SOLE OWNER OF THE CHRONICLE. JUL 1947

HIS FIRST SALLY INTO POLITICS WAS IN 1911, WHEN HE BECAME A MEMBER OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. HE SERVED IN THE HOUSE UNTIL 1914 AND THEN STEPPED UP TO THE STATE SENATE, WHERE CALVIN COOLIDGE WAS PRESIDING OFFICER.

IN 1917 MARTIN QUIT POLITICS--FOR KEEPS, HE THOUGHT--BUT FIVE YEARS LATER HIS PARTY SENT HIM TO THE NATIONAL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HIS KNACK FOR GETTING ALONG WITH PEOPLE QUICKLY WON HIM AN APPOINTMENT AS ASSISTANT TO REPUBLICAN FLOOR LEADER BERTRAND SNELL OF NEW YORK.

IN 1936, MARTIN WAS EASTERN CAMPAIGN MANAGER FOR THE REPUBLICANS AND A YEAR LATER BECAME CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE. IN THE 1938 CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS THE REPUBLICANS PICKED UP 80 HOUSE SEATS AND MARTIN WAS REWARDED WITH UNANIMOUS ELECTION AS MINORITY LEADER.

IN 1940 MARTIN WAS SELECTED AS CHAIRMAN OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE AND MANAGED THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN OF WENDELL L.WILLKIE. HE RESIGNED THE CHAIRMANSHIP IN 1942. HE WAS PERMANENT CHAIRMAN OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION IN PHILADELPHIA IN 1940 AND IN CHICAGO IN 1944.

MD247AED

CINCINNATI,JULY 11-(AP)-THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION LATE TODAY ADVOCATED "A WORLD CONFERENCE FOR THE PURPOSE OF STRENGTHENING THE UNITED NATIONS BY A SYSTEM OF WORLD LAW."

"IT URGED THAT THIS CONFERENCE BE CALLED AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE DATE," SAID A RESOLUTION ON NATIONAL SECURITY ADOPTED AS THE NEA WOUND UP A FIVE-DAY CONVENTION.

THE RESOLUTION ALSO SAID:

"THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION RECOGNIZES THAT WE LIVE IN A WORLD IN WHICH THE STRUCTURES DESIGNED TO PROVIDE PEACE HAVE YET TO BE COMPLETED. TO BE SECURE IN SUCH A WORLD, WE MUST BE STRONG. THE NEA IS CONVINCED, THEREFORE, THAT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE MUST AT THIS TIME BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR OWN SECURITY, AND CALLS UPON CONGRESS TO ENACT SUCH LEGISLATION AS MAY BE REQUIRED TO PROVIDE AN ADEQUATE NATIONAL DEFENSE.

ANOTHER RESOLUTION APPEALED TO CONGRESS TO TAKE "IMMEDIATE ACTION TO PROVIDE FEDERAL AID, WITHOUT FEDERAL CONTROL, TO PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND PUBLIC SECONDAR SCHOOLS IN EVERY STATE, AND FEDERAL AID TO ASSIST THE STATE IN MEETING IMMEDIATE HOUSING NEEDS." THE SAME RESOLUTION ASKED CONGRESS TO TAKE STEPS AT ONCE "TO SUSTAIN SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAMS WITHOUT RESTRICTION AS TO FUNDS USED FOR MATCHING, AND FEDERAL PAYMENTS TO STATES TO COMPENSATE FOR LOSS OF LOCAL REVENUE RESULTING FROM FEDERAL-OWNED PROPERTY."

ALSO ADOPTED WAS A NO-STRIKE POLICY FOR SCHOOL TEACHERS. #

A99WX

WASHINGTON,JULY 11-(AP)-THE HOUSE TODAY PASSED A MEASURE TO PAVE THE WAY FOR FORMAL UNITED STATES TRUSTEESHIP OVER THE FORMER JAPANESE-MANDATED PACIFIC ISLANDS.

THE LEGISLATION, ACCEPTING A UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL AGREEMENT, WAS PASSED BY A VOICE VOTE.

SENATE APPROVAL IS STILL REQUIRED BEFORE PRESIDENT TRUMAN CAN SIGN THE AGREEMENT TO FORMALLY CREATE THE TRUSTEESHIP.

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PARIS CONFERENCE OPENS WITH 16 NATIONS PRESENT

JUL 1947

Bevin Elected President as Marshall Plan of U. S. Aid Is Taken Up.

SOVIET, 8 SATELLITES ABSENT

Briton Pledges Commonwealth's Entire Resources, 'In So Far as We Can Influence It.'

Paris, July 12 (A. P.).—Delegates of sixteen nations began a conference today on European economic recovery with United States aid and were told that Britain and France would give the Marshall plan firm backing.

British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin was elected president of the conference and immediately pledged in support of the plan the resources of the whole British Commonwealth of Nations—"insofar as we can influence it."

Earlier, French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault in opening the meeting in the Foreign Ministry's grand dining hall, said Britain and France would spare no effort to make the conference a success.

Russia and eight other Eastern Nations were not represented. Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov had declined to join Bevin and Bidault in sponsoring the meeting, and the other countries, following Ruusia's lead, had turned down invitations to the affair.

Economic Not Political.

The conference started at 11:05 A. M. (5:05 A. M., Eastern Standard Time). France was seated at the head of the conference table.

"I am authorized to state for the British Government," Bevin said, "that not only the resources of Britain but, in so far as we can influence it, the resources of the entire British commonwealth of nations will be thrown into the support of this effort."

He stressed that the conference was economic and not political.

"I emphasize again," he declared, "that this is a voluntary arrangement. We are attempting to organize the economic resources of the continent for the benefit of all Europe."

Bidault said the primary objective of the conference would be to form an organization to determine Europe's resources and needs as a preliminary to requesting United States financial assistance. Secretary of State Marshall in a Harvard University speech on June 5 offered United States support of a common European reconstruction program.

Denies Sovereignty Threat.

Bidault praised the initiative of the United States in offering financial aid and declared that England and France would spare no effort to make it a success.

In a reference to the British-Soviet-French conference of Foreign Ministers here two weeks ago, Bidault denied that economic co-operation constituted a threat to national sovereignty—an objection voiced by Molotov at that time.

"The time has come to remake Europe," Bidault declared, "and this conference is not in any way directed against any State or group of States."

At the start of the session the French Government distributed a yellow book among the delegates reporting results of the recent Three Power ministers' meeting.

It contained speeches and documents relating to that meeting.

The flags of Russia, Finland and Albania were among those flying from the roof of the Ministry's building on the banks of the Seine, though those three countries had refused to attend.

The conference was the first major meeting on Europe's future since the war in which Russia was not represented. Molotov had warned that it would divide Europe.

Anglo-French invitations to the meeting went out to twenty-two nations a week ago last Thursday. Nations that accepted the bids were Austria, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Eire, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, Italy, Portugal, Greece and Turkey. Franco Spain was not invited.

5 Committees Proposed.

Nations that followed Russia's lead and declined to participate were Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Albania and Finland. Czecho-Slovakia first accepted and then, on word from Premier Klement Gottwald visiting Moscof, turned it down.

Before the conference was an Anglo-French proposal that five committees be set up to begin work next Tuesday.

These would include a steering committee representing Britain, France and "certain other" nations, and sub-committees on agriculture, power and fuel, metal industries, and transportation—each representing the two sponsors and the three other nations most directly concerned.

AID PARLEY NO U.N. RIVAL, BEVIN SAYS

Russia And Satellites Still Welcome, Opening Session Told

Paris, July 12 (AP)—Britain, France and Italy told the opening session of the Marshall plan conference today that Russia and the absent eastern European nations still would be welcome to help in a continent-wide effort to rebuild a war-shattered economy.

Moreover, Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, declared the conference was not intended to set up a permanent organization rivaling the United Nations. He said the conference members remained loyal to the United Nations and wanted to work in the fullest co-operation with appropriate United Nations organs.

Bevin To Preside

Bevin also pledged the resources of the British Commonwealth, insofar as the British Government can influence them, to the task of European rehabilitation.

Statesmen from sixteen European nations met for an hour in the gilded grand banquet hall of the French Foreign Ministry. They elected Bevin presiding officer and named a working committee which immediately began a study of the British-French draft for European recovery with American aid.

Fails To Reach Accord

The working committee met for four and a half hours without achieving agreement on the organization of the conference. At its second meeting tomorrow at noon it is to consider a compromise proposal designed to meet demands of smaller nations that all sixteen nations at the conference be represented on the projected international co-operation committee. Britain and France originally proposed that this committee have only five or six members.

The conference was called by Britain and France after Russia declined to have anything to do with the Marshall plan, enunciated by the United States Secretary of State at Harvard University June 5.

The plan, briefly, envisions American aid to Europe after the nations of Europe have decided how far they can help themselves and just what help they will need from the United States.

Independence Interference

Russia charged that this would mean interference in the independence of the European countries and she held aloof with eight neighbors.

However, the hammer and sickle flag of the Soviet and the banners of the absent countries flew in the conference hall with those of the delegates present. Observers saw this as emphasis on the conference feeling that the door always would be open to those desiring to co-operate.

Georges Bidault, French Foreign Minister, told the delegates in his welcoming speech that it was not the fault of anyone present that all European nations were not represented.

Speak For Europe

Then he said:

"The whole of Europe is not here. But those who are present have the right to speak in her name and to act for her. Reinforcements will come, I am sure of it, when our loyal work will have proved to all what was the path of genuine independence."

Bevin said:

"It is a matter of regret that certain countries in eastern Europe have not been able to attend this conference, and if one follows the news and views expressed I am sure they regret it as much as we regret their absence.

Expresses Sympathy

"We fully understand, and we express our sympathy. But I think that I voice the general sentiment of all the countries, not only in this conference but outside Europe, when I say that I think it is their wish, as certainly it is ours, that the door shall remain open to all those of good will who want to contribute to the healthy life of Europe."

Carlo Sforza, Foreign Minister of Italy, said the conference was assembling on the eve of a "transformation of the Old World."

"We shall achieve it," Sforza said, "conscious that our reconstruction will keep all its doors wide open to the confident collaboration of eastern Europe. Fear and suspicion still divides the minds of men. This conference must destroy these ills."

Sole Reference To U.N.

There has been considerable speculation how the conference would fit with the United Nations but Bevin made the sole reference to the United Nations. He said that the business of the conference was not to set up a permanent organization rivaling the United Nations but to create machinery to grapple with this special problem.

He said:

"Our loyalty to the United Nations remains as it always has, complete and firm, and we are anxious to work in co-operation to the fullest possible extent with the appropriate organs of the United Nations; but I repeat again that the prime purpose of our action was to respond to the United States proposal."

Charge Called Nonsense

Answering the charge from the east that the independence of countries would be threatened, Bevin said that was "just nonsense."

"For a country like ours and France to be accused of interfering with the sovereignty of small nations after the suffering that we have incurred in their defense in two world wars, is a charge which, the history itself of our actions proves, I think, to be just nonsense."

German Benefits

Bidault asserted that the aim of the conference was "simply to establish an organization which can tally the balance sheet of Europe's resources and needs" and warned this must be done quickly since many nations—France is one of them—were nearing the end of their assets.

He emphasized that the nations must voluuntarily organize their efforts to reduce the necessary American aid to a minimum.

Referring to assertions from Eastern nations that Germany might benefit from the reconstruction, Bidault said:

Invitations To 22 Nations

"It has been alleged that the unavowed aim of our meeting is to rebuild Germany first. The resources of Germany ought to be utilized for Europe, Germany included. I want to emphasize in the name of the French delegation that any other interpretation is improper."

British-French invitations went to 22 nations after Russia refused to join in sponsoring the parley. Those present at the first session today were: Austria, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Eire, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, Italy, Portugal, Greece, Turkey and the sponsoring powers.

Czechoslovakia accepted but reversed that decision later on receipt of a telephone call from Czech Premier Klement Gottwald in Moscow, where he had gone after his Government accepted the bid. Others refusing to come to the conference were: Poland, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Albania and Finland.

Franco Spain was not invited.

Expansion Proposed

Herve Alphand, the French representative, proposed expansion of the international co-operation—or steering—committee at the meeting of the conference working committee, the first real business session of the conference.

Alphand made his proposal after some small nations, notably Belgium, Turkey and Denmark, had objected to the Anglo-French proposal giving supervisory power to a steering committee of only five or six members.

Under terms of Alphand's compromise, the steering committee would be topped by a permanent executive committee of a few members, the exact number not yet fixed.

Technical Subcommittees

Alphand was named to draft details of his compromise proposal for presentation to the second working committee meeting. The working committee's first report to the full conference is to be presented at the second plenary session tomorrow afternoon.

The working committee today also decided to expand membership in the four technical subcommittees which would deal with fuel, power, metal industries, transport and food, but the exact membership was left for future determination. It also was agreed to authorize new subcommittees for new fields if necessary and to allow changes in each group's scope for borderline cases.

All these points are to be fully stated in Alphand's compromise proposal to be ready tomorrow.

Disadvantages Cited

Some working committee members questioned the wisdom of establishing a rehabilitation program to last four years as the French and British have suggested, saying that a rigid timetable might have disadvantages. The British and French members, however, pointed out that four years was the period mentioned by Secretary Marshall in his Harvard address.

September 1 was fixed as the target date for a complete report on the development of essential production, on indispensible European trade and on deficit needs which the United States would be asked to fill.

Bevin and Bidault Speeches

PARIS, July 12 (AP).—Following are the complete texts of the speeches by British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault at the Paris conference on the Marshall plan today:

Bevin's Address

Gentlemen, I would like to express to you my thanks for elect-

ing me chairman of this conference.

I regard this as an historic conference.

On behalf of my government I desire to express our thanks to so many countries for their prompt response to the invitation which the French government and His Majesty's government took the responsibility of issuing.

The political difficulties which have inevitably arisen as a result of the war will take a considerable time to settle. In the mean time, there is the vexed problem of the economic problems from which Europe is suffering today. The speech of Mr. Marshall (at Harvard on June 5), we felt, gave an opportunity and a challenge for a prompt reply, and called upon us to grapple immediately with the European problem as a whole. It was continent speaking to continent.

We believe that an energetic approach to the economic problems of Europe will not only bring immediate benefit and reduce the sufferings caused by the war, but, if our handling of this problem is successful, it will in fact facilitate ultimately the right political settlement in Europe as well. For a country like ours and France to be accused of interfering with the sovereignty of small nations, after the suffering that we have incurred in their defense in two world wars, is a charge which, history itself by our actions proves, I think, to be just nonsense.

The motive, therefore, that prompted us in taking this step was a desire to utilize by voluntary—I emphasize voluntary—arrangement the resources of Europe in order that they may benefit the whole of Europe and, indeed, assist her to get back to the proud independence she enjoyed so long, only utilizing the supplementary assistance offered by Mr. Marshall to facilitate that end.

I repeat, therefore, that this conference is economic and not political in its conception or intention.

On behalf of the British government I am authorized to state that not only its own resources but, in so far as it can influence them, the resources of the great Commonwealth will be directed as far as possible to help rehabilitate Europe. We regard that not only as our duty but as our interest, since the quicker Europe can be brought back to a state of economic health the more we shall all mutually benefit.

It is a matter of regret that certain countries in eastern Europe have not been able to attend this conference, and if one follows the news and views expressed I am sure they regret it as much as we regret their absence. We fully understand, and we express our sympathy. But I think that I voice the general sentiment of all the countries, not only in this conference but outside Europe, when I say that I think it is their wish, as certainly it is ours, that the door shall remain wide open to all those of good will who want to contribute to the healthy life of Europe.

But this is a business meeting, and it is essential to expedite our business with the greatest possible speed. We have no idea of setting up a permanent organization rival to the United Nations. It is a piece of ad hoc machinery to grapple with this special problem, and, I repeat, effective and quick action is required.

Our loyalty to the United Nations remains as it always has, complete and firm, and we are anxious to work in co-operation to the fullest possible extent with the appropriate organs of the United Nations; but I repeat again that the prime purpose of our action was to respond to the United States proposal.

The British and French governments, in their invitations, have made certain suggestions. These suggestions are based on the principle that the relief of the European countries must relate to European resources as well as European needs. We must pay particular attention to the commodities in short supply in Europe, particularly food and agricultural products, coal and power, iron and steel, transport, balance of payments, immigration and problems of that character.

Our first immediate step, therefore, should be to agree that an organization be set up. I suggest that it would be inappropriate for ministers to work out the details relating to the organization, and I would suggest that our first step should be to create a working committee representing all the members of the conference to examine these questions and to report back to this conference in the shortest possible time. I suggest that this working committee ought to be appointed at once and get to work at once. To this end I would propose to submit a suggestion for consideration to the conference, which I suggest we should proceed to discuss forthwith.

The resolution which I would suggest in order that the committee might get to work and obtain the views of all the governments is as follows:

"Submitted by the United Kingdom delegation.

"This conference, having noted the suggestions contained in the annex to the invitations issued by the British and French governments on July 4, further resolves to set up as a matter of urgency a series of committees which shall meet in Paris to prepare a response to the suggestions of the United States through their Secretary of State, and, for this purpose,

"Appoints at once a working committee on which all countries, members of this conference, shall be represented to consider the question of the organization of the committees concerned, with particular reference to the conduct of business and membership of these committees and to produce a report for consideration by the conference on July 15."

Bidault's Address

For the first time since the end of World War II nations which history parted before reuniting them again are gathered in a common will of mutual and peaceful help. I am happy that Paris has been chosen as the place of the meeting, which, out of the solidarity of unhappiness, must create for everybody's sake the assertion of a brotherly will.

It is not the fault of any one of us that all the European nations are not represented at this meeting. Everything that was in our power has been done to obtain a favorable answer from a unanimous Europe to the appeal made by the United States Secretary of State. Faithful to the thought that has constantly inspired us, we will take care not to say or do anything that would set aside any nation. We still hope that seats, empty today, will be occupied some day. This seems to us, without any doubt, in conformity with the collective interest of Europe, as well as with the particular interest of every one of the absentees.

We are today facing a task whose amplitude and urgency are evident to any honest mind.

Following a terrible ordeal which repeated in the same generation the first universal disaster that struck humanity, Europe, our continent, cradle of modern civilization, is weakened and ravished. A great statesman, Mr. Marshall, addressed to Europe on June 5 an appeal which we want to answer in such a way that Europe's mutual self-aid will create conditions for temporary but indispensable American aid to the Continent.

It is obviously unnecessary to recall today the events since General Marshall's offer and until the Anglo-Franco-Soviet talks in Paris ended the way you know. The documents have already been published. Any one may draw his conclusions after studying them, learn what has been done for the sake of conciliation and by whom, what was the obstacle to this conciliation, and how.

It has been alleged with a certain tendency toward uniformity, in a bold assertion which I notice without wishing to explain it, that this conference was a menace not only to the sovereignty of nations, but also to their independence. In opposition to this charge, whose insistence does not compensate for its inexactness, the sovereignty and the independence of the nations are here, today, being affirmed.

What is the object of this present conference? Simply to establish an organization which can tally the balance sheet of Europe's resources and needs.

It is indispensable that this be done quickly. This is the reason why the Franco-British invitation was handed to you the day after the break-up of the three-power conference at Paris. This is also the reason why such a short period was left for an answer.

Tomorrow, numerous nations will no longer know how to meet the purchase of essential goods which they are forced to make by the current distress of our continent without holding corresponding resources in foreign currency.

Such is the motive for the initiative taken in common by Great Britain and France in the mutual interest of Europe, having failed to associate the Soviet Union in their invitation.

We have absolutely no intention of imposing views or methods, even less to employ this conference to establish in Europe a hegemony with which you know, gentlemen, that you are not here threatened.

What we are proposing to you is to organize, freely and according to what we decide altogether, the effort of European nations here present so as to limit the assistance of the United States to strict necessities, that is, what we ourselves can not do for ourselves by our own means.

It has been alleged that the unavowed aim of our meeting is to rebuild Germany first. The resources of Germany ought to be utilized for Europe, Germany included. I want to emphasize in the name of the French delegation that any other interpretation is improper.

The hour has come to construct a Europe, not—as a great French voice, that of Aristide Briand, proclaimed already twenty years ago—not against other nations, not against any other country or group of countries, but for a better disposition of the immediate conditions of peace to put an end to a state of anarchy which gives rise to conflicts by maintaining distress.

The whole of Europe is not present here, but those who are present have the right to speak in her name, and to act for her.

Reinforcements will come, I am sure of it, when our loyal work will have proved to all, with obvious interest, what was the path of genuine independence.

The hour has come to accomplish the destiny of Europe by returning her to the place which was hers, since the deepness of the ages, in the life of the civilized world.

The noble initiative of the government of the United States is for our peoples an appeal which we cannot ignore without betraying them.

Together, then, we will make, and make it quickly, the effort of mutual self-aid which will make us worthy of being aided.

For generations men of all countries who rejected a selfish nationalism have longed for this assembly which is being held today. Let us be proud to be witness to it and to be the good craftsmen of a task dreamed of for centuries and, at the present time, urgently necessary.

I repeat that we did not want any refusal, that we spared no effort to make our gathering more numerous. Such as it is, our meeting is a great motif for hope for all of us who are here and for all those who will follow.

Soviet Blasts Paris Parley; Calls It U. S. Concocted Deal

Using Radio and Press for Propaganda Campaign Against Conference—Cites Dawes Plan as Precedent.

London, July 12 (A. P.).—Russian press and radio spokesmen hammered today on the theme that the European Economic Conference would fail, while some Eastern nations pined openly for the dollar aid they may have lost by following Russia's lead in staying away from the conference.

Moscow radio commentator Viktorov, speaking in Russian, called the conference a repetition of the post world war I Dawes Plan—which was designed to help Germany—and said it was "doomed to failure."

"The Anglo-French plans are fraught with new international difficulties which in the final analysis will turn against their initiators," he declared.

Mikhail Mikhailov, broadcasting in English, said refusal of Russia and eight other countries to sit down in Paris with sixteen other European nations had "overturned Anglo-French plans to a considerable extent."

Tass Reviews Plans.

The official Soviet news agency Tass distributed a review of preparations for the conference and concluded with the opinion:

"It is easy to perceive that such a conference cannot yield practical results or justify the hopes placed in it by the Anglo-French organizers of this entire scheme concocted under United States patronage."

Throughout the night the Russian agencies repeated the theory that the non-participating nations stayed away because joint British-French preparation of the conference agenda would have infringed their national sovereignty if they had accepted.

One example after another of this national sovereignty angle was hammered out with the absence of any referee to Czecho-Slovakia, which accepted its bid and then tore it up three days later after Czech Premier Klement Gottwald called on Soviet Prime Minister Stalin.

Finland's Need Cited.

But Finland's rejection, as quoted by the Moscow radio, contained the recognition that Finland "needs foreign help" for economic reconstruction and "is ready to give material information concerning the country's economy."

A few hours earlier a Polish foreign ministry spokesman in Warsaw made it plain that Poland too was eager for foreign help in rebuilding and would be sorry if the rejection of the invitation angered the United States.

In Albania's case, the Moscow radio said she accused the United States of a "hostile attitude" toward her and doubted whether in the Marshall plan the United States "sincerely offers aid to small European countries and especially Albania."

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BAN IS CONSIDERED ON U. S. AID TO POLAND, HUNGARY

WASHINGTON, July 12—((AP) A group of House members today considered cutting Poland and Hungary out of the $350,000,000 European relief program because the two countries boycotted the Paris conference on the Marshall plan for aid to Europe.

The House Appropriations committee on deficiency expenditures was reported planning such a ban in a bill setting aside money to pay for foreign policy measures already authorized by Congress.

These include the $400,000,000 Greek-Turkish aid measure, allotments for the Army's civilian relief program in the occupied areas of Germany, Japan and Korea, as well as the $350,000,000 foreign relief bill.

As passed by Congress earlier in the year, the $350,000,000 measure would pay for relief in Italy, Greece, Hungary, Austria, Poland, China and Trieste. It was passed before Secretary of State Marshall advanced his plan for Europe's self-help rehabilitation.

The proposed ban, as contemplated by members of the Appropriation Committee, would be the first direct Western counter-blow to the action of Russia and the Soviet border states in moving toward an economic split of Europe.

Russians Cite Need

By EDDY GILMORE

Moscow, July 12 (AP)—There is reason to believe the Russians do not want anyone to get the impression that the eastern European nations—including the Soviet Union—desire economic isolation from the United States or other countries.

Aid in the form of credits is needed by all the eastern European countries, and apparently they have not closed their doors or eyes to the idea of receiving American credits, despite their refusal to join in the Paris conference on the Marshall aid-Europe proposal.

While the Moscow press and radio assailed the Paris meeting and said it was doomed to failure, two of the best-informed Soviet correspondents wrote in *Pravda* that the eastern European nations were interested in getting American credits, but directly from the United States and not through Britain and France.

The two commentators, Marinin and Leontiev, asserted that France and Britain were not capable of acting as "administrators" of the Marshall plan.

"The fact is the way they themselves use American credits gives them no right to teach others in this cause," they said.

The article said that "there is no doubt that, for speedy successful fulfillment of the planned development of the industry and agriculture of Poland, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary and other countries, foreign credits are required.

Seek Mediator Role

"The governments of these nations expressed more than once the desire to obtain credits on just terms. However, in the case of obtaining American credits it is wholly natural that eastern European nations prefer to do business directly with creditors, not with mediators, which the British and French are trying to be in this issue."

Informed persons in foreign missions said direct American credits to the European nations outside the Paris Conference would not be likely to be looked upon by Russia as an unfriendly gesture.

SOVIET-CZECH PACT SIGNED

Russia To Exchange Food For Machinery And Products

Prague, July 12 (AP)—Czechoslovakia and Russia announced tonight a five-year agreement exchanging Russian food for Czech machinery and manufactured goods.

It was viewed as possibly setting up a basis for an eastern European economy of barter for nations not participating in the Marshall plan.

Informed sources said it seemed likely here that Poland and other eastern European nations which turned their backs on the Paris conference at a nod from Moscow might have been offered similar increased trade pacts to make up for the assistance they had hoped for in the general European recovery plan.

Vast Increases

The Slav nations already are bound together by trade alliances but the new Czech-Russian pact called for immediate and vast increase in exchanged goods.

A communique announcing the agreement said that in 1948 Czechoslovakia would receive from Russia 200,000 tons of wheat, 200,000 tons of fodder and maize, 65,000 tons of potassium and sodium fertilizers, 20,000 tons of cotton and unspecified quantities of oil, seeds, peas, lentils, phosphates, wool and iron, manganese, and chromium ores.

The amount of wheat alone exceeds the 151,000 total tons of food exported from the United States to Czechoslovakia in the year ending last June 30, according to figures released a week ago in Washington by President Truman.

Equipment For Russia

In return, Czechoslovakia will send Russia rails, engines and other railway equipment, pipelines for oil industry, equipment for use in setting up shoe and sugar factories, hemming machines, electric motors, dredging equipment, motor vehicles, a power station, sugar, shoes, textiles and breeding cattle.

The amounts Czechoslovakia must send were not disclosed.

The communique said that a "permanent and continual" exchange of goods was envisioned.

"Both governments therefore reached agreement about the mutual deliveries of goods for five years," it said. "The agreement is signed on the basis of firm commitments of goods which must be fixed in advance each year. Commitments for 1948 are fixed by the signing of this treaty. At the same time, approximate commitments must be fixed wherever possible for the whole five years."

It added that the Czech and Soviet representatives in Moscow discussed "important questions of foreign policy and especially relations of the U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia."

The agreement met little surprise here. The strengthening of trade pacts with the Soviet Union had been the reason given by Premier Klement Gottwald and Jan Masaryk, Foreign Minister, for their trip to Moscow this week, the trip from which Gottwald telephoned back word that the Government must withdraw immediately its acceptance of the British-French invitation to the Paris conferenc

Gottwald announced the new economic treaty in a brief radio speech 30 minutes after returning from Moscow.

Gottwald said the results of the Moscow trip were a "great victory" and that the visit had shown "what a great help the friendship of the Soviet Union is both from the standpoint of our security and our economy."

Czechs Will Get Russian Grain In Trade for Industrial Goods

Prague's Red Premier Says Accord Calls for 200,000 Tons of Soviet Wheat; Communist Press Increases Attacks on Marshall Plan

By The Associated Press

PRAGUE, July 12.—Klement Gottwald, Communist Premier of Czechoslovakia, announced today a new five-year economic treaty with Russia by which Czechoslovakia would receive 200,000 tons of Russian wheat.

In a brief speech on the Prague radio thirty minutes after returning from Moscow with Foreign Minister Jan G. Masaryk, Mr. Gottwald said the text of the pact would be announced tomorrow.

"Among its provisions," he said, "Czechoslovakia is to receive from Russia 200,000 tons of wheat and 200,000 tons of fodder, presumably within the next twelve months. This will be in return for exports and manufactured products of Czechoslovak heavy and light industries."

Mr. Gottwald said the results of the Moscow trip were a "great victory," and that the visit had shown "what a great help the friendship of the Soviet Union is both from the standpoint of our security and our economy."

A telephone call from Mr. Gottwald in Moscow to the Cabinet last Thursday night caused the government to reverse its decision to attend the economic conference which opened in Paris today. Mr. Gottwald in his speech made this short reference to the conference: "It is impossible to talk about economic reconstruction without it being explained how this is intended to operate."

Communist newspapers, which gyrated from one side to the other during the shift in position on the Marshall plan, settled down to steady propaganda against it.

"Rude Prago" ("Red Light") declared in large headlines that the Marshall plan was purely an agency of American capitalists trying to capture the world markets.

The Constituent Assembly adjourned for one month's vacation without a challenge to the government's withdrawal from the Marshall plan conference.

Czech Premier Quits Moscow.

Moscow, July 12 (A. P.).—The Czecho-Slovakian embassy announced that Czech Premier Klement Gottwald and his party departed by plane for Prague this morning.

Greek Reds Get Order to Set Up Separate State

Fugitive Leader Calls for 'Democratic Regime' in the Greek Communist party, declared in a signed article in the Communist newspaper "Rizospastis" that the Communists had come to an open break with non-sympathetic political parties. He added: "The material separation can take effect only with creation in free democratic areas of Greece of a free democratic government."

This was interpreted as meaning that immediate declaration of a free state was the only alternative left for the Communists.

The reports to the conservative Athens newspapers said a band of 200 men under a Captain Eleftheriadis raided the village of Vasilitsa less than a mile from the Yugoslav border in the Lake Doiran region. The captain made a speech saying he represented "the free democratic government of Greece," and took twenty-eight youths back across the Yugoslav border with him, the dispatches added.

"Rizospastis" said that Mr. Zachariades, who is facing sentences of one to five years for criminal libel, had returned to Athens last week after an absence of two months.

The newspaper said he had been attending a "democratic meeting" in Europe. Previous reports said that Zachariades was at a Communist meeting in Strasbourg when Miltiades Aporfyrhoghennis, described as a Greek Communist, advocated a "free state" in Greece.

Police said that if Mr. Zachariades returned to Athens it was to take part in the alleged Communist uprising which the government said was foiled early this week by the arrest of nearly 3,000 Leftists.

Minister of Public Order Napolean Zervas said he did not believe Mr. Zachariades had returned, and added that if found he will be arrested.

The Athens public prosecutor said Mr. Aporfyrhoghennis and Demitrius Partsalides, Communist secretary general of the Left-wing E. A. M. coalition, had been charged with high treason in connection with the revolutionary plot. All others will be charged with treason. The maximum penalty for high treason is death.

The latest word from the War Ministry was that the Greek Army was inflicting heavy casualties on Leftists in the Mount Grammos battle area near the Albanian border.

A dispatch from Salonika quoted [illegible] as at $35,000,000 were en route to equip Greek Government forces on an "anti-bandit" basis. Griswold said the equipment was largely from United States Army and Navy surplus.]

The War Ministry's report said the Government offensive was overcoming guerrilla resistance points one by one on Mount Grammos, which is on the Albanian border.

Stratos told newsmen yesterday that insurgent forces in that area had an approximate strength of 4,000 and that one of their objectives was to clear a path into Greece for an international force of 2,500, which he said was at the Yugoslav port of Split on the Adriatic.

Greek Army Batters Rebels

Guerrillas Fall Back at Mount Grammos—International Brigade Reported.

Athens, July 12 (A. P.).—Loyalist air and artillery units were reported today by the Greek War Ministry to be inflicting heavy casualties and gaining ground on guerrilla forces on Mount Grammos, where War Minister George Stratos said the insurgents were seeking to establish a Communist state.

Unconfirmed press dispatches said that an International Brigade unit of 120 members had appeared in action on the guerrilla side in the Kozane region east of Mount Grammos. The Communist press throughout Europe has been predicting the formation of such an outfit for some time.

[In Washington yesterday Dwight Griswold, chief of the American aid mission to Greece, said that military supplies val-

Area Ruled by Rebels

ATHENS, July 12 (AP).—The fugitive leader of the Greek Communists called today for a separate government in Greece's "free democratic areas," and dispatches to conservative Athens newspapers said military conscription for such a government had begun in Macedonia.

The Greek army was pressing a strong campaign against the guerrillas in the north, where government officials said Leftist fighters were attempting to carve out a Communist state.

Nicholas Zachariades, leader of

the governor general of northern Greece as saying the Communists were intensifying their activities in the Evros region near the Turkish frontier.

U.S. and Britain Raise German Industry Level

Bi-Zonal Agreement Will Be Signed Wednesday; Clay Declines Paris Bid

BERLIN, July 12 (AP).—Great Britain and the United States agreed today on a new level of industry for their economically merged occupation zones in Germany, General Lucius D. Clay announced.

The American Military governor said legal authorities would draw up the agreement for signature Wednesday, and that terms of the pact would not be announced until that time.

Authoritative sources predicted the industrial level would be based on steel producton of about 12,000,000 tons yearly. The agreement was reached at a meeting attended by General Clay and Lieutenant General Sir Brian Robertson, British deupty commander.

General Clay said he would be represented at a British-American conference at Washington late this month on Ruhr coal by his economic adviser, Major General William H. Draper.

Authoritative sources said General Clay had declined an invitation to be represented at the Paris economic conference on the Marshall plan for United States aid to Europe.

Clay Declines Paris Bid

These sources said General Clay did so to avoid any charges that the United States is interfering in European nations' plans to help themselves. But it was pointed out that British representatives at the conference would keep American occupation authorities informed, although they would have no power to commit the United States to any proposals on Germany.

The conference at Washington will discuss an American proposal that a political moratorium be declared for bi-zonal Germany on nationalization and socialization plans for coal and steel industries. Socialist Britain opposes such a moratorium.

The American Military Government position is that, with such a moratorium and with coal and steel plants operated privately, American private capital would be willing to make necessary dollar loans to revitalize the industries. American private banking representatives visiting in Germany recently indicated willingness to do his, informed sources said.

These banking interests pointed out that in the event of socialization or nationalization, which would take place without any responsible central German government, private capital would have no protection for its investment, since neither the British nor the A. M. G. can be brought into court and sued if loan payments are not met.

Showdown on Socialization

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP).—A showdown between the United States and Britain this month over socialization of the Ruhr coal mines in the British zone of Germany was predicted by diplomatic officials today. The occasion is the forthcoming Anglo-American conference here on methods of boosting Ruhr coal production.

Economic authorities of the State Department said Ruhr coal output must be raised from around 216,000 tons daily to near 350,000 tons if any kind of real European recovery is to be put over.

These authorities said the relationship between German coal production and European recovery now makes the need for some decision on socialization and other issues extremely critical and that a showdown at the Washington talks appears certain.

The basic purpose of the Washington conference is to investigate the factors responsible for the relatively low level of present Ruhr coal output—about 50 per cent of pre-war—and to try to find means of improving conditions. These factors include food supplies for miners, the availability of mining machinery, labor relations and management efficiency.

Steps taken to improve management efficiency presumably will depend on whatever decisions are reached about socialization. At present the mines are operated by a North German Coal Control Authority under British occupation officials.

REICH ZONES' OUTPUT FIXED

JUL 1947

British And U.S. Commanders Reach Agreement

Berlin, July 12 (AP)—An agreement was reached today on a new level of industrial production for bi-zonal Germany in a conference between the United States occupation commander, Gen. Lucius D. Clay, and Britain's deputy commander, Sir Brian Robertson.

General Clay said the agreement would not be "finalized" or made public until Wednesday, when it is scheduled to be signed.

12,000,000-Ton Steel Basis

It was said authoritatively that the level of industry for the economically merged British-American zones would be based on the figure of an annual steel production of about 12,000,000 tons.

Clay said he would not attend the British-American conference in Washington on increasing the output of Ruhr coal, but that his economic advisor, Maj. Gen. William Draper, would represent the United States Military Government.

Authoritative sources disclosed that General Clay turned down an invitation for American military government representatives to sit in on the Paris economic conference and represent economic interests in Germany. This decision was made, it was said, to avoid any charges that the United States was interfering in plans of European nations to help themselves.

Britain To Provide Data

The source also said the British representatives at the conference would keep United States occupation authorities informed, but would have no power to commit the United States to any proposals on Germany.

CLAY BARS AIDS FROM PARIS TALK

Berlin, July 12 (A. P.).—Authoritative sources said today that Gen. Lucius D. Clay had declined an invitation for American Military Government representatives to sit in on the Paris conference regarding the Marshall aid-to-Europe plan and represent the economic interests of Germany.

These sources said that Clay, United States Militray Governor for Germany, did so to avoid any charges that the United States was interfering in European nations' plans to help themselves.

Forest Hills Man to Head Hess's Prison in Berlin

BERLIN, July 12 (AP).—Henry Frank, former military police captain of 68-11 Burns Street, Forest Hills, Queens, has been appointed as the American director of Spandau prison at Berlin, which now is awaiting the arrival of Rudolf Hess and six other major Nazi war criminals sentenced at Nuernberg.

Mr. Frank succeeds Major Walter Giese, of Cleveland, who will become chairman of the four-power directorate, taking over from the Russian director, in August. The American director, his wife and their infant child live in the American sector of Berlin.

The prison, which has been cleared of all other prisoners for the arrival of the convicted Nazi leaders, is manned by thirty-six Allied guards. Mr. Frank presides over an American guard staff of eight, all of them combat veterans.

RIOTING IN BUDAPEST

Budapest, July 12 (A. P.).—Some fifty persons nursed injuries today as a result of street rioting yesterday in which, witnesses said, Communists attempted to break up a Budapest meeting of the Hungarian Freedom party.

Witnesses reported that the fight began after about twenty Communists had crashed a Freedom party meeting in a boarding house and shouted down the main speaker.

They said the Freedom party members, numbering about 250, forced the intruders into the street and there were met by 300 or 400 more Communists, many armed with clubs. The brawl followed. Police restored order within an hour and arrested about 100 persons.

Rennes Bars DeGaulle Rally

Rennes, France, July 12 (AP)—The Rennes City Council, by a vote of 18 to 7, has refused Gen. Charles de Gaulle's French People's Rally a permit to use the city square for a public meeting. The council offered no explanation of the action.

Romania Bars U. S. Protest

Calls American and British Notes on Arrests Interference

BUCHAREST, July 12 (AP).—Romania announced today the rejection of American and British protests against recent political arrests.

The government's reply to Washington said the protest, dated June 24, constituted interference in Romania's internal affairs. A similar message was delivered to the British political representative here.

[The American note protested against the "arbitrary arrest without warrant or charge" of hundreds of opposition party members and others. It added that the arrests appeared to be "a deliberate effort at the suppression or terroristic intimidation of democratic elements" opposing the present Communist-dominated regime. The British note was in similar vein.]

Poland Investigating American Army Private

Warsaw, July 12 (AP)—A Foreign Ministry spokesman said today the Polish Government was investigating the activities of a United States Army private, John William Szczubrowski, under arrest in Rzeszow, south Poland.

The ministry asserted Szczubrowski had deserted an American constabulary unit in Germany several months ago and came to Poland bearing a falsified passport. The spokesman said it had been charged that the soldier had connections with outlawed underground bands.

Americans Held Up in Rome

ROME, July 12 (AP).—Four Americans reported to police today that they had been held up by a gunman in the heart of Rome last night and forced to surrender cash and sign over travelers' checks totaling $320. The four were Harry Carper, of Winchester, Va.; Stuart Landa, of New York, and the Misses Anne Frank and Margaret Wrenne, of Tennessee.

Mrs. Peron Shifts Plans Again, Will Visit London

ROME, July 12 (AP).—Members of Mrs. Eva Duarte Peron's entourage said at Genoa today that the wife of the Argentine President had changed her plans again and now would visit London. She was expected to leave Wednesday.

A British Embassy spokesman at Rome said the Embassy transmitted to Mrs. Peron a message from the British Foreign Office saying she would be a "very welcome guest" if she chose to visit Great Britain.

A British Foreign Office spokesman said Queen Elizabeth had intimated previously she would be glad to meet the visitor if Mrs. Peron arrived while the royal family was in London. The Argentine President's wife intends to make brief visits to Portugal and France, London sources said.

Germans Divert Vessel From Britain to Ireland

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 12—Eight German sailors and their captain, signed on to carry timber from their own hungry country to rationed Britain, were disclosed today to have made an unscheduled side trip to food-rich Ireland—and stayed a week.

Furthermore, their vessel, the 277-ton Hamburg freighter Adelaar weighed anchor today at the southern Irish port of Waterford, still without reporting to her charter holders, the British Control Commission for Germany and Austria, a commission spokesman said.

"Today's news from Waterford was the first we had heard of the Adelaar since she left Southampton July 2 for Emden, in ballast after unloading," he said.

A harbor official in Southampton recalled today that he had walked to the customs house with the Adelaar's captain, Otto Schneider, when he got his orders to return to Emden. He said Captain Schneider had told him:

"Ach, I thought we'd be going back there."

Inonu Reassures Turkey There Will Be No Revolt

ISTANBUL, July 11 (Delayed) (AP).—President Ismet Inonu of Turkey today took a personal hand in the squabble between Premier Recep Peker's government and the powerful opposition Democratic party.

In an unprecedented statement, broadcast by the Ankara radio and distributed by the official Anatolia news agency, President Inonu informed the nation he had obtained a pledge that the Democrats would not pursue "any methods outside the law" and that he had the word of Premier Peker that his government would refrain from applying pressure against the Democrats. "I want to believe these guaranties," President Inonu said.

Mr. Inonu's message followed an accusation by the Premier that the Democrats were seeking to foment a revolt to seize the government.

The President said he had conferred several times with Premier Peker and Celal Bayar, leader of the Democrats, in an effort to reconcile the growing differences between the two factions, which had reached such an acute stage as to produce persistent reports that Premier Peker's Cabinet might fall.

Both the Democrats and the ruling Republican People's party, of which Mr. Inonu is president, must have mutual trust and good will and work together for the good of the nation, the President asserted.

Ethiopian Hospital Ready for Russians

Mission Waited Year for Chance to Go to Work

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, July 12 (AP).—After waiting a year, a Russian medical mission to Ethiopia has finally begun to move into the Dejazmatch Baltcha Hospital, now in the final stages of completion.

Consisting originally of twenty-four persons, the mission, headed by Dr. Vyacheslav Kazmin, arrived in Ethiopia in May, 1946. It had expected to find a hospital building ready to take over, but found that construction was only beginning.

With nowhere to work, some dissatisfaction arose and five of the original group left. It was reported that some of these were transferred to work in the Russian hospital in Tehran.

There are now nine doctors—five men and four women. Five nurses, a pharmacist and two ad-

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ministrators complete the present personnel.

All of the original medical equipment and instruments and medical supplies were brought from Russia, according to Dr. Nikolai Lamin, acting head of the mission.

Although invited here by the Ethiopian government, Dr. Lamin said all the expenses of the group, including salaries, are being paid by the Soviet government.

BRITAIN ACCUSES EGYPT OF MOVE TO BREAK TREATY

LAKE SUCCESS, July 12—(AP)—British officials charged today that Egypt was attempting to break a legal treaty in a move to ensure complete dominance over the Sudan.

The officals disclosed this would be the principal argument to the Egyptian demand for United Nations Security Council action to force "total and immediate" withdrawal of British forces from Egypt and the Sudan.

These sources said Sir Alexander Cadogan, Britain's chief delegate, was prepared to answer the Egyptian complaint with a counter-demand that it be tossed out of the Council on the grounds that it is not justified.

The Egyptian complaint, which grew out of failure to revise the Anglo-Egyptian treaty which expires in 1956, is not expected to be taken up by the Security Council for at least one and possible two weeks because of a heavy crush of work including the Balkan problem, Establishment of an international police force, disarmament and control of atomic energy.

The Egyptian appeal filed yesterday with the Security Council charged that Britain had adopted a policy designed to sever the Sudan from Egypt.

JEWS KIDNAP TWO BRITONS IN PALESTINE

Sergeants Believed Seized by Extremists to Be Held as Hostages.

MARTIAL LAW THREATENED

Moderate Underground Staging Hunt for Victims to Stave Off Such Reprisal.

Jerusalem, July 12 (A. P.).—Two British Sergeants were kidnaped from Natanya early today by Jews who the police believed to be extremist underground fighters, and later a Jewish source said that Hagana, moderate Jewish underground army, was searching for the two under threat of British martial law if they were not found.

The Jewish informant said that Hagana, so-called Jewish national defense army and military organization of the Jewish Agency, was hunting through between thirty and fifty Jewish coastal-plain settlements north of all-Jewish Tel Aviv and had thrown several hundred men into the search. Natanya itself, with a Jewish population of 10,000, lies forty miles north of Tel Aviv.

The informant reported that authorities had informed Hagana that martial law would be clamped down throughout the area unless the kidnaped men were produced before a given deadline. He did not specify the time set.

Seized Near Police Station.

Officials said Jews in a taxicab kidnaped the two sergeants shortly after midnight from a public sidewalk only a hundred yards from a Natanya police station.

They asid that one of the sergeants was struck on the head and that the two were hurried off toward the Tel Aviv-Haifa highway five miles away. The kidnaped men were identified as members of the Army's special investigation squad.

A Jewish civilian, clerk at an Army installation near Natanya, was seized with them, but was left behind tied in an orange grove before the group had gone far.

The police said that they believed the kidnapings might have been a Jewish underground act to get hostages for the lives of three Irgun Zvai Leumi gunmen under sentence to hang for the May 4 Acre prison raid. The hanging sentences were confirmed by the Palestine military commander this week and now are awaiting possible commutation by the high commissioner.

Scuffling Ignored.

First reports said the sergeants and the Jewish clerk were captured inside the Cafe Rimon, but a later official version was that the place was closed and that they were talking outside on a sidewalk when a taxicab pulled up and the Jews seized them.

"There was a lot of scuffling and shouting," an army informant said, "but nobody paid much attention because passersby apparently thought it was the usual nightly occurrence of military policemen rounding up soldiers at night clubs."

This informant said that when the captors found one of the men was a Jew, "they tied him up and ordered him not to move until 4:03 A. M. on pain of death." The civilian reported at a leave camp near Natanya at 5:05.

The brigadier in command of troops in the area summoned Mayor Ben Ami to a headquarters consultation. Police and military patrols cordoned off Natanya but a few hours later relaxed the cordon and Natanya's beaches, the historic shoreline once a part of an ancient camel caravan route from Arabia northward, swarmed with Shabata (Jewish Sabath) bathers.

Natanya was named for Nathan Straus, an American financier, and is the center of Palestine's diamond industry.

2 KIDNAPPED IN PALESTINE

Martial Law Threatened Unless Sergeants Are Freed

Jerusalem, July 12 (AP)—Military authorities announced tonight that martial law and an intensive search in the area around the all-Jewish town of Natanya would begin at dawn tomorrow, unless two British sergeants kidnapped and beaten today are returned alive by that time.

A reliable source said Mayor Oved Ben-Ami of Natanya had been notified by Irgun Zvai Leumi, underground Jewish fighters, that the two men, apparently taken as hostages for three Irgun members held under death sentences, would not be returned.

Ben Ami conferred with Brig. J. N. R. Moore, British military commander, and reported that Moore "reluctantly decided" to begin combing Jewish settlements and Arab villages around Natanya at dawn.

Troops Search Area

Army and Palestine police cordoned off a 200-square-mile area of the Holy Land's rolling coastal plain and large numbers of troops were thrown into the area to seek the men who were abducted early today.

This action provoked the withdrawal from the hunt of many members of Hagana, the so-called Jewish National Defense Army. Hagana previously had joined the soldiers and police as part of the organization's intention to "stamp out in its own way violence caused by underground Jewish dissidents in Palestine.

Hagana members said they were withdrawing because of "interfearence" b ythe army and police which they considered a violation of the military's promise to give Hagana an opportunity to free the men.

The two sergeants were seized in front of a cafe in Natanya, 40 miles north of Tel Aviv, by a group of eight to twelve men. The police report on the kidnapping said they were chloroformed.

Police said the sergeants may have been kidnapped as hostages for the three Irgun members, who were condemned to death by the British for participating in the May 4 prison break at Acre.

Their sentences have been confirmed by the Palestine military commander and are before Sir Alan Cunningham, the high commissioner, for possible commutation.

The two sergeants, Clifford Martin and Mervin Paice, members of the Army's special investigation squad, and a Jewish civilian clerk named Weinberg, were seized by the abductors shortly after midnight.

Reported Abduction

Weinberg was tied up and placed in an orange grove later. He liberated himself with the aid of persons from a near-by house and reported the abduction to military authorities.

Weinberg said the two sergeants were both "rather badly beaten. While we were in the car my shirt and trousers were stained all over with blood from their wounds."

A month ago two British policemen were abducted from a Ramat Gan swimming pool apparently as hostages for Irgun Zvai Leumi, but they escaped the following day.

U.N. Probe Day Off

Meanwhile, delegates of the United Nations special committee on Palestine took the day off before starting tomorrow their fourth week of fact-finding. In an effort to get the Arabs to change their minds on the boycott of the committee invitations were sent last week to the Arab countries offering to switch the hearings to any capital the Arabs choose. The only reply to date has been a flat "not interested" from the Palestine Arabs.

The committee has completed most of the testimony from Jewish groups, which simmers down in most instances to reluctant acceptance of the idea of partition.

To Admit 500 Orphans

The Palestine Government decided today that, as a "humanitarian measure" 500 orphaned Jewish refugee children now being detained at Cyprus with 17,000 other uncertified immigrants, would be admitted to Palestine.

The announcement said, however, that the children, to be placed in the care of Jewish welfare organizations, would not receive certificates until their turns came in the regular process of admitting detained immigrants.

INDONESIANS, DUTCH SEEN NEAR AGREEMENT

BATAVIA, July 12—(AP) The Indonesian Republic and the Dutch were closer today toward agreement than in nearly two years of complicated maneuvering, but the single important issue remaining was threatening still another crisis.

That issue was the Dutch demand for a joint Indonesian-Dutch gendarmerie to protect Dutchmen and foreigners when they return to their holdings in the interior of republican Java and Sumatra.

H. J. Van Mook, the Dutch governor general, stated flatly that unconditional republican acceptance of the entire Dutch plan for creating an interim national government is necessary "to establish peace."

Russians Given U.S. Korea View

Seoul, Korea, July 12 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Albert E. Brown said today the Russians had been given a "complete statement" of the United States position regarding oral consultations with Koreans on the formation of a provisional government. The issue has been in dispute for the past five weeks.

The chief of the American delegation to the United States-Soviet joint commission on Korea told a news conference that Col. Gen. Terenty Shtikov, commander of the Russian (northern) zone, promised a statement on Russia's position later today.

General Brown expressed hope a joint communique would evolve from the two statements by July 15 detailing Soviet-American views and any decision reached. He added that Shtikov rejected Brown's proposal that American correspondents atend the joint sessions beginning Monday.

However, he said, the Russian commander had agreed that the maters taken up would be discussed with the press—presumably after the meetings.

EgyptianMissionGloomy On Japan Trade Outlook

TOKYO, July 12 (AP).—Egyptian trade mission members see only a "slender" chance of resuming trade with Japan and little or no possibility of renewing pre-war commerce in which the two countries exchanged an average of $15,000,000 worth of goods annually.

Pre-war Japan bought an average of 125,000 bales of Egyptian quality cotton yearly at an estimated cost of $15,000,000, and Egypt purchased a similar dollar volume of Japanese tobacco and textiles.

Members of the Egyptian mission said today they started negotiating sixteen months ago in Washington to renew trade with Japan. They said they were told by American officials they might sell up to 50,000 bales of cotton annually to Japan.

Arriving here, however, the trade mission found Japanese manufacturers handling only cotton imported by Allied headquarters—in most cases American cotton.

MacArthur Gives Aim For Jap Pact

Tokyo, *Sunday*, July 13 (AP)—General MacArthur declared today the peace treaty with Japan, "without yielding firmness in its essential mandates," should avoid "punitive, arbitrary and unrealistic provisions," and by its terms set the pattern for future peace throughout the world.

The supreme commander outlined his views on the principles to be embodied in the peace treaty in a statement lauding the Far Eastern Commission's policy decision as "one of the great state papers in modern history."

Approved In Effect

The action by the eleven Pacific nation commission announced yesterday in effect approved the occupation directive MacArthur received from President Truman September 6, 1945.

MacArthur said the agreement on basic Allied policy provides the entire framework for the peace which "we shall win" in Japan. The treaty, he added, "may now be approached with assurance of complete understanding in principle and full unity of purpose in evolv-

ing its detail."

No date has been set as yet for the Japanese peace conference. MacArthur has advocated it be held as soon as possible.

Omits Outside Assets

The commission's decision omitted Allied policy on Japanese assets outside the home islands because of the commission's inability to determine whether they should be included among repatriations.

MacArthur commented, however, the decision "sweeps aside fears currently felt that great nations of the world are unable to reconcile divergent views on such vital issues in the international sphere and demonstrates with decisive clarity that from an atmosphere of conflicting interests and opposing predilections may emerge common agreement."

The supreme commander's statement said the basic element of Allied policy—disarmament and demilitarization of Japan—has been completed. And even without "external controls," he said, "Japan could not rearm for modern war within a century."

Marks Unity Of Purpose

The FEC decision not only ratified the course taken thus far, MacArthur declared, but signifies the "complete unity of future purpose among the eleven nations and the people concerned."

In this agreement, he said, "we have been firmly resisting two insidious concepts" — one seeking "harsh and unjust treatment of our fallen foe," and another proposing partial preservation of institutions and leadership which bear the responsibility of war guilt.

Confirms Moderate Course

MacArthur said the FEC decision confirms for Japan "a sound, moderate course based upon a concept embodying firmness but justice, disarmament but rehabilitation, lower standards but opportunity for life —a concept shunning both the extreme right and the extreme left, and providing for the great middle way of ordinary man."

"Viewing this international accord in the light of great strides made by the Japanese themselves toward achievement of those very objectives which it prescribes without confusion, without disorder and with steady progress toward economic recovery despite the destruction of war and defeat, it becomes unmistakably clear that here in Japan we shall win the peace."

POLICY REVIEW ON CHINA SEEN

Wedemeyer Mission Leaves for Far East Next Week.

Washington, July 12 (A. P.).—A sweeping review of American policy in strife-ridden China was assured today by announcement that Lieut.-Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer will direct a fact-finding survey there and in Korea for President Truman.

Wedemeyer, wartime China theater commander and Chief of Staff for Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, will head a group of experts leaving the first of next week by plane for a six-week "appraisal of the over-all situation."

The White House announcement of the mission coincided with a mounting military and economic crisis for Chiang's Nationalist regime.

Wedemeyer, commander of the Second United States Army, will be accompanied by representatives of the State, Treasury and Navy departments.

Might Become Ambassador.

His selection added to public speculation that he might be slated to succeed Dr. J. Leighton Stuart as American Ambassador, although friends say he wants to remain in the Army.

In China, diplomatic authorities said, Wedemeyer will undertake a general re-examination of American policy in the light of what has taken place since Marshall's own unsuccessful mission there.

From Ambassador Wellington Koo and officials in Nanking have come suggestions that China would need a "politcial loan" of up to $2,000,000,000 for reconstruction, aside from lesser sums which might be advanced by the Export-Import Bank for specific projects.

In Korea, the Wedemeyer mission will survey the laborious Soviet-American efforts to agree on terms for a joint Provisional Government for the entire country, which is now split into rival American and Russian occupation zones.

Express Welcome.

Nanking, July 12 (A. P.).—Foreign Minister Wang Shih-chieh said today that the "Chinese Government as well as President Chiang Kai-shek welcome the appointment of Gen. Wedemeyer as a special envoy . . . on a fact-finding mission to China and Korea."

"He is a staunch old friend of China," Wang said in a statement.

NANKING, July 12 (AP)—The official Chinese Central News Agency reported today that 3,000 troops of "a certain nation" were erecting land defenses at Fuhsien, fifty-five miles north of Soviet-occupied Dairen.

The independent newspapers Shih Chieh Jih Pao and Hsin Min Pao two days ago said Russian troops had established an advance command post at Fuhsien.

The sources of all the reports were given as Mukden military quarters.

The Chinese Communist radio in North Shensi reported that Communist forces had captured three towns in western Shantung, Honan and Anhwei, according to The Associated Press. The broadcast said the towns were east and southeast of Kaifeng. Of possibly more significance is the fact they are eighty to 100 miles northwest, west and southwest of Suchow, principal Government base and military headquarters for that area.

DAIREN PROBE HOPES VOICED

Chinese Look For Wedemeyer Study Of Russian Action

Nanking, July 12 (AP)—Sources in this Chinese capital expressed belief tonight that Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer's new mission to China and Korea might include inquiry into Soviet failure to turn Dairen and Port Arthur over to Chinese administration.

Status of these two Manchurian ports, in which Russia has special treaty rights, including a naval base at Port Arthur, has been an increasing irritation to China. Both remain in Russian military occupation.

[Tass, official Soviet news agency, only yesterday denied that Russia was hampering entry of Chinese administrators and said the Chinese Foreign Ministry was "distorting the facts."]

Reports Defenses Erected

The official Chinese Central news agency said today that 3,000 troops of "a certain nation" were erecting defenses at Fuhsien (Wafangtien), 55 miles north of Dairen on the Dairen-Mukden railway.

The papers *Shih Chieh Jih Pao* and *Hsin Min Pao* said these troops were Russians. There was no explanation of why they might have advanced after sticking closely in Dairen for a year and a half.

Whatever the nature of Wedemeyer's fact-finding mission, any change in American policy towards China was unlikely for at least two months. The mission was announced as a six-weeks affair, and two weeks is a fair estimate of the time for traveling.

Predict Purge Demand

Foreign quarters in China were convinced that any American help to Nanking resulting from the mission would be conditioned upon a real purge of corrupt and reactionary elements in the Government and possibly easing of some of the present trade restrictions.

[There was no fresh civil war news from the Government side, but the Communist radio in North Shensi province reported that Communist forces had captured Tigtao in western Shantung, Luyi in Honan and Pohsien in Anhwei.

[The broadcast located these towns as being east and southeast of the railway junction of Kaifeng. Of possibly more significance, however, is the act they are respectively 100, 80 and 90 miles northwest, west and southwest of Suchow, principal Government base and military headquarters for that entire north-central area.]

TIBET LEADER PUT TO DEATH

Paper Reports Former Regent Slain For Alleged Plot

Shanghai, July 12 (AP)—The independent newspaper *Ta Kung Pao* said today that Jecheng, pro-Chinese former regent of Tibet, had been blinded and then killed by poison on charges of plotting to overthrow the present regent at Lhasa.

The newspaper's dispatch—datelined from Yaan, in the western province of Sikang, adjoining Tibet —throws some light on the obscure occurrences in that Lama-ruled country. First vague accounts reached the outer world in mid-June.

A spokesman for the Chinese Government — which has a loose nominal authority over Tibet—told correspondents in Nanking, June 14, that order had been restored after an outbreak of fighting between lamas in revolt against China and nonmonastic elements loyal to China.

Gives Different Version

The *Ta Kung Pao* dispatch gives an entirely different version.

It said thepro-Chinese Jecheng—abbot of the Sala monastery—was arrested in mid-April on charges of plotting against the present regent, who rules on behalf of the minor Dalai Lama.

"Early in May," it said, "his eyes were gouged out, and a few days ago he was poisoned to death," despite appeals from Nanking to the Tibetan regime to insure his safety.

Other leaders of the plot, it said, "we're punished in accordance with a unaminous decision reached at a mass meeting of Tibetan priests and the populace."

The New Delhi *Statesman* reported June 19 that this punishment was 250 lashes and life imprisonment in chains, but the regent, a priest named Da[illegible] had "commuted" the sentences to blinding by eye-gouging—a favored Tibetan punishment.

Called Object Of Envy

Ta Kung Pao described Jecheng as having been an object of the "envy and attention of pro-British elements."

[This is a possible clue to origins of the affair, as the modern history of Tibet is one of rivalry between Chinese and British influences, with neither managing to exercise much control over that isolated, priest-ridden region.]

The paper said that Jecheng also had made many enemies by eye-gouging and executions when he was regent.

It concluded that although the situation was quiet at present, "manifold dangers are lurking in that province which may lead to fresh outbreaks."

'Huk' Chief's Capture Near in Luzon

Manila, July 12 (A. P.).—The Filipino Military Police Command reported today that Luis M. Taruc, elusive leader of the anti-administration Hukbalahap, was surrounded in the Candabas swamp north of Manila "and his capture is expected momentarily."

Taruc has been sought since last fall, when negotiations for disarmament of his Central Luzon peasant followers broke down. The peasants have been demanding reforms aimed at large land holders.

Argentina Signs Pact To Buy Chilean Nitrate

BUENOS AIRES, July 12 (AP).—Argentina today signed an agreement with Chile to purchase a large quantity of nitrate from the country. In return, Chile guaranteed to supply Argentina's needs, and Argentina will abandon plans to construct factories for the manufacture of synthetic nitrates

The two countries, in another agreement, pledged themselves to recognize the other's rights in the Antarctic region, take common action in material explorations in the south polar regions and conduct studies with a view to reaching a boundary treaty. The brief statement did not mention claims of other countries.

The nitrate pact was signed shortly before Chilean President Gonzalez Videla was scheduled to end his official visit.

Fugitive U.S. Chutist Captured In Canada

Windsor, Ont., July 12 (AP)—Ontario provincial police said today they had recaptured a man they identified as Elmer Robinson, 21, United States paratrooper, who they said escaped from an immigration detention room several hours earlier by squeezing through iron bars and jumping 18 feet to the street.

He is being held in Windsor jail pending arrival of United States Army officials.

Robinson was reported a.w.o.l. from Fort Bragg, N.C., police said.

Last night while being escorted by Sergt. R. J. Tate through Detroit, he robbed the sergeant of his automatic and $90, police added.

Immigration authorities said Robinson was stopped at the bridge when he tried to cross to Windsor in a taxi.

BYRD ECONOMY GROUP NEARING END OF FUNDS

Six Billions Saved By Its Recommended Cuts, Says Senator

Washington, July 12 (AP)—The Byrd Economy Committee is getting down to its last few thousand dollars after recommending savings amounting to billions.

Senator Byrd (D., Va.), who has headed the committee since its organization in 1941, said in an interview approximately $6,000,000,000 have been saved in governmental expenditures through cuts recommended by the group.

The committee itself, he added, has been operating "economically" at an "average cost of only $18,000 a year. This figures out about $17.50 per million dollars saved."

No More Funds Requested

The committee is now running on what is left of a $7,500 appropriation for finishing out the fiscal year ended June 30. No request is pending for additional funds, and the committee is now preparing what may be its last report.

Byrd, who has the unique position of being the only Democratic chairman in a Republican-controlled Congress, said he asked Senate Republican leaders last December to appoint another chairman. His resignation, however, was never accepted.

The committee staff, working with an average of about four employés, has aided in turning out 24 committee reports and 40 monthly summaries of changes in governmental personnel.

Ceiling On Personnel

One of the largest savings recommended by the committee came in the form of a ceiling on personnel. A reduction in personnel in the fiscal year 1946 saved approximately $2,000,000,000.

This week Byrd fought on the Senate floor against what he termed an attempt to breach that ceiling. He said amendments to the War Department appropriation bill would add "25,000 certainly, and perhaps 30,000 or 40,000 civilian employés to the War Department."

Byrd told the Senate that the personnel ceiling has resulted "in a large reduction in the civilian personnel of the various departments."

30.24-10885

2 ARRESTED IN LOSS OF ATOM DATA

JUL 1947

FBI Identifies Former Sergeants—No 'Foreign Connections' Found

Washington, July 12 (AP)—FBI agents late today arrested two former army sergeants accused of taking atomic-bomb documents—some of them said to be "top secret"—from the Los Alamos (N.M.) testing station.

The FBI, making the announcement, told of recovering the documents and photographs of "the various phases" of the A-bomb from a variety of places—student's room at Princeton University, a wall safe in Pennsylvania and a photography studio in Chicago.

The two men were identified as:

Alexander von der Luft, 23, arrested at his home in Mount Labanon, Pa.

Ernest D. Wallis, 34, of Chicago. He was arrested at his Paul Stone Raymor Studio in Chicago.

While FBI agents reserved comment on this phase, informed Government officials said no evidence was uncovered that any of the documents were seen by anyone besides the two former sergeants.

Lou Nichols, FBI public relations officer, said information uncovered by investigators "indicated no connection between these boys and foreign agents or foreign espionage."

No "Foreign Connections"

He said the FBI agents ascertained this in a preliminary inquiry, before the two former army men were interviewed directly.

After it was established to the satisfaction of the agents that there were no "foreign connections," Nichols said, the men were questioned directly and the searches disclosing the notes, files and photographs were made.

In Santa Fe, N.M., United States Commissioner Albert Gonzales said complaints were filed before him this afternoon charging Von der Luft and Wallis with wilfully and unlawfully removing and concealing records and documents in violation of Section 234, Title 18, United States Criminal Code.

Penalties Provided

This section covers removal and concealment of classified documents.

The offense, upon conviction, carries a penalty of a fine of not more than $2,000 or not more than three years' imprisonment, or both.

Von der Luft will be arraigned before the United States commissioner at Pittsburgh, the FBI said, while Wallis will be arraigned before the United States commissioner at Chicago.

The FBI explained that no charge could be filed under the Atomic Energy Act since "the offenses occurred prior to its enactment."

The Justice Department said the two former army men were taken in custody at the direction of Attorney General Tom C. Clark.

Hoover Statement On Case

J. Edgar Hoover, FBI director, said in a statement that "on the evening of April 30, 1947, the FBI learned that certain documents of an extremely confidential nature were missing from the files of the Los Alamos installation.

"An immediate investigation was inaugurated which revealed that von der Luft, 23, who enlisted in the Army in April, 1943, was discharged therefrom on March 9, 1946, after having been assigned to the Manhattan Engineer District and detailed to the Los Alamos project.

"After his discharge, von der Luft resumed his studies at Princeton University, where he was located and interviewed."

200 Pages Of Notes

Hoover said a search of von der Luft's room at the university resulted "in the recovery of approximately 200 pages of handwritten notes and other documents marked 'secret' pertaining to the atomic bomb."

"In addition," Hoover continued, "a folder was located in the family vault at Mount Lebanon containing confidential and highly restricted data pertaining to the development and construction of the atomic bomb.

"These documents, which von der Luft secured while assigned to the Manhattan Engineer District by the Army prior to his discharge on March 9, 1946, were all recovered and promptly delivered by FBI agents to the Atomic Energy Commission."

Second Instance Disclosed

Hoover said that in connection with the investigation of Von der Luft, "it was further disclosed that Ernest D. Wallis, who was assigned by the Army in November, 1944, to the Los Alamos installation as an official army photographer, might be in possession of restricted data."

The FBI chief said Wallis was interviewed and that "some 200 photographs and negatives were located and seized" in his studio.

Hoover said these pictures "showed the various phases of the atomic bomb and the test explosion and were promptly turned over to the Atomic Energy Commission where atomic experts found that numerous of the photographs and negatives were classified as 'top secret.'"

Hoover pointed out that at the time the restricted data was "unlawfully taken by Von der Luft and Wallis, the Atomic Energy Commission was not yet in existence and the FBI had no responsibility for the security of the data which was under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the Manhattan Engineer District."

The Manhattan Engineer District, before the Atomic Energy Commission took over at the first of this year, was under the control of the War Department.

Hoover said the FBI investigation "disclosed no connection between the two men arrested and in fact they did not know each other."

Called "Souvenir Hunters"

Senator Hickenlooper (R., Iowa) first disclosed disappearance of "important and classified" files from Los Alamos in a speech to the Senate Wednesday.

The Iowa Senator, chairman of the Senate-House Atomic Committee, described the two former army sergeants as "souvenir hunters" and said the FBI was satisfied that the files had not been seen by any outside person and that there was "no effective breach of security."

Informed officials confirmed that Hickenlooper was right, that the FBI uncovered no evidence that the information was seen by any one else.

Asked about this, however, Lou Nichols, FBI public-relations officer, said the agency could not comment on evidence that would be presented in court.

Truman Withdraws Biddle's Nomination, Ending Deadlock

Washington, July 12 (AP)—President Truman today broke a five-month deadlock over his nomination of Francis Biddle to be United States representative on the United Nations Economic and Social Council by withdrawing the appointment at Biddle's request.

Biddle, former attorney general under President Roosevelt, accused Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, of bottling up the nomination since January 29. Biddle preferred a showdown, he said, but there was no chance of action before Congress adjourns.

He asked that another appointment be made since the Council already had held one meeting without American representation in March and another is scheduled for next Saturday.

Nominates Thorp

The President complied by nominating Willard L. Thorp, of Westport, Conn., now Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs. He will serve in both jobs concurrently without added compensation if confirmed to the new post.

Thorp, a native of Oswego, N.Y., is 48. He held several high economic posts in the Government after serving as an economics teacher at the University of Michigan and Amherst. He was director of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce for the first three years of the New Deal.

Republican opposition to Biddle, a member of a prominent Philadelphia family, is reported to have stemmed from his "New Deal" viewpoint. Some GOP members of Vandenberg's committee expressed the view last May that such a viewpoint should not be carried to the United Nations Council.

Showdown Is Demanded

Biddle was called before the committee last May when Democratic members, said they would demand a showdown with the Republican majority on the appointment. Vandenberg at the time would not say why it was being held up. He said only that the "usual flow of complaints" had been received against the nomination, but none of sufficient force to require calling of witnesses.

Democratic members at that time reported Vandenberg had placed an informal freeze order on the nomination.

In a letter to the President dated June 30, Biddle said: "It would appear that Senator Vandenberg has no intention of allowing my name to go to the Senate to be voted on for confirmation or rejection. I believe that no action will be taken by the committee before Congress adjourns, presumably in about a month. I am therefore asking you to withdraw my name from the Senate."

Representation Imperative

He said if his name was not withdrawn the United States for the second time would not be represented on the Council. It is imperative it should be, he added, particularly in view of the meeting of Foreign Ministers in Paris and the "importance of having the Council function fully in the economic crisis."

The President replied under today's date that he was acceding to Biddle's request with "great reluctance." He added the withdrawal "indicates no lessening of my belief that you are highly qualified for the position in question."

Vandenberg said he had no comment on withdrawal of Biddle's nomination, but he called Thorp's nomination "an excellent one."

He said the choice is excellent "because the assignment calls for a seasoned economist with wide experience in Government and international relations."

TURKISH AID PACT FORMALLY SIGNED

See ANKARA story

30-24-10889

Washington, July 12 (A. P.).—The United States and Turkey signed today a formal agreement under which approximately $100,000,000 of American assistance will be supplied to "strengthen the security forces which Turkey requires for the protection of her freedom."

Announcement of the signing at Ankara after a month and a half of negotiation was made here by the State Department.

This is the second agreement signed under the Greek-Turkish $400,000,000 aid program which Congress authorized in May. The Greek agreement for $300,000,000 of economic and military assistance was the other.

The agreement with Turkey provides for full publicity on the American assistance both inside and outside the country to the extent that this is consistent with the security of the United States and Turkey.

U. N. Site Accord Voted By Committee in Senate

WASHINGTON, July 12. (AP) The Senate Foreign Relations Committee unanimously recommended today that the President be authorized to sign an agreement with the United Nations covering actual operation of the U. N. headquarters within New York City.

The authorizing resolution was sent on for action by the Senate where it is on the must list of Republican leaders. The House also must approve.

Under the agreement the usual diplomatic immunities and privileges will be provided for all official U. N. delegates and staffs both inside the six block U. N. area and in transit to it. Service by utilities and fire and police protection also will be provided, with the U. N. to reimburse proper authorities for these costs.

CAPITOL FIGHT SEEN ON ATOMIC FUND USE

WASHINGTON, July 12 — (AP) A congressional argument loomed today over how much of Atomic Energy commission may spend in the battle against cancer.

Senator Reed (R-Kan), floor manager for the bill carrying atomic energy funds, said he is today over how much the Atomic confident that the Senate will accept a $5,000,000 limit on cancer outlays—$20,000,000 less than the amount earmarked by the House.

Reed pointed out that Chairman David Lilienthal and L. L. Strauss of the commission believe radioactive isotopes may prove an effective weapon in cancer control "but also believe that $5,000,000 is a reasonable sum for these purposes during the next year".

The argument over the amount of atomic funds to be spent on cancer is part of a Senate-House dispute over total funds for the agency.

Former Captain Durant Seeks Prison Release

Charleston, W.Va., July 12 (AP)—Kathleen Nash Durant, former WAC captain, Monday will try to obtain release from the Federal Women's Reformatory at Alderson, W.Va., where she is serving a five-year sentence for theft of the Hesse crown jewels.

Her petition for a writ of habeas corpus charges the Army used "third degree methods" in "extorting" a confession from her. The case comes up before Judge Ben Moore in United States District Court.

The 43-year-old former Arizona hotel manager, originally from Hudson, Wis., contends she already had been discharged and was not subject to the action of an Army court-martial which last fall convicted her of helping to remove the $10,000,000 jewel cache from Kronberg Castle at Frankfurt, Germany. She was in charge of an officers' club there.

HOOVER URGES U. S. TO CONSERVE FOOD

JUL 1947

Calls for Voluntary Rationing to Insure Adequate Supplies for World.

PIOCHE, Nev., July 12.—(AP) Former President Herbert Hoover today called for Americans to institute voluntary food conservation, "restrictions on abnormal feeding of wheat to animals, and some regulation of the processing trades" to insure adequate food supplies for the world next year.

In a statement issued here prior to his departure for his Palo Alto, Calif., home, Hoover warned that an adequate food supply, which he termed "the foundation of world recovery," must be assured by American action unless the world crop outlook improves in the next two months.

His statement read:

"Unless there is improvement during the next 60 days in crop prospects over the report issued

Wednesday by the Department of Agriculture, there will need to be systematic food conservation in America if we are to meet the barest food necessities of the world during the next year. And food supply for hungry people is the foundation of world recovery.

"These reports on our probable crops show that while we have about 7,500,000 tons more wheat than we did last year, we have over 22,000,000 tons less corn and coarse grains than we had last year, and because of the latter, we are likely to have less animal products for export. Moreover, in our magnificent effort to supply foreign nations during the past year, we irrefutably over-exported as is proved by the great rise in food prices and its consequent spiral of increased cost of living and wages.

"The foreign signs point also to little or no improvement in crops this year in western Europe, China, Japan or Korea. There are signs of improved crops, but there is not likely to be such substantial increases over those of last year as to effect materially the situation.

"The only way to replace less production and a loss of proportional exports in order to stabilize our internal economy is to reduce our consumption. If the situation does not improve, all countries outside the war - devastated areas should join in concerted measures.

"It does not mean rationing, for that has proved less successful in reducing consumption and eliminating waste than organized voluntary action by consumers, restrictions on abnormal feeding of wheat to animals, and some regulation of the processing trades."

Royall SeesWar Oil Need 8 Million Barrels a Day

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP).—Under Secretary of War Kenneth C. Royall said today that in the event of another war the United States might need as much as 8,000,000 barrels of oil daily—almost 3,000,000 barrels over this year's record rate of production.

Speaking on a nation-wide radio broadcast over the National Broadcasting Company network, he said that "there is a question whether the productive capacity of the United States could give us that much oil."

Secretary Royall estimated American war-time needs this way: World War II showed that the Army and Navy need at least 2,000,000 barrels of oil a day, but "future military needs may well increase that total to 4,000,000 barrels a day."

To this Mr. Royall added the 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 barrels daily, estimated as the country's minimum for civilian use in war time. Total: between 6,000,000 and 8,000,000 barrels.

He pointed out that oil cannot be stockpiled economically, and indicated that the War Department is depending on Middle Eastern oil production to make up the possible difference between United States production and war-time requirements.

Mr. Royall and Assistant Secretary of the Navy, W. John Kenney, who also spoke on the program, said the country's precautionary stockpiling program is running behind schedule and probably will not be completed until 1953.

V.F.W. Asserts Congress Curbs G.I. Home Buying

WASHINGTON, July 12 (UP).—The Veterans of Foreign Wars accused Congress tonight of making house-seeking veterans "victims of a secondary financial boycott."

Commander Louis E. Starr said that Congress had "limited the opportunities of veterans to purchase homes under liberal financial terms provided by the government." He denounced "new legislation denying the Reconstruction Finance Corporation authority to buy up G. I. loans from small bank and loan companies." This, he said, "means only that veterans are the victims of a secondary financial boycott."

"Our offices are swamped with complaints from banks and loan companies which are unable to carry all these loans to veterans for the purchase of homes," Mr. Starr said.

U. S. Cattlemen Send Gift to Channel Isles

Fond du Lac, Wis., July 12 (A. P.).—Charles Hill, 78 years old, Wisconsin stock farmer, is on his way today to the Channel Islands to deliver a $25,000 gift from American Guernsey cattle breeders to the isles where the breed originated. The money will be turned over on July 24. The island's annual cattle show.

Hill said about a third of the sum will go to the Island of Alderney, with the suggestion it be used to rehabilitate the only hospital there. Both Guernsey and Alderney were occupied by the Germans during the war.

HOUSE GROUP BACKS SERVICE MERGER BILL

Adds Provision Designed To Prevent Creation Of A 'Gestapo'

JUL 1947

Washington, July 12 (AP)—The bill to unify the Army, Navy and Air Force was approved today by a House subcommittee, after it added a provision its authors said was designed to prevent creation of a "Gestapo" within the armed services.

Chairman Hoffman (R., Mich.) said he will call together the full expenditures committee Monday in an effort to rush the measure to the floor. In slightly different form, it already has been approved by the Senate.

The measure would establish a National ecurity Council to keep the President posted on military matters and national security, and substitute for the Secretaries of War and Navy a single Secretary of National Security.

Sets Up Resources Board

Under the Secretary of National Security would serve three secretaries—without Cabinet rank—or War, Navy and Air.

The bill also would set up a National Security Resources Board to supervise resources and procurement of war material and to determine policies on industrial and civilian mobilization.

Under the National Security Council would be a central intelligence agency, heded by a director to be named by the President. It was with this provision that the subcommittee made its major changes in the Senate measure.

It wrote into the bill a requirement that the director of the intelligence office must be a civilian after the present director's term expires.

Would Bar A "Gestapo"

And it would prohibit the office from having police or internal security powers or subpoena powers.

Hoffman said that this is intended to prevent creation of a "Gestapo."

At the same time, the subcommittee wrote in a guarantee of the Marine Corps as a fighting outfit. It said there must be no change brought about by the unification which would result in the "alteration or diminution" of the corps.

Marine Corps officers had expressed fear that the proposed merger might reduce their units to "dress parade" outfits.

DISK HOAX LANDS BOYS IN TROUBLE

JUL 1947

Twin Falls, Idaho, July 12 (A. P.).—Four boys with imaginations that run to flying disks may or may not be laughing up their sleeves today after their version of a flying saucer had practically the entire local populace, the FBI, Army Intelligence officers and the police on the run.

The boys created and planted in a local yard yesterday an object that looked to them, as well as to the army and civilian officers, just like a flying disk should look. Their hoax was exposed after Assistant Police Chief L. D. McCracken was tipped that one of the boys knew somethig about the disk.

From parts of an old phonograph, burned out radio tubes and other discarded electrical parts, It had a plexi-glass dome, radio tubes, burned wires and glistening gold and silver sides.

Planes Delivered to Brazil.

Los Angeles, July 12 (A. P.).—Two former army transport planes, designated for President Enrico Gaspar Dutra of Brazil and his cabinet, were delivered to the Brazilian Aeronautical Commission yesterday by the Aviation Maintenance Corporation.

London, July 12-(AP)-U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson and British food minister John Strachey arrived at Heathrow from Paris, where they attended the international cereals conference. They drove to [illegible] for lunch with prime minister Attlee.

LONDON, JULY 12-(AP)-A MINIATURE YANKEE "INVASION" BY SEA AND AIR HIT BRITAIN'S BUSTLING CAPITAL TODAY.
SOME 6,000 MIDSHIPMEN AND SAILORS ASHORE FROM A VISITING AMERICAN SQUADRON JOSTLED THROUGH LONDON'S STREETS WHILE A FLIGHT OF 21 U.S. B-29S FROM GIEBELSTADT, GERMANY, ROARED OVERHEAD ON A TRAINING MISSION.
HP754PED

LONDON, JULY 12-(AP)-THE BRITISH FOREIGN FFICE SAYS BRITISH-RUSSIAN TRADE TALKS ARE PROGRESSING WELL.
A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN ADDED YESTERDAY THAT THE NEXT FEW DAYS SHOULD TELL WHETHER AN AGREEMENT COULD BE REACHED.
HE SAID HAROLD WILSON, SECRETARY FOR OVERSEAS TRADE AND HEAD OF THE BRITISH DELEGATION IN MOSCOW, HAD TENDERED A "FINAL OFFER" ON THE SOVIET REQUEST FOR READJUSTMENT OF TERMS OF REPAYMENT OF A 1941 CREDIT.
BRITAIN HAS BEEN SEEKING 1,000,000 TONS OF WHEAT FROM THE SOVIET 1947 HARVEST AND QUANTITIES OF TIMBER, FISH AND CANNED GOODS, IN RETURN FOR MACHINERY AND ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT.

BERLIN—EIGHT LEAD GERMAN
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WUERTZBURG, GERMANY, JULY 12-(AP)-S/SGT COSTIC A. SKISCIM OF 1564 BELVEDERE, DETROIT, MICH., WAS AWARDED A BRONZE STAR HERE YESTERDAY FOR "MERITORIOUS SERVICE AGAINST THE ENEMY" IN FRANCE DURING THE WAR.

SKISCIM WAS A MEMBER OF THE 11TH INFANTRY REGIMENT OF THE FIFTH INFANTRY DIVISION AT THE TIME HE EARNED THE AWARD. HE IS NOW OPERATIONS SERGEANT OF THE TENTH SQUADRON OF THE U.S. CONSTABULARY.

BJ904AED

30.24-10887

BERLIN, JULY 12-(AP)-FOUR PERSONS ABOARD A U.S. ARMY TRANSPORT PLANE PARACHUTED INTO THE SOVIET ZONE OF GERMANY TODAY WHEN THE PLANE, EN ROUTE FROM BERLIN TO PARIS, CAUGHT FIRE.

SIX OTHERS ABOARD THE PLANE REMAINED IN THEIR PLACES AS IT CRASH LANDED NEAR SANGERHAUSEN, THURINGIA. NONE OF THE PLANE'S OCCUPANTS WAS INJURED, AND ALL WERE TAKEN BY A RUSSIAN RESCUE SQUAD TO NEARBY EISLEBEN.

MRS. H.J. THORKELSON, WIFE OF A U.S. MILITARY GOVERNMENT CIVILIAN EMPLOYE WAS RESCUED BY THE RUSSIANS FROM A TREE IN WHICH SHE LANDED AFTER BALING OUT OF THE PLANE.

NTHE TEMPELHOF AIRBASE PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE SAID THE TRANSPORT, A C-47, CAUGHT FIRE IN ONE ENGINE AT AN ALTITUDE OF 8,000 FEET AND THAT AFTER THREE CREWMEN AND MRS. THORKELSON HAD BALED OUT, THE SHIP WAS LANDED SAFELY BY CAPT. WALTER H. BERGER OF WINGATE, N.C., THE PILOT.

THE OTHER CREWMEN WHO JUMPED WERE LISTED AS LT. LYLE MAUER, NAVIGATOR; SGT. GEORGE CLAUSEN, RADIO OPERATOR, AND SGT. M.L. SARGENT, FLIGHT CLERK. THE CIVILIANS ABOARD IN ADDITION TO MRS. THORKELSON, WERE MISS D. STELL AND MRS. A. SCHILLER, MILITARY GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES ON LEAVE, THE PUBLIC RELATIONS ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

THE PLANE WAS BOUND FOR PARIS TO PICK UP MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ATTENDING A CIVIL AFFAIRS CONFERENCE.

HJ851PED

MOSCOW, JULY 12-(AP)-TWO SOVIET WRITERS ASSERTED TODAY IN PRAVDA, COMMUNIST PARTY NEWSPAPER, THAT EASTERN EUROPEAN NATIONS WERE INTERESTED IN RECEIVING AMERICAN CREDITS--BUT DIRECTLY FROM THE CREDITOR AND NOT THROUGH BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

"THERE IS NO DOUBT," SAID THE ARTICLE BY COMMENTATORS MARININ AND LEONTIEV, "THAT FOR A SPEEDY, SUCCESSFUL FULFILLMENT OF THE PLANNED DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE OF POLAND, YUGOSLAVIA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, ROMANIA, BULGARIA, HUNGARY AND OTHER COUNTRIES, FOREIGN CREDITS ARE REQUIRED.

JUL 1947

"THE GOVERNMENTS OF THESE NATIONS HAVE EXPRESSED MORE THAN ONCE A DESIRE TO OBTAIN CREDITS ON JUST TERMS.

"HOWEVER, IN THE CASE OF OBTAINING AMERICAN CREDITS, IT IS WHOLLY NATURAL THAT THE EASTERN EUROPEAN NATIONS PREFER TO DO BUSINESS DIRECTLY WITH THE CREDITORS, NOT WITH THE MEDIATORS, WHICH THE BRITISH AND FRENCH ARE TRYING TO BE IN THIS ISSUE."

THE COMMENTATORS ASSERTED THAT THE RIGHT OF BRITAIN AND FRANCE TO HANDLE SUCH ADMINISTRATION WAS ILL FOUNDED.

"THE FACT IS," THEY WROTE, "THE WAY THEY THEMSELVES USE AMERICAN CREDITS GIVES THEM NO RIGHT TO TEACH OTHERS IN THIS CAUSE."

"IT IS WELL KNOWN," THE WRITERS ADDED, "THAT NEITHER BRITAIN NOR FRANCE HAVE MANAGED TO SOLVE THE TASK OF PLANNING THE ECONOMY OF THEIR OWN COUNTRIES IN EVEN THE SMALLEST WAY."

MOSCOW, JULY 12-(AP)-THE SOVIET TRADE UNION NEWSPAPER TRUD SAID TODAY THAT THE TAFT-HARTLEY LABOR ACT HAD "LIQUIDATED THE BILL OF RIGHTS WON BY THE AMERICAN PEOPLE."

THE ARTICLE BY COMMENTATOR V. LAN SAID THAT CONGRESS, IN ENACTING IT, HAD THROWN "AN OPEN CHALLENGE TO 15,000,000 ORGANIZED WORKERS IN THE UNITED STATES."

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(EDITOR'S NOTE: DANIEL DE LUCE FINDS THAT, DESPITE THE BOYCOTT OF THE PARIS ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, THE SOVIET-DOMINATED NATIONS OF EASTERN EUROPE WANT A DOOR TO THE WEST LEFT OPEN.

(THIS VETERAN AP CORRESPONDENT, TOURING THE BALKANS FOR STORIES TO BRING AFFAIRS OF THAT REGION INTO SHARPER FOCUS FOR AMERICAN READERS, TELLS IN THE FOLLOWING DISPATCH OF THE REACTION OF VARIOUS SOURCES TO THE STAND OF THE EIGHT GOVERNMENTS ALONGSIDE THE SOVIET UNION IN OPPOSITION TO AIMS OF THE MARSHALL AID-EUROPE PROPOSAL.)

---DASH---

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

BUDAPEST, JULY 12-(AP)-THE SECTION OF EUROPE UNDER THE SHADOW OF SOVIET RUSSIA'S BIG STICK LINED UP TODAY IN AN APPARENTLY RELUCTANT BOYCOTT OF THE PARIS CONFERENCE TO DRAFT ECONOMIC COOPERATION FOR THE ENTIRE CONTINENT.

RUSSIAN DIPLOMACY, WHICH CHARGED THAT THE CONFERENCE WOULD BRING NEW AMERICAN ENCROACHMENT ON EUROPE, LEFT ALLIED AND OCCUPIED COUNTRIES ALONG THE SOVIET FRONTIER WITH NO CHOICE BUT ABSTENTION.

NO MILITARILY ISOLATED NATION IN PROXIMITY TO THE SOVIET ARMY DARED TO RISK A STEP WHICH MOSCOW SAID WOULD BE POLITICALLY ANTAGONISTIC AS WELL AS ECONOMICALLY MENACING TO RUSSIA'S FUTURE. THE MEMORY OF THE SOVIET INCORPORATION OF THE BALTIC SEABOARD IN 1940, AND THE CARPATHO-UKRAINE IN 1945 IS STILL VIVID HERE.

THE FACT, HOWEVER, IS THAT THE APPARENT SOVIET POLICY OF RESISTANCE AT ALL COSTS TO AMERICAN INFLUENCE ON THIS CONTINENT HAS DISAPPOINTED EVEN SOME NATIVE COMMUNIST LEADERS IN BORDER STATES.

RUSSIA'S REQUIREMENTS FOR POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION HAVE CAUSED A HEAVY DRAIN OF RESOURCES FROM SMALL NEIGHBORS AND THEIR MAJOR HOPE OF RELIEF HAS BEEN THE UNITED STATES.

THE PARIS CONFERENCE, ENVISAGING THE POOLING OF EUROPEAN SUPPLIES FOR THE COMMON BENEFIT OF THE CONTINENT AS WELL AS DRAWING UP A JOINT PROGRAM FOR AMERICAN AID, WAS AN ATTRACTIVE PROPOSITION ON THE FACE OF IT.

IF MOSCOW HAD NOT SHAKEN THE BIG STICK, ACCORDING TO MANY RELIABLE SOURCES IN EASTERN EUROPE, VIRTUALLY ALL ABSENT MINOR POWERS WOULD BE REPRESENTED IN PARIS TODAY EXCEPT YUGOSLAVIA.

"YUGOSLAVIA," A COMMUNIST OFFICIAL IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA REMARKED THIS WEEK, "SEEMS TO BE MORE RUSSIAN THAN THE RUSSIANS."

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IN THE LITTLE COUNTRIES EAST OF THE STETTIN-TRIESTE LINE THERE OBVIOUSLY IS STILL HOPE THAT WHAT WAS RAISED THIS WEEK WAS NOT AN ECONOMIC IRON CURTAIN; THAT THE WEST WILL NOT BE IMPATIENT TO WRITE OFF EASTERN EUROPE AND DENY A FUTURE CHANCE OF RESTORING NORMAL BUSINES INTERCOURSE.

RUSSIA HAS ASSUMED GERMANY'S FORMER DOMINANCE IN THIS AREA, BUT OBSERVERS ASSERT THAT ECONOMIC TOTALITARIANISM IN THE SOVIET SPHERE CAN BE MODIFIED PIECEMEAL IF THE WEST HAS PATIENCE.

AN ALMOST IDENTICAL POLITICAL PATTERN HAS BEEN SPONSORED BY RUSSIA IN EACH OF THE BORDER STATES--A COALITION GOVERNMENT WITH NATIVE COMMUNISTS HAVING THE LEADING VOICE. NOWHERE ARE COMMUNISTS A MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE. BUT BY GRASPING MOST OF THE REINS OF GOVERNMENT THEY HAVE MADE THEMSELVES RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR PEOPLE'S WELFARE.

IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, POLAND AND HUNGARY -- TO NAME THE MOST STRATEGIC BORDER STATES -- COMMUNISTS SEEM AS KEENLY APPREHENSIVE AS NON-COMMUNISTS THAT DENOUNCEMENT OF ALL ECONOMIC TIES WITH THE

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WEST WOULD SINK THEIR STANDARD OF LIVING TO THE LEVEL OF IMPOVERISHED RUSSIA.

BOOMING CZECHOSLOVAKIA, FOR EXAMPLE, IS IN THE MIDST OF A COMMUNIST-FAVORED INDUSTRIAL TWO-YEAR PLAN WHICH AIMS AT RAISING THE LIVING STANDARD 10 PER CENT ABOVE THE PREWAR HIGH AND WHICH, TO SUCCEED, REQUIRES THAT 40 PER CENT OF NATIONAL IMPORTS COME FROM THE WEST.

POLAND IS YEARNING FOR CAPITAL EQUIPMENT WHICH RUSSIA CANNOT FURNISH NOW.

OCCUPIED HUNGARY IS PERSISTING IN DIFFICULT NEGOTIATIONS WITH MOSCOW DESIGNED TO REDUCE REPARATIONS PAYMENTS AND GIVE A MARGIN FOR WESTERN TRADE.

THUS THE UNDERLYING CURRENT OF FEELING AMONG SOVIET-DOMINATED COUNTRIES TODAY CAN BE SUMMED UP AS A PRAYERFUL WISH THAT A FAST AND HARD ECONOMIC HEGEMONY OF WESTERN EUROPE WILL NOT BE CREATED AT PAR H

THEY WANT A DOOR TO THE WEST LEFT OPEN.

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A UNITED STATES CORRESPONDENT WHO SAID HE WAS ARRED FROM THE RIOT AREA BY POLICE COMPLAINED TO GABOR PETER, HEAD OF THE HUNGARIAN POLITICAL POLICE. GABOR TOLD HIM AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS "MUST GO WHERE THEY WISH" BUT REFUSED TO GIVE WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION TO THAT EFFECT.

BELGRADE,JULY 12-(AP)-BORIVOJE PANTELICH, FORMER EMPLOYE OF A U.S. ARMY GRAVES REGISTRATION UNIT, WAS CONVICTED OF ESPIONAGE TODAY AND SENTENCED TO BE SHOT.

SIX OTHER DEFENDANTS TRIED WITH HIM WERE SENTENCED TO FROM EIGHT MONTHS TO 16 YEARS AT FORCED LABOR.

PANTELICH WAS CHARGED WITH ORGANIZING CONTACT WITH REMNANTS OF CHETNIK BANDS IN YUGOSLAVIA FOR THE AMERICAN OFFICERS OF THE GRAVES REGISTRATION UNIT, NONE OF WHOM NOW IS IN THE COUNTRY.

THE PROSECUTION ASSERTED THAT IN MAY, 1946, PANTELICH WAS GIVEN GRENADES, A REVOLVER AND MACHINEGUN AMMUNITION WHICH HE TURNED OVER TO THE CHETNIKS. IT ALSO CLAIMED PANTELICH AND HIS FELLOW-DEFENDANTS GATHERED INFORMATION ON THE CHETNIKS AND ARRANGED MEETINGS BETWEEN THEM AND THE AMERICAN OFFICERS.

THE CHETNIKS, ORIGINALLY AN ORGANIZATION OF RESISTANCE TO THE GERMANS, LATER BECAME THE RIVALS AND FOES OF THE YUGOSLAV UNDERGROUND LED BY MARSHAL TITO AND SINCE ESTABLISHMENT OF TITO'S GOVERNMENT HAVE BEEN PROSECUTED AS COLLABORATORS WITH THE NAZIS.

GENOA, JULY 12-(AP)-THE 9,000-TON PANAMIAN SHIP VRISI SANK AT ITS DOCK HERE YESTERDAY AFTER A TIME BOMB HAD BLOWN A HOLE IN ITS SIDE. THERE WERE NO CASUALTIES. THE SHIP HAD BEEN OPERATING BETWEEN GENOA AND PALESTINE.

ROME, JULY 12-(AP)-COMMUNISTS AND CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS FOUGHT WITH THEIR FISTS IN MILAN TONIGHT WHEN PARADES OF THE TWO POLITICAL PARTIES MET, THE ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY ANSA SAID. THERE WERE NO SERIOUS INJURIES.

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VATICAN CITY JULY 12-(AP)-THE VATICAN NEWSPAPER L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO SAID TODAY THAT SOME "INTERESTED PERSONS" WERE OPERATING IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE WITH THE AVOWED PURPOSE OF IMPORTING GOODS "ASSERTEDLY DESTINED FOR RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS." THE NEWSPAPER WARNED SUCH DEALERS AGAINST [redacted] USING THE NAME OF THE HOLY SEE IN SUCH OPERATIONS, ADDING THAT CHURCH AUTHORITIES WERE "FOREIGN TO THESE INITIATIVES."

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BRITISH OUT OF IRAQ

LONDON--DR.FADHIL JAMALI, IRAQ'S FOREIGN MINISTER, IS EXPECTED TO ASK FOREIGN SECRETARY BEVIN SOON TO GIVE UP BRITISH AIR BASES AND OTHER MILITARY INSTALLATIONS IN IRAQ.

BRITAIN IS UNDERSTOOD TO BE WILLING TO RENEGOTIATE THE 1931 ANGLO-IRAQI TREATY OF ALLIANCE, ALTHOUGH IT DOES NOT EXPIRE UNTIL 1956.

--DASH--

HINDUSTAN

LAKE SUCCESS,N.Y.--INDIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN THE UNITED NATIONS ~~EXPECT THAT THE HINDU-MAJORITY PORTION OF THEIR HOMELAND WILL REMAIN~~ "HINDUSTAN" IN COMMON USAGE WHEN IT ACQUIRES DOMINION STATUS BUT THAT FOR DIPLOMATIC PURPOSES IT WILL HAVE SOME SUCH NAME AS "INDIAN UNION."

THE PROJECTED MOSLEM-MAJORITY DOMINION IS EXPECTED TO RETAIN THE NAME "PAKISTAN," MEANING "LAND OF THE PURE."

LONDON--VISCOUNT MOUNTBATTEN LIKELY WILL REMAIN IN INDIA FOR SOME TIME AS GOVERNOR GENERAL OF BOTH THE HINDU AND MOSLEM DOMINIONS, ACCORDING TO LABOR PARTY SOURCES.

MOUNTBATTEN'S PRESTIGE HAS SHOT SKYWARD SINCE, AS VICEROY, HE PERSUADED HINDUS AND MOSLEMS TO ACCEPT PARTITION AND AT LEAST TEMPORARY MEMBERSHIP IN THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH.

--DASH--

BERLIN--ITALIAN BUSINESSMEN WILL BE PERMITTED TO DEAL DIRECTLY WITH GERMANS UNDER A NEW AGREEMENT BETWEEN ITALY AND THE U.S. AND BRITISH OCCUPATION ZONES IN GERMANY, NOW ECONOMICALLY COMBINED.

THE AGREEMENT SETS UP AN ACCOUNT IN U.S. DOLLARS IN THE UFFICIO ITALIANO DEI CAMBI IN ROME. ITALY WILL SHIP CHIEFLY SULFUR, HEMP, BINDER TWINE, PYRITES, MERCURY, TANNING EXTRACTS, ASBESTOS AND ESSENTIAL OILS.

30. 24- 10889

ankara, july 12-(ap)-turkey and the united states signed today a formal

agreement implementing the ~~u.s. military~~ U.S. MILITARY aid program provided for under

the ~~ix terms~~ of the greek-turkish loan. ambassador edwin c. wilson

signed for the united states and foreign minister hasan saka for turkey,

in a simple, three-minute ceremony.

"i am sure," hasan saka said, "this agreement will help us to reach

the main ideals of the united nations to which turkey, just like

america, has been loyal."

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Wilson said ~~xhx~~ that throughout negotiations on the agreement the two

nations were guided by "scrupulous respect for ~~xhx~~ sovereignty and

~~xxxx

the Sudan's future status.

British officials said they would show that the question of the removal of British troops from Egypt and the Sudan has already been settled by free agreement between the two governments.

The British claim that they have withdrawn their wartime forces from Egyptian cities--mainly Cairo and Alexandria--and now are down to the 1936 treaty limit of 10,000 troops and 400 pilots plus auxiliary personnel to safeguard the suez canal zone, which is sovereign egyptian territory.

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The officials said the British government would charge that the Egyptian demand for withdrawal of troops is a "red herring" to obscure the real issue--the rights and freedom of the Sudanese people.

The British insist that in negotiations last year the treaty failed to secure Egyptian approval only because the Egyptian government insisted that one phase in the protocol on the sudan should mean that the sudanese could never choose to be independent of the Egyptian crown.

British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin told the house of commons

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people."

man have the right in the future to choose

the Sudanese, he said,

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ble, a bid which

British officials said

Although they will British

30. 24- 10891

THE NEW CABINET OF PREMIER AMIR SJARIFOEDDIN, PLEDGED TO CARRY OUT A "POLICY OF PEACE," HAS AGREED TO ALL THE DUTCH PROPOSALS SAVE THE JOINT GENDARMIE AND PRESIDENT SOEKARNO HAS ANNOUNCED THE REPUBLIC WILL NEVER ACCEPT IT.

BOTH SIDES HAVE GOOD REASONS FOR MAINTAINING THEIR POSITIONS.

THE DUTCH SAY AMERICAN AND BRITISH PROPERTY HOLDERS ARE PROTESTING THAT THEY ARE UNWILLING TO RETURN TO THE INTERIOR UNLESS THE DUTCH POLICE ARE ON HAND TO GUARANTEE THEIR SAFETY. THE DUTCH FEEL THAT UNLESS THE JOINT GENDARMERIE IS ACCEPTED NORMAL PRODUCTION CANNOT BE RESUMED AND THE ENTIRE DUTCH-INDONESIAN AGREEMENT WOULD BE MEANINGLESS.

THE INDONESIAN VIEWPOINT, AS OUTLINED BY A CABINET MEMBER WAS THIS:

1. THE REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT HAS PLEDGED ITS EXISTENCE AND THE HONOR OXITHE INDONESIAN PEOPLE UPON ITS ABILITY TO FULLY SAFEGUARD FOREIGNERS AND ASSURE NORMAL PRODUCTION, AND HAS OFFERED TO CREATE A SPECIAL POLICE UNIT AS A DOUBLE SAFEGUARD IN ANY QUESTIONABLE AREAS.

2. DESPITE THE APPARENTLY SINCERE DUTCH DECLARATION THAT SUCH WAS NOT THEIR PURPOSE, THE INDONESIAN PEOPLE WOULD REGARD THE APPEARANCE OF FOREIGNERS UNDER THE PROTECTION OF THE GUNS OF DUTCH POLICEMEN AS FORCIBLE REIMPOSITION OF PREWAR COLONIAL CONDITIONS. THE IMMEDIATE DOWNFALL OF ANY INDONESIAN CABINET WOULD FOLLOW AND THUS A JOINT GENDARMERIE CAN NEVER BE ACCEPTED BY THIS OR ANY OTHER CABINET.

3. THE REAPPEARANCE OF THE ARMED DUTCH WOULD PROBABLY CAUSE A POPULAR UPRISING, WHICH THE REPUBLICAN WOULD BE UNABLE TO CONTROL, OHUS NULLIFYING THE DUTCH DESIRE FOR LAW AND ORDER AND RAISING THE THREAT THAT EXTREMIST ELEMENTS WOULD TAKE OVER THE REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT. THAT WOULD GIVE THE DUTCH AN EXCUSE FOR MILITARY INTERVENTION WHICH WOULD MEAN THE END OF THE REPUBLIC.

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THE INDONESIANS FEEL THE DUTCH SHOULD GIVE WAY ON THIS FINAL POINT, SINCE THE INDONESIANS HAVE YIELDED ON ALL OTHER POINTS. THE INDONESIANS BELIEVE IF THE ISSUE CANNOT BE SOLVED A THIRD PARTY SHOULD BE CALLED IN TO MAKE A JUDICIAL DECISION AGREEABLE TO BOTH SIDES. THE DUTCH HAVE STATED THEY DO NOT WISH A THIRD PARTY TO BE CALLED INTO A MATTER THEY CONSIDER AN INTERNAL AFFAIR.

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., JULY 12-(AP)-BRITAIN STOOD ACCUSED BY EGYPT BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS TODAY OF ENDANGERING INTERNATIONAL PEACE BY KEEPING TROOPS ON EGYPTIAN SOIL.

THIS ACCUSATION WAS CONTAINED IN A COMPLAINT MADE PUBLIC LATE YESTERDAY AFTER IT WAS FILED WITH THE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL HERE. THE COMPLAINT ASKED THE COUNCIL TO ORDER IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL OF BRITISH FORCES FROM EGYPT.

THE SECURITY COUNCIL, WHICH HAS BEEN CONSIDERING THE BALKAN BORDER DISPUTE, ADJOURNED YESTERDAY UNTIL NEXT TUESDAY.

"THE PRESENCE OF FOREIGN TROOPS WITHIN THE TERRITORY OF A MEMBER OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION, IN TIME OF PEACE AND WITHOUT ITS FREE CONSENT," THE COMPLAINT SAID, "CONSTITUTES AN OFFENSE AGAINST ITS DIGNITY, A HINDRANCE TO ITS NORMAL DEVELOPMENT, AS WELL AS AN INFRINGEMENT OF THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE OF SOVEREIGN EQUALITY."

THE PAPER ALSO CHARGED THE BRITISH WITH PURSUING "A POLICY DESIGNED TO SEVER THE SUDAN FROM EGYPT" AND STIRRING UP DISSENSION IN THE SUDAN AND DEMANDED THAT THE BRITISH RULE IN THAT AREA BE TERMINATED.

THE EGYPTIANS SAID THAT IN MAINTAINING TROOPS IN EGYPT UNDER THE 1936 BRITISH-EGYPTIAN TREATY, BRITAIN WAS TAKING ADVANTAGE OF A PACT WHICH EGYPT NO LONGER CONSIDERED BINDING BECAUSE IT WAS "INCONSISTENT WITH THE (U.N.) CHARTER."

NEITHER EGYPTIAN NOR BRITISH SOURCES WOULD ESTIMATE HOW MANY BRITISH SOLDIERS STILL WERE IN EGYPTIAN TERRITORY.

BRITISH OFFICIAL QUARTERS IN LONDON SAID BRITAIN STILL CONSIDERED EGYPT BOUND BY THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TREATY OF 1936, EVEN THOUGH EGYPT DOES NOT. IN THE BRITISH VIEW, THE TREATY STILL HAS UNTIL 1956 TO RUN.

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FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN'S PREVIOUSLY EXPRESSED BELIEF THE TREATY STILL HELD.

BEVIN'S POSITION, AS OUTLINED TO THE LABOR PARTY CONFERENCE LAST MAY, WAS "IF YOU ENTER INTO A TREATY WHICH IMPOSES OBLIGATIONS ON BOTH PARTIES AND THAT TREATY IS SOLEMNLY AND FREELY ARRIVED AT AND HONORABLY HONORED, IT CANNOT BE DENOUNCED."

TOKYO, JULY 12-(AP)-A NEWLY-ARRIVED GROUP OF AMERICAN WOMEN ARE GETTING READY TO SERVE AS THE FIRST HOSTESSES IN THE ARMY SERVICE CLUB PROGRAM IN JAPAN.

THE GROUP INCLUDES MRS. ELIZABETH SHEPHERD, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., AND THE MISSES KATHERINE DONALDSON, NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J., EVELYN MOORE, LOUISVILLE, KY., ELISE (CQ) JONES AND EMMA CHALKER, GAINSVILLE,FLA., CORRINE COOK, GREENSBORO, N.C., VERA VINCENT, ATLANTA, GA., IRENE EHRICH, EL MONTE,CALIF., AND ELIZABETH LEMMON, SHELBYVILLE, IND.

TOKYO, JULY 12-(AP)-AUSTRALIAN PROSECUTION OF 687 JAPANESE WAR CRIMES SUSPECTS IN 219 TRIALS THROUGH JUNE 5, 1947, BROUGHT CONVICTION OF 471, INCLUDING 124 WHO DREW THE DEATH PENALTY, LIEUT. COL.D.L.B. GOSLETT ANNOUNCED TODAY.

GOSLETT, CHIEF OF THE AUSTRALIAN DIVISION OF HEADQUARTERS LEGAL SECTION, SAID 216 DEFENDANTS WON ACQUITTAL. OF THE 471 CONVICTED, 267 WERE CHARGED WITH MURDER, THE BALANCE WITH CRUELTY AND TORTURE. OF THOSE SENTENCED TO DIE, 109 HAVE BEEN EXECUTED.

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THE EGYPTIANS OFFERED THEIR RAW COTTON WHICH THEY SAY IS ON THE AVERAGE OF BETTER QUALITY THAN AMERICAN AT SIMILAR OR IN SOME CASES LOWER PRICES. THEY SAID THEY WERE TOLD BY HEADQUARTERS OFFICIALS THAT JAPAN COULD USE LITTLE MORE THAN 5,000 BALES AND THAT IF THIS AMOUNT OF EGYPTIAN COTTON WERE IMPORTED, THERE WOULD BE LITTLE ELSE EXCEPT COTTON TEXTILES WHICH THE EGYPTIANS COULD OBTAIN IN RETURN.

THE EGYPTIAN DELEGATES ARE DEFINITELY PESSIMISTIC ABOUT THEIR COUNTRY'S CHANCES OF PRIVATE TRADE WITH JAPAN, WHICH HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED TO RESUME FOREIGN COMMERCE AUG. 15.

THEY FEEL THE JAPANESE HAVE NEITHER THE MANUFACTURING CAPACITY NOR THE RAW MATERIALS TO PRODUCE IN QUANTITY, AND THAT HEADQUARTERS HAS PRICED TOO HIGHLY THOSE ARTICLES WHICH WILL BE AVAILABLE TO FOREIGN BUYERS.

TWO MISSION MEMBERS--WILLIAM A. MUSTAKI AND MOISE A.MOLKO--HAVE RETURNED TO ALEXANDRIA AFTER COMPLETING WHAT IS BELIEVED ONE OF THE FIRST POST-WAR COMMERCIAL ROUND-THE-WORLD FLIGHTS. THE THIRD MEMBER, BRUCE AITCHISON, IS REMAINING HERE.

SHANGHAI, JULY 12-(AP)-THE INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER TA KUNG PAO REPORTED TODAY THAT HANKOW AUTHORITIES HAD ORDERED ELEVEN PERIODICALS TO CEASE PUBLICATION. IT GAVE NO REASON.

ANOTHER NEWSPAPER, SHUN PAO, REPORTED ARREST OF SIX NEWSPAPER REPORTERS BY FUKIEN PROVINCIAL AUTHORITIES FOR EXPOSING A WATER CONSERVATION GRAFT SCANDAL.

JERUSALEM, JULY 12-(AP)-EGYPT, SYRIA, LEBANON AND IRAQ HAVE ACCEPTED INVITATIONS FROM THE UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING PALESTINE TO GIVE EVIDENCE IN BEHALF OF THE ARABS IN THE HOLY LAND, A RELIABLE SOURCE SAID TONIGHT. BEIRUT WAS SUGGESTED AS THE MEETING PLACE.

PEIPING, JULY 12-(AP)-U.S. AMBASSADOR J. LEIGHTON STUART TOLD NEWSMEN TODAY "I HAVE NOTHING TO SAY" WHEN ASKED FOR COMMENT ON APPOINTMENT OF LT. GEN. ALBERT C. WEDEMEYER TO DIRECT A FACT-FINDING SURVEY IN CHINA. LEIGHTON IS HERE ON A VISIT FROM NANKING.

BY DUANE HENNESSY.

GUAM, JULY 12-(AP)-THREE NATIVES FLOWN FROM TRUK TOOK THE STAND TODAY IN THE U.S. MILITARY COMMISSION TRIAL OF 19 JAPANESE CHARGED WITH BRUTAL SLAYING OF 10 AMERICAN WAR PRISONERS IN 1944.

ONE WAS CHOCOLATE-COLORED MESENIBIK SANICHI, WHO SEEMED TO TAKE PARTICULAR DELIGHT IN WALKING AMONG THE DEFENDANTS AND POINTING THE FINGER ON HIS FORMER MASTERS. HE SAID HE CROUCHED BEHIND A COCOANUT TREE AND WATCHED THE JAPANESE NAVY MEN STAB TWO AMERICANS TRUSSED TO A CROSS BEAM.

"THE JAPANESE HUNG THEM A FOOT FROM THE GROUND, THEN 12 SAILORS RAN AT THEM WITH BAYONETS AND SPEARS AND KILLED THEM," SANICHI SAID.

HE TESTIFIED HE WAS ORDERED TO BURY THE BODIES OF FOUR AMERICANS KILLED IN MEDICAL EXPERIMENTS TO TEST THE EFFECTS OF STREPTOCOCCUS BACTERIA WHICH PRODUCED SEPTICEMIA.

SANICHI SAID "THEIR BODIES WERE WHITE AND THEIR BELLIES WERE SPLIT OPEN." PREVIOUS TESTIMONY ACCUSED THE PRINCIPAL DEFENDANT, NAVY CAPTAIN HIROSHI IWANAMI, TRUK HOSPITAL COMMANDANT, AND OTHER JAPANESE OF DISSECTING THE BODIES AND REMOVING THE ORGANS FOR STUDY.

SANICHI WAS PRECEDED ON THE STAND BY TWO TRUK WOMEN DRESSED IN FLOUR SACKING AND SO UNACCUSTOMED TO WEARING SHOES THAT THEY ALMOST FELL DOWN THE STEPS LEAVING THE WITNESS BOX.

BOSTON, JULY 12-(AP)-A WORLD-WIDE MOVE TO ENLIST "MIDDLE OF THE ROAD PEOPLE" IN THE INTERESTS OF PEACE WAS MADE PUBLIC TODAY BY PROFESSOR KIRTLEY F.MATHER OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

MATHER LEAVES TONIGHT FOR EUROPE WHERE HE PLANS TO CONFER WITH SOCIAL LEADERS IN EFFORTS TO GET THEIR CO-OPERATION IN THE MOVEMENT. HE WILL ACT IN HIS CAPACITY AS CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE WORLD BROTHERHOOD MOBILIZATION FOR THE EMERGENCY WORLD PEOPLE'S CONGRESS.

THE ORGANIZATION IS MADE UP OF SEVERAL SOCIAL, CHURCH AND LABOR GROUPS IN THIS COUNTRY. AMONG THEM ARE THE AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA, AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR ADULT EDUCATION, AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR HEALTH, PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND RECREATION AND THE NATIONAL WOMEN'S LEAGUE OF THE UNITED SYNAGOGUE.

SPEAKING AT A NEWS CONFERENCE YESTERDAY, PROFESSOR MATHER EXPRESSED A HOPE THAT, BY GETTING SUPPORT FROM INFLUENTIAL PERSONS IN ALL COUNTRIES, THE CONGRESS CAN BRING ABOUT PERMANENT PEACE IN THE WORLD.

"WE ARE NOT PROMISING ANYTHING," HE ASSERTED, "BUT WE DO FEEL THAT IF WE CAN GET THE MIDDLE OF THE ROAD PEOPLE--NOT THE RIGHTS NOR THE LEFTS--BEHIND US, WE CAN MAKE A PERMANENT PEACE. IF THE MIDDLE OF THE ROAD PEOPLE CAN'T TAKE COMMAND, WE ARE DOOMED."

DR.MATHER SAID HE WOULD VISIT NORWAY, SWEDEN, DENMARK, ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND PROBABLY RUSSIA DURING THE COMING SEVEN WEEKS.

HE SAID THE CONGRESS' PLAN WAS TO GET SUPPORT FROM EVEN A FEW INFLUENTIAL PEOPLE IN THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES AND THEN ENTRUST THEM WITH THE TASK OF FORMING LARGER GROUPS. THE CONGRESS WILL THEN HOLD A WORLD CONFERENCE IN NEW YORK IN OCTOBER.

30. 24- 10893

BY JOHN M.HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON, JULY 12-(AP)-SOVIET RUSSIA, WITH ITS ONCE GREAT VETO POWER IN WORLD AFFAIRS MUCH CURTAILED, IS PLAYING A LOSING GAME IN TRYING TO SPLIT EUROPE AND WRECK THE MARSHALL PLAN FOR EUROPEAN RECOVERY, AMERICAN OFFICIALS SAID TODAY.

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THE PLAN WILL GO THROUGH TO THE FULLEST EXTENT POSSIBLE WITHOUT THEM AND IN SPITE OF THREATS AND PROTESTS, IT WAS SAID HERE. THERE IS CONSIDERABLE SPECULATION EVEN THAT IN THE LONG RUN THEY WILL BE UNABLE TO HOLD THEIR OWN EASTERN BLOC COUNTRIES IN LINE.

"THE RUSSIANS APPEAR TO HAVE WON AN EMPTY VICTORY," SAID ONE OFFICIAL.

SURPRISING NEW EVIDENCE THAT THE SOVIETS THEMSELVES AS WELL AS THEIR SATELLITE GOVERNMENTS MAY BE BEGINNING TO REALIZE THIS WAS SEEN TODAY IN AN EXTRAORDINARY OUTBURST OF REPORTS THAT RUSSIAN BLOC COUNTRIES WOULD LIKE TO SHARE IN AMERICAN ASSISTANCE TO EUROPE DESPITE THEIR BOYCOTT OF THE MARSHALL PLAN MEETING AT PARIS.

THIS SUDDEN AND PERHAPS VERY SIGNIFICANT TURN OF EVENTS FOUND AMERICAN OFFICIALS PRIVATELY EMPHASIZING WHAT SECRETARY MARSHALL IS REPORTED TO HAVE TOLD THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE'S SECRET SESSION YESTERDAY:

AS A MATTER OF POLICY THE UNITED STATES DOES NOT YET ADMIT A SPLIT EUROPE, IS WORKING WITH A VERY VLUID SITUATION IN RELATION TO RUSSIA AT THE MOMENT AND HAS A WAIT AND SEE ATTITUDE TOWARD THE PARIS CONFERENCE AND THE WHOLE EUROPEAN RECOVERY PICTURE.

HOWEVER, SEVERAL OTHER POINTS DESCRIBING STATE DEPARTMENT VIEW TOWARD THE CURRENT CRITICAL ISSUES CAN BE ADDED ON EXCELLENT AUTHORITY:

1. THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT IS DETERMINED TO SUPPORT TO THE LIMIT ANY REASONABLE PLAN FOR EUROPEAN RECOVERY WORKED OUT AT PARIS AND NO AMOUNT OF RUSSIAN OPPOSITION WILL CHANGE THIS. RUSSIA NO LONGER HAS THE VETO SHE ONCE HAD BY VIRTUE OF AN ANGLO-AMERICAN CONVICTION THAT GREAT POWER UNITY WAS MORE IMPORTANT THAN ANYTHING ELSE.

2. THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT DOES NOT NOW DESIRE TO FORCE A SHOWDOWN WITH RUSSIA ALL ALONG THE LINE OF POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS AND IN THE UNITED NATIONS--WHERE, OF COURSE, RUSSIA'S VETO IS STILL GOOD. BUT IT WILL MEET ANY CHALLENGE THE SOVIETS FORCE. THUS IN GERMANY IT IS PRESSING ECONOMIC REVIVAL JOINTLY WITH THE BRITISH AND INSPITE OF MAJOR SOVIET DISAGREEMENTS ON THIS POINT.

3. THERE ARE SOME RUSSO-AMERICAN ISSUES THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT WILL PRESS IN ALL PROBABILITY. AMONG THEM ARE POLITICAL CONDITIONS IN HUNGARY AND PERHAPS THROUGHOUT THE BALKANS DUE TO RUSSIAN DOMINATION. THIS PROBABLY WILL BE ONE OF THE GREAT CONTROVERSIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY MEETING AT NEW YORK IN SEPTEMBER.

4. THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IS UNWILLING AT THIS TIME TO CLOSE ANY AVENUE OF COOPERATION BETWEEN EASTERN AND WESTERN EUROPE. IT DOES NOT RECOGNIZE FIXED EASTERN AND WESTERN BLOCS. IF THE EASTERN COUNTRIES CAN FIGURE OUT SOME WAY TO COOPERATE THEY MAY YET BENEFIT TO THE EXTENT OF ANY CONTRIBUTIONS THEY CAN MAKE TO OVERALL EUROPEAN TRADE AND ECONOMIC REVIVAL.

5. THE GREAT TEST WHICH IS INVOLVED IN THE PRESENT STRUGGLE OVER EUROPE IS A TEST (AS SEEN HERE) BETWEEN THE TOTAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC RESOURCES OF THE UNITED STATES AND THOSE OF RUSSIA, AMERICAN CAPITALISM AND DEMOCRACY AGAINST SOVIET COMMUNISM AND DICTATORSHIP. THIS TEST WILL GO ON FOR MANY YEARS AND EUROPEAN ECONOMIC RECOVERY IS ONE PHASE OF IT IN WHICH THE STAKES ARE VERY HIGH.

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AGAINST THE BACKGROUND OF THESE POLICY VIEWS. STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS STUDIED MOUNTING REPORTS FROM EASTERN EUROPE TODAY THAT POWERFUL FORCES ARE WORKING BELOW THE SURFACE THERE TO OVERCOME THE EFFECT OF THE KREMLIN'S EDICT THAT BARRED EIGHT RUSSIAN SATELLITE GOVERNMENTS FROM ATTENDANCE AT PARIS.

IN MOSCOW ITSELF TWO WRITERS ASSERTED IN PRAVDA, COMMUNIST PARTY PAPER, THAT "FOREIGN CREDITS ARE REQUIRED" TO FULFILL PLANNED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS IN ALL COUNTRIES UNDER RUSSIA'S THUMB. THEY IMPLIED THAT RUSSIA COULD NOT FURNISH THE VOLUME OF CREDITS NEEDED, AND THAT AMERICA COULD, BUT SAID THE WOULD-BE BORROWERS WOULD PREFER TO DEAL DIRECTLY WITH AMERICA RATHER THAN THROUGH THE PARIS CONFERENCE COUNTRIES.

THIS WAS MORE OR LESS IN LINE WITH SENTIMENTS EXPRESSED BY VARIOUS SPOKESMEN IN SUCH SATELLITE CAPITALS AS HELSINKI AND WARSAW WHERE WILLINGNESS WAS EXPRESSED ON THE PART OF THE FINNS, POLES AND OTHERS TO COOPERATE IN A GENERAL WAY WITH EUROPEAN RECOVERY EFFORTS EVEN THOUGH NOT REPRESENTED AT PARIS.

BEHIND ALL THESE OFFERS OF COOPERATION, IT IS SAID HERE, IS THE FACT THAT ONLY OUT OF AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION CAN THE COUNTRIES OF EASTERN EUROPE, LIKE THOSE OF THE WEST, OBTAIN THE HELP THEY NEED TO RECOVER.

THE UNITED STATES PROBABLY WOULD BE WILLING UNDER SOME FUTURE ARRANGEMENT TO SUPPLY THIS HELP, BUT EMPHATICALLY NOT ON ANY TERMS LAID DOWN BY RUSSIA OR IN A MANNER TO TIGHTEN RUSSIAN CONTROL OVER ITS BLOC.

WASHINGTON, JULY 12-(AP)-FRANK P.SHEA, 38, WASHINGTON NEWSMAN AND GOVERNMENT INFORMATION OFFICIAL, WAS NAMED TODAY AS CHIEF OF THE PUBLIC RELATIONS DIVISION OF THE AMERICAN MISSION FOR AID TO GREECE.

HE IS SLATED TO ACCOMPANY DWIGHT GRISWOLD, MISSION CHIEF, TO ATHENS. THEY LEAVE BY PLANE AT 11:30 P.M. E.S.T. TOMORROW.

SHEA HAS BEEN IN NEWS WORK FOR 16 YEARS.

AFTER YEARS OF REGULAR REPORTING HE JOINED THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS IN 1941 AS A PUBLICATIONS EDITOR. HE LATER WENT WITH OWI AND HAD GOVERNMENT INFORMATION AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE EXPERIENCE IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND BALKANS DURING AND AFTER THE WAR.

HE HAS RECENTLY BEEN ON ASSIGNMENT IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT HERE.

PITTSBURGH,JULY 12-(AP)-THE FATHER OF ALEXANDER VON DER LUFT (CAP L SAID TONIGHT HE WAS "TERRIBLY SHOCKED" THAT HIS SON, HAD BEEN ARRESTED BY THE FBI ON CHARGES OF TAKING ATOMIC BOMB SECRETS.

"HOWEVER, WE THINK ALEXANDER IS INNOCENT--THAT HE ABSOLUTELY DIDN'T DO ANYTHING WRONG EXCEPT ENGAGE IN A LITTLE SOUVENIER HUNTING JUST LIKE A LOT OF OTHER SOLDIERS," OSCAR VON DER LUFT TOLD A REPORTER AT HIS NEARBY MT.LEBANON HOME. HE ADDED:

"MY WIFE AND I DIDN'T KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT THE CASE UNTIL THE AGENTS CAME TO OUR HOME TONIGHT AND TOOK ALEXANDER AWAY. WE'RE JUST TERRIBLY SHOCKED BY THE WHOLE THING."

AS VON DER LUFT TALKED OF HIS SON, MRS.VON DER LUFT STOOD

NEARBY SHAKING HER HEAD SORROWFULLY. SHE OFFERED NO COMMENT, BUT HER HUSBAND ADDED:

"I GUESS SHE'S TAKING IT ALMOST BETTER THAN I AM. THIS IS A TERRIBLE THING TO HAPPEN WHEN WE BOTH KNOW THAT ALEXANDER IS JUST AS INNOCENT OF ANY WRONGDOING AS ANY AMERICAN BOY WHO BROUGHT A SOUVENIER HOME FROM THE WAR."

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VON DER LUFT SAID THAT HE, HIS WIFE, ALEXANDER, AND TWO YOUNGER SONS HAD JUST RETURNED FROM A VACATION TRIP IN THE SOUTH.

"IT JUST IS TOO AWFULLY BAD THAT THIS HAD TO HAPPEN. WE WERE HAVING SUCH A GOOD TIME."

AS VON DER LUFT TALKED HIS TELEPHONE RANG ALMOST CONSTANTLY, MOST OF THE CALLS BEING FROM CLOSE FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS.

"WE LIVED IN THIS HOUSE FOR TWO YEARS," HE SAID RUEFULLY. "WE'VE ALWAYS TRIED TO BE GOOD PEOPLE."

VON DER LUFT SAID THAT HE WAS SEEKING TO CONTRACT COUNSEL FOR HIS BOY AND WOULD DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO AID HIM. HE DECLARED:

"HE'S A PRETTY YOUNG LAD AND, AS I SAID BEFORE, WE KNOW HE IS INNOCENT. WE'LL BACK HIM TO THE LIMIT." -H-

WASHINGTON, JULY 12-(AP)-INFLUENTIAL REPUBLICANS REPORTED TONIGHT THAT HERBERT HOOVER WILL BE APPOINTED A MEMBER AND "PROBABLY CHAIRMAN" OF A NON-PARTISAN COMMISSION CREATED BY CONGRESS TO MODERNIZE THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

THESE GOP CONGRESSMEN SAID THE FORMER PRESIDENT WILL BE NAMED BY HOUSE SPEAKER MARTIN (R-MASS), WHO ALSO WILL APPOINTED THREE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE 12-MEMBER GROUP.

MARTIN DECLINED TO COMMENT ON THE REPORT. HE TOLD A REPORTER THAT HE WOULD NOT DISCLOSE THE NAMES OF ANY APPOINTEES UNTIL HE MAKES ALL FOUR PUBLIC NEXT WEEK.

UNDER A RESOLUTION PASSED BY BOTH HOUSES, THE COMMISSION WAS AUTHORIZED TO MAKE A COMPLETE STUDY OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AND RECOMMEND ANY CHANGES NECESSARY TO PROMOTE EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY AND ELIMINATE OVERLAPPING OF FUNCTIONS. THE COMMISSION WOULD REPORT ITS RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE 81ST CONGRESS IN JANUARY, 1949.

IN ADDITION TO THE FOUR MEMBERS TO BE NAMED BY THE HOUSE SPEAKER, FOUR OTHERS ARE TO BE SELECTED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE, AND A LIKE NUMBER BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN.

YELLOW SPRINGS, O., JULY 12-(AP)-ANTIOCH COLLEGE'S INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS NEARED ITS CLIMAX TODAY AND THOSE ATTENDING WERE TOLD THAT INDIA'S FOUR HYXXXX HUNDRED MILLION PEOPLE WANTED NEITHER "AMERICAN CAPITALISM NOR RUSSIAN COMMUNISM."

THIS WAS MESSAGE OF EDDY ASIRVATHAM, PROFESSOR OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS, INDIA, IN THE FIRST OF TWO SPEECHES TODAY, EVE OF THE CLOSING OF THE 10-DAY CONFERENCE THAT HAS ATTRACTED PROMINENT INTERNATIONAL PERSONAGES.

ASIRVATHAM REMARKED THAT WHILE ASIA WAS IMPRESSED WITH AMERICA'S UNPRECEDENTED TECHNOLIGICAL DEVELOPMENT, THE ORIENT HAD NOT BEEN IMPRESSED BY "HER RACIALISM OR CHAOTIC FREE ENTERPRISE PHILOSOPHY."

LAST NIGHT THE OBERLIN (O.) COLLEGE PRESIDENT, DR.WILLIAM E. STEVENSON, HAD STRESSED THAT UNITED STATES' ATTEMPTS TO SELL FREE ENTERPRISE AND DEMOCRACY TO THE WORLD MET SEVERE SETBACKS WHENEVER WHAT HE DESCRIBED AS "BILBOISM AND JIM CROWISM" OCCURRED HERE.

THE INDIA PROFESSOR SAID THE ASIATIC WORLD WAS NOT IMPRESSED WITH RUSSIA'S METHODS IN HANDLING HER PROBLEMS BUT ADMIRED THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE SOVIET UNION IN "ABOLISHING ILLITERACY, SETTING UP A NON-RACIAL COUNTRY, AND MAKING RAPID ADVANCES."

BRITAIN, HE SAID, HAD IMPRESSED INDIA BY HER "TENACITY OF PURPOSE AND CAPACITY TO FIT HERSELF INTO A FAST-CHANGING WORLD, BUT NOT WITH ANY OF HER ARGUMENTS FOR THE CONTINUANCE OF THE EMPIRE IN ONE FORM OR ANOTHER."

HE ASSERTED THAT THE WESTERN WORLD WAS BECOMING SPIRITUALLY BANKRUPT AND WAS "DIGGING ITS OWN GRAVE" WITH ITS "ATOMIC POWER, NATIONAL JEALOUSIES, RACIAL PERSECUTION, EXPLOITATION OF BACKWARD PEOPLES AND ITS PATHETIC IFAITH IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY."

THE ORIENT, ASIRVATHAM COMMENTED, WAS DETERMINED TO END COLONIAL RULE AND THAT ALTHOUGH INDIA HAD GONE THROUGH A "BLOOD BATH" DURING THE LAST YEAR, NEITHER HINDUS NOR MOSLEMS WANTED TO DELAY "BRITAIN'S DEPARTURE BY EVEN A DAY."

YELLOW SPRINGS, O., JULY 12-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES HAS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF CREATING CONDITIONS OF PEACE WHICH WOULD MAKE THE WORLD COMMUNITY A REALITY, A PROFESSOR OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS FROM INDIA TOLD THE ANTIOCH INSTITUTE OF INTERFATIONAL RELATIONS TONIGHT.

EDDY ASIRVATHZM, HINDU SCHOLAR AND ACQUAINTANCE OF THE INDIAN LEADER JAWEHARLAL NEHRU, DECLARED THE U.S. FOREIGN POLICY WAS BASED ON A GROUNDLESS FEAR OF RUSSIA.

THE INDIAN PROFESSOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS SAID THE UNITED STATES WAS SUPREME IN MATERIAL POWER AND ARMAMENTS, BUT HAS BEEN PLAYING THE PART OF A "BLUNDERING GIANT."

"IF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES HAVE FAITH IN THEMSELVES AND THE RIGHTNESS OF THEIR CASE, NO ONE CAN KEEP THEM UNDER SUBJUGATION OR DESTROY ANY GENUINELY DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTION THAT THEY MAY POSSESS," HE DECLARED, TERMING RUSSIA'S PART IN WORLD AFFAIRS "EXASPERATING."

HE DECLARED THE ARMING OF SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES AND REACTIONARIES IN EUROPE AND ASIA WAS A "DISSERVICE TO WORLD PEACE", AND SAID U.S. ACTION IN THE NEAR EAST WAS "MOTIVATED BY A GREED FOR OIL."

"COMMUNISM CANNOT BE ARGUED DOWN. IT CAN ONLY BE LIVED DOWN. INSTEAD OF MOVING HEAVEN AND EARTH TO ENACT COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING, THE U.S. SHOULD BEND HER EFFORTS TO PROMOTE PEACE AND PROSPERITY FOR ALL," THE HARVARD AND EDINBUROUGH EDUCATED SPEAKER DECLARED.

IN THE AFTERNOON SESSION TODAY, BERTRAM WOLFE, BIOGRAPHER OF LENIN, TROTSKY AND STALIN, SAID THE MARSHALL PLAN IS THE LAST CHANCE TO INSIST THAT COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD CEASE AGGRESSION AND ADOPT, IN ITS PLACE, PRINCIPLES BASIC TO A PEACEFUL WORLD.

SCOTT NEARING, EDITOR OF THE WEEKLY NEWSLETTER "WORLD EVENTS," SPEAKING ON THE SAME PANEL WITH WOLFE, SAID THE MARSHALL PLAN, COUPLED WITH THE TRUMAN PLAN, PLAYS DIRECTLY INTO THE HANDS OF THE MILITARISTS IN BOTH RUSSIA AND AMERICA.

30.24-10895

NEW YORK, JULY 12-(AP)-THIRD NAVAL DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS TODAY ANNOUNCED THAT THE 51 OFFICERS AND 829 ENLISTED MEN ABOARD THE USS OMAHA AND THE USS SOMERS MAY SHARE $322,211 IN SALVAGE MONEY FOR PREVENTING THE GERMAN MOTORSHIP ODENWALD FROM SINKING IN NOVEMBER, 1941.

DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS SAID THE U.S. DISTRICT COURT FOR PUERTO RICO HAD AWARDED $3,000 TO EACH OF THE 64 OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN WHO FORMED THE BOARDING AND SALVAGING PARTY, AND TWO MONTHS' PAY AND ALLOWANCES TO OTHER OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE TWO WARSHIPS.

JUDGE ROBERT A. COOPER MADE THE AWARD IN A DECISION HANDED DOWN APRIL 30 IN A SUIT FOR SALVAGE, THE NAVY SAID, ON THE BASIS OF A $3,000,000 VALUATION OF SHIP AND CARGO.

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THE ODENWALD, DISGUISED AS AN AMERICAN FREIGHTER, THE WYDAMOTO, AND FLYING AN AMERICAN FLAG, WAS OVERHAULED ENROUTE FROM YOKOHAMA TO BORDEAUX WITH A CARGO OF RAW RUBBER AND AMERICAN-MADE TIRES. HER CREW SET OFF TWO BOMBS WHEN THE AMERICAN SHIPS CAME ALONGSIDE, BUT THE BOARDERS SAVED HER AND TOWED THE VESSEL TO SAN JUAN, P.R.

RENAMED THE BLENHEIM, THE SHIP WAS OPERATED THROUGH WORLD WAR TWO BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT. SHE NOW IS PART OF THE MARITIME COMMISSION RESERVE FLEET AT OLYMPIA, WASH.

THE NAVY ANNOUNCEMENT, HOWEVER, SAID THAT SWISS MORTGAGEES OF THE GERMAN VESSEL HAVE TAKEN AN APPEAL FROM THE DISTRICT COURT RULING, WHICH PROBABLY WILL BE HEARD IN THE U.S. CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS IN BOSTON THIS FALL.

ARLINGTON, IA., JULY 12-(AP)-PAMPILIO ORTEGA, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF AGRICULTURE OF HONDURAS, SAID TODAY HE LIKES "IOWA FARMS, AMERICAN DEMOCRACY AND INDIGENT BOYS OF AN NATIONALITY."

ORTEGA, IN THE UNITED STATES AS A GUEST OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT, IS VISITING THE HOME OF CLARENCE WILHELMI NEAR HERE. HE AND WILHELMI WERE FORMER CLASSMATES AT NOTRE DAME.

ORTEGA IS STUDYING AMERICAN FARM METHODS WITH AN EYE TO IMPROVING AGRICULTURE IN HIS NATIVE LAND.

HE SAID THAT PROBABLY THE FIRST INSTITUTION TO BENEFIT FROM HIS NEW LEARNING WILL BE HIS OWN SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE, WHERE HONDURAN BOYS WITHOUT FUNDS ARE TAUGHT MODERN FARMING METHODS FREE OF CHARGE.

THE SCHOOL, ORTEGA EXPLAINED, IS FINANCED WITH PROCEEDS FROM A 6,000-ACRE COFFEE PLANTATION, WHICH HE OPERATES IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE SCHOOL.

HE SAID THAT IN HIS OPINION A LARGE-SCALE DAIRY FARM WOULD BE PROFITABLE IN HONDURAS, AS THE HONDURAN HILLS SUPPLY LUXURIANT GRASS THE YEAR ROUND FOR GRAZING CATTLE.

(WX) MISSWA, MINN., JULY 12-(AP)-DR. FRANK OPPENHEIMER, PHYSICIST WHO TOOK PART IN DEVELOPMENT OF THE ATOMIC BOMB, DENIED IN A FORMAL STATEMENT TONIGHT AN ALLEGATION IN THE WASHINGTON (D.C.) TIMES HERALD THAT HE HAS BEEN A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY.

HE CALLED IT A "COMPLETE FABRICATION."

THE TIMES HERALD STORY, PUBLISHED TODAY, LISTED THE NUMBERS OF COMMUNIST PARTY BOOKS WHICH IT SAID THE SCIENTIST CARRIED IN 1937, 1938 AND 1939. IT SAID THAT WHAT IT CALLED THE RECORD OF HIS "AFFILIATION WITH THE COMMUNIST PARTY" HAD BEEN IN THE FILES OF AT LEAST ONE GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATORY AGENCY FOR A PERIOD OF SIX TO 10 YEARS, AND HAD BEEN KNOWN FOR MONTHS TO OFFICIALS CHARGED WITH PROTECTION OF ATOMIC SECRETS.

DR. FRANK OPPENHEIMER IS A BROTHER OF DR. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER, WHO DIRECTED ATOMIC DEVELOPMENTS AT LOS ALAMOS, N.M., WHERE THE FIRST BOMB WAS EXPLODED.

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DR. FRANK OPPENHEIMER'S STATEMENT:

"THE ALLEGATIONS MADE BY THE WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD THAT I HAVE BEEN A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY IS A COMPLETE FABRICATION. DURING THE WAR I WORKED ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ATOMIC BOMB AT BERKELEY, OAK RIDGE AND LOS ALAMOS. I WORKED WITH AS MUCH INTENSITY AS I WAS CAPABLE OF AND SPENT AN AVERAGE OF EIGHTY HOURS A WEEK IN THE LABORATORY. I AND MY COLLEAGUES WORKED SO FEVERISHLY, FIRST BECAUSE WE WERE SCARED FOR THE LIFE OF OUR NATION AND WANTED TO CREATE A WINNING WEAPON. TOWARD THE LATTER YEARS OF THE WAR WE WORKED IN THE HOPE THAT EACH WEEK GAINED BY OUR EFFORT WOULD SHORTEN THE WAR BY THAT WEEK AND SAVE AMERICAN LIVES IN THE PACIFIC.

"AFTER THE WAR I TOOK EVERY OPPORTUNITY THAT PRESENTED ITSELF TO ME TO ACQUAINT THE PUBLIC WITH THE IMPLICATION OF THE WEAPON WE HAD DEVELOPED AND OF THE SUPREME NECESSITY OF ELIMINATING MAJOR WARS. I DISCUSSED THESE PROBLEMS WITH AS MANY PEOPLE AS POSSIBLE. I HAVE NEVER THOUGHT IT FRUITFUL TO DISCUSS MATTERS WITH ONLY THOSE PEOPLE WHO AGREE WITH ME AND I AM PROUD THAT I HAVE BEEN ABLE TO ASSOCIATE WITH A WIDE VARIETY OF PEOPLE.

"THE STORY PUBLISHED ABOUT ME IN THE WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD CONTAINS, I REPEAT, PURE FABRICATION. NEVERTHELESS IT CAN HAVE THE EFFECT OF INTIMIDATING NOT ONLY ME BUT ANYONE ELSE WISHING TO EXPRESS HIS OPINION, BOTH IN PUBLIC AND AMONG FRIENDS. THE PUBLISHING OF SUCH FALSE STATEMENTS CAN THEREFORE ONLY RESULT IN A FEAR AND PERHAPS A HYSTERIA THAT WILL MAKE IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE PUBLIC TO MAKE WISE DECISIONS ABOUT PUBLIC MATTERS AND IN PARTICULAR ABOUT CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY."

DR. OPPENHEIMER ALSO EXPRESSED THIS OPINION IN ANSWER TO A QUESTION:

"THERE MUST BE GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND CERTAINLY THERE SHOULD BE CIVILIAN CONTROL OF IT."

DES MOINES, JULY 12-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES SHOULD CONCENTRATE ITS FINANCIAL AID ON ENGLAND AND THE DEMOCRACIES OF WESTERN EUROPE BECAUSE "NEEDS OF THE ENTIRE WORLD ARE SO GREAT WE CANNOT POSSIBLY MEET THEM ALL," GARDNER COWLES TOLD A DRAKE UNIVERSITY AUDIENCE LAST NIGHT.

COWLES, PRESIDENT OF THE REOISTER AND TRIBUNE COMPANY, RETU

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COWLES, PRESIDENT OF THE REGISTER AND TRIBUNE COMPANY, RETURNED RECENTLY FROM A GLOBE-GIRDLING FLIGHT WITH 20 OTHER PUBLISHERS.

THE SPEAKER SAID HE STRONGLY FAVORED THE MARSHALL PLAN BUT DECLARED "IT WILL TAKE SO MUCH MONEY THAT WE ARE GOING TO HAVE TO PICK AND CHOOSE AS TO WHOM WE WILL HELP AND HOW MUCH AND LET THE REMAINDER OF THE WORLD WANT."

COWLES SAID IN ANSWER TO A QUESTION FROM THE AUDIENCE THAT COUNTRIES TO WHICH AID SHOULD BE EXTENDED INCLUDE THE PARTS OF GERMANY NOW IN THE AMERICAN, BRITISH AND FRENCH OCCUPATION ZONES.

"I WOULD NOT GIVE AID TO ANY COUNTRY UNDER RUSSIAN DOMINATION," HE SAID.

BY SIGRID ARNE

(ADVANCE)-WASHINGTON, JULY 12-(AP)-RUSSIAN TRADE EXPERTS IN THE COMMERCE DEPARTMENT SAID TODAY THAT THE SOVIET REFUSAL TO JOIN THE MARSHALL PLAN, OR TO PERMIT HER SATELLITES TO DO SO, IS A SELF-HARMING AND "STUPID" COURSE.

THESE OFFICIALS, WHO ASKED THAT THEY NOT BE QUOTED BY NAME, PREDICTED THE MOVE WILL MAKE RUSSIA EVEN MORE "LOP-SIDED" IN INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE THAN IT HAS BEEN. THE 196 MILLION RUSSIANS WILL NOW BE LUMPED TOGETHER WITH SOME 90 MILLION MIDDLE EUROPEANS, ALL OF WHOM ARE BESET BY THE SAME NEEDS: MORE MACHINES, MORE SKILLED LABOR.

THE LACK OF BOTH, THESE EXPERTS THINK, CAN SLOW DOWN THE KREMLIN'S ATTEMPT TO "SELL" COMMUNISM TO THE SATELLITES BECAUSE, INSTEAD OF RUSSIA'S LIVING STANDARD GOING UP, MIDDLE EUROPEAN STANDARDS MAY FALL.

THESE TRADE EXPERTS SAID THEY DRAW THEIR CONCLUSIONS MOST IMPORTANTLY FROM RUSSIAN PUBLICATIONS, AND FROM GENERAL MIDDLE EUROPEAN TRADE FIGURES.

HERE, THEY SAID, ARE SPECIFIC BLOCKS ON THE RUSSIAN ROAD:

1. EXCEPT FOR CZECHOSLOVAKIA THE WHOLE RUSSIAN ORBIT HAS NO LARGE GROUPS OF SKILLED INDUSTRIAL WORKERS. YET THE WHOLE 287 MILLION PEOPLE NEED BOTH MACHINES AND CONSUMERS' GOODS.

2. RUSSIA COULD HAVE GOTTEN SOME OF THE NEEDED MACHINERY FROM THE U.S. THERE ARE STILL NO GOVERNMENT EMBARGOES TO PREVENT HER FROM DOING SO. BUT THE COMMERCE DEPARTMENT REPORTS A GROWING, TACIT EMBARGO ON THE PART OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS WHO ARE REFUSING TO SELL TO THE RUSSIANS. COMMERCE EXPERTS WHO HAVE LIVED IN MOSCOW SAY THIS WILL COME AS A SHOCK TO THE KREMLIN SINCE, AS COMMUNISTS, THE RUSSIANS THINK CAPITALISTS WILL SELL ANYWHERE THERE IS PROFIT.

3. RUSSIAN PUBLICATIONS SHOW THAT MOSCOW HAS ORDERED FOR MANUFACTURE THIS YEAR TWICE AS MUCH HORSE-DRAWN FARM EQUIPMENT AS POWER-DRIVEN. THEY FIGURE THIS MEANS DISAPPOINTING PRODUCTION IN THE TRACTORS FACTORIES.

4. FIGURES BEAR OUT THE ASSUMPTION. AT TANKOGRAD, IN THE SOUTH URALS--THE TOWN ON WHICH RUSSIA HAS DEPENDED FOR TRACTORS--THE PRODUCTION LINES WILL ROLL OUT ONLY 32,000 TRACTORS THIS YEAR. THAT COMPARES WITH 112,000 TRACTORS IN 1936.

5. RUSSIA HAS ENOUGH OF HER OWN: GRAINS, TIMBER, BASIC ORES, COTTON.

6. BUT SHE NEEDS TUNGSTEN, OIL, TIN. SHE IS NOW SHOPPING WORLD MARKETS FOR MOLYBDENUM.

7. IT LOOKED AS THOUGH SHE MIGHT GET MUCH MACHINERY THROUGH THE RECENT TRADE DEAL WITH SWEDEN. BUT THE SWEDES REPORT THEY CAN'T BEGIN TO DELIVER FOR TWO YEARS, AND THOSE TO RUSSIA WILL BE ONLY 15 PER CENT OF THEIR EXPORTS.

8. RUSSIA DID GET $6,000,000 WORTH OF MACHINERY FROM GREAT BRITAIN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1947. BUT SHE WENT INTO DEBT TO DO IT. SHE SOLD BRITAIN ONLY $2,000,000 OF GOODS.

MIDDLE EUROPEAN TRADE FIGURES SHOW THE MANNER IN WHICH MOSCOW IS ATTEMPTING TO SEW HER ORBIT INTO WHOLE CLOTH:

THE RUSSIANS HAVE FORMED A RUSSIAN-HUNGARIAN CORPORATION TO GET OUT HUNGARIAN BAUXITE.

THERE IS A RUMOR OF A NEW RUSSIAN-BULGARIAN TOBACCO CORPORATION.

RUSSIANS ARE DRAWING ON FINLAND FOR PAPER, PULP, AND PRE-FABRICATED HOUSES.

THEY ARE SENDING RUSSIAN COTTON TO HUNGARIAN TEXTILE MILLS, AND TAKING HALF THE RESULTANT WOVEN GOODS. AMERICAN EXPERTS BELIEVE THE DEAL PROVES EITHER RUSSIA'S LACK OF TEXTILE MACHINES, OR OF TRAINED WORKERS.

SHOES HAVE JUST SHOWN UP IN MOSCOW SHOPS WHICH ARE NOT "RUSSIAN TYPE SHOES". THE SUSPICION IS THAT RUSSIA IS GETTING CZECH SHOE PRODUCTION.

THE RUSSIAN PRESSURE TO USE ALL AVAILABLE MAN-POWER TO THE HILT IS SO GREAT THAT:

RECENT RUSSIAN PROPAGANDA URGED FARMERS TO USE THEIR SPARE TIME TO SWELL THE VOLUME OF CONSUMER GOODS BY (A) WEAVING BASKETS FROM RIVER REEDS, AND (B) PICKING WILD MUSHROOMS FOR THE MARKET.

RUSSIAN TRANSPORTATION WAS A GREAT PROBLEM BEFORE THE WAR, AND COULD BECOME GREATER IF RUSSIA-PRESSES FOR A COMPLETE BREAK WITH THE WESTERN WORLD.

THE TRADE EXPERTS SAY RUSSIA PURCHASED MUCH TIMBER, FOR EXAMPLE, FROM EUROPE WHERE RIVERS COULD CARRY THE CARGOES. THE NEEDS ARE TOO GREAT FOR RAILROADS. IF NOW RUSSIA HAS TO DEPEND ON HER OWN TIMBERLAND SHE MUST FACE THE FACT THAT ALL HER RIVERS RUN IN THE WRONG DIRECTION: NORTH, INSTEAD OF WEST TO THE POPULATION CENTERS. HER RAILROADS ARE SO SHORT OF NEEDS THAT SHE USED TO BUY OIL FOR HER SIBERIAN FISHING FLEET FROM THE AMERICAN WEST COAST WHERE SHIPS COULD DELIVER THE OIL.

EVEN SO RUSSIA MAY BE PLANNING TO KNIT THE WHOLE AREA INTO A PRODUCTION NET. EUROPEAN RUMORS REPORTED HERE SAY MOSCOW PLANS AN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE SHORTLY FOR ALL HER SATELLITES.

30. 24- 10897

BY RUTH COWAN

(ADVANCE)-WASHINGTON,JULY 12-(AP)-A HERETOFORE SECRET DOCUMENT RELEASED TODAY BY THE NAVY SHOWS THAT THE JAPANESE MADE THREE MAJOR MISTAKES IN PLANNING THEIR JUNE, 1942 ATTACK ON MIDWAY ISLAND--AN ATTACK WHICH ENDED DISASTROUSLY FOR THEM.

A REPORT ON THE BATTLE--WHICH THE NAVY DESCRIBED AS "PERHAPS THE DECISIVE BATTLE" OF THE WAR--WAS SUBMITTED TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT BY ADMIRAL NAGUMO, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE JAPANESE FIRST AIR FLEET.

IN HIS PRE-BATTLE FIGURING NAGUMO MADE THREE BAD GUESSES:

1. HE THOUGHT THAT "THE ENEMY LACKS THE WILL TO FIGHT."

2. HE SAID "IT IS NOT BELIEVED THAT THE ENEMY HAS ANY POWERFUL UNIT, WITH CARRIERS AS ITS NUCLEUS, IN THE VICINITY."

3. HE WAS SURE THAT "THE ENEMY IS NOT AWARE OF OUR PLANS."

HE FOUND OUT DIFFERENTLY.

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A UNITED STATES FLEET--INCLUDING THE CARRIERS ENTERPRISE, HORNET AND YORKTOWN--WAS AWAITING THE SUPERIOR JAP FORCE, WHICH WAS BUILT AROUND SEVEN AIRCRAFT CARRIERS.

REAR ADM.ROSCOE F.GOOD, WHO WAS ASSISTANT OPERATIONS OFFICER AT FLEET ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ'S HEADQUARTERS AT PEARL HARBOR AT THE TIME EXPLAINED TO REPORTERS IMPLICATIONS OF THE JAPS' REPORT.

HE DECLINED TO SAY JUST WHEN THE AMERICAN NAVQ LEARNED OF THE JAPANESE PLANS AGAINST MIDWAY.

BUT IT IS GENERALLY KNOWN THAT THE AMERICAN NAVY HAD BROKEN THE JAPANESE CODE. IT HAD A CLEAR IDEA BOTH OF THE MAKE-UP OF THE JAPANESE ARMADA WHICH CAME OUT OF THE INLAND SEA ON MAY 27 AND ITS OBJECTIVE.

ON THE OTHER HAND, THE REPORT SHOWS THAT JAPANESE INTELLIGENCE WAS SO BAD--EVEN ON ACTIVITIES OF THEIR OWN FORCES--THAT ADMIRAL GOOD WITH A CHUCKLE SAID:

"I ALMOST FELT SORRY FOR THAT JAP COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF." EITHER TO "SAVE FACE" OR AS A DIVERSION TACTIC, OR BECAUSE THEY DIDN'T KNOW IT THEY SENT ORDERS TO CARRIERS ALREADY SUNK.

ADMIRAL NAGUMO HAD THE UNENVIABLE JOB OF EXPLAINING TO HIS SUPERIORS THE LOSS OF FOUR BIG CARRIERS AND A HEAVY CRUISER, THE RETIREMENT OF ONE OF THE MOST POWERFUL ARMADAS EVER ASSEMBLED AND ABANDONMENT OF THE ATTACK ON MIDWAY. HE SAID:

"WE HAD PRACTICALLY NO INTELLIGENCE CONCERNING THE ENEMY. WE NEVER KNEW TO THE END WHERE OR HOW MANY CARRIERS THERE WERE. IN OTHER WORDS, WE PARTICIPATED IN THIS OPERATION WITH MEAGER TRAINING AND WITHOUT KNOWING THE ENEMY".

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THE JAPANESE LOST HEAVILY IN EXPERIENCED PILOTS IN THE BATTLE OF CORAL SEA EARLY IN MAY. ADMIRAL NAGUMO SAID THAT OF THOSE HE HAD AT MIDWAY "PRACTICALLY NO ONE GOT BEYOND BASIC TRAINING.

"INEXPERIENCED FLIERS BARELY GOT TO THE POINT WHERE THEY COULD MAKE DAYTIME LANDINGS ON CARRIERS. IT WAS FOUND THAT EVEN SOME OF THE MORE SEASONED FLIERS HAD LOST SOME OF THEIR SKILL."

HE RELATES THAT DURING THE MIDDLE OF MAY MOCK TORPEDO ATTACKS WERE STAGED. "THE RECORDS DURING THESE TESTS WERE SO DISAPPOINTING THAT SOME WERE MOVED TO COMMENT THAT IT WAS A MYSTERY HOW MEN WITH SUCH POOR ABILITY COULD HAVE OBTAINED SUCH BRILLIANT RESULTS AT CORAL SEA."

FURTHERMORE, THERE WAS NO OPPORTUNITY FOR CARRYING OUT JOINT TRAINING, WHICH, "OF COURSE MADE IMPOSSIBLE ANY COORDINATED ACTION BETWEEN CONTACT UNITS, ILLUMINATIONS UNITS, AND ATTACK UNITS". THE JAPS HAD TO GIVE UP HOPE OF SATISFACTORY NIGHT ATTACKS.

THE AMERICAN NAVAL COMMAND WAS AWARE OF THE IMPORTANCE OF THE IMPENDING ATTACK ON MIDWAY. "IF THE JAPS HAD WON AT MIDWAY, THEY WOULD HAVE BEEN IN A POSITION TO COMMAND THE ALEUTIANS AND HAWAII, AND THE WAR COULD HAVE BEEN PROLONGED 20 YEARS," SAID ADMIRAL GOOD.

ADMIRAL GOOD DISCLOSED AN UNREVEALED EPISODE WHICH OCCURRED BEFORE THE BATTLE OF MIDWAY.

AFTER THE CORAL SEA BATTLE, THE CARRIERS, ENTERPRISE AND HORNET, HAD BEEN SENT WITH GREAT SECRECY UNDER ADM.WILLIAM F.HALSEY WITH ORDERS TO PLACE THEMSELVES BETWEEN THE JAP FORCE AND ITS BASE AT TRUK.

BUT HALSEY'S FORCE WAS SPOTTED BY A LONE JAP RECONNAISSANCE PLANE. HE WAS SHOT DOWN BUT NOT BEFORE IT WAS BELIEVED HE HAD INFORMED THE JAPS.

"THERE WAS PLENTY OF CREPE AROUND PEARL THAT DAY," SAID ADMIRAL GOOD.

"BUT IT MAY HAVE BEEN PROVIDENTIAL, BECAUSE WE PULLED HALSEY RIGHT BACK--AND THE LAST RECORD THE JAPS HAD OF THOSE TWO CARRIERS WAS THAT THEY WERE IN THE SOUTH-WEST PACIFIC, GOING FAST IN THE DIRECTION OF NEW GUINEA."

THIS MAY HAVE CAUSED ADMIRAL NAGUMO'S BELIEF THAT THE AMERICANS HAD NO CARRIERS NEAR MIDWAY.

END of July 12

Strong Force Attacks Greek Frontier Town; Cabinet Maps Action

JUL 1947

REINFORCEMENTS RUSHED BY AIR TO BATTLE INVADERS

Government Calls Assault 'A Serious Attack Against Greece.'

STRIKE FROM ALBANIA

'International Forces' Reported Concentrated Close to Border.

ATHENS, July 13 — (AP) The Greek government said today a force of more than 1,000 men, moving and fighting as an organized army rather than as a guerrilla band, crossed into Greece from Albania and attacked the town of Konitsa, six miles from the Albanian border.

"On Albanian territory near the frontier," said a communique issued by the foreign ministry's press office, "are large continents, including parts of an international brigade."

Air Minister Panayotis Kanellopoulos said the Konitsa assault and the concentration of fighters in Albania was viewed by the government as "a serious attack against Greece."

A general staff spokesman termed the dawn attack a "desperate move" to relieve Greek guerrilla forces on Mount Grammos, 20 miles to the north, where government troops and guerrillas have been fighting a major battle for two weeks. The government has reported its operations on Grammos have been successful and that guerrilla losses have been heavy.

Reinforcements Rushed

When the attack was launched, two companies of about 200 soldiers were defending the town of 2,000. Air Minister Panayotis Kanellopoulos said the defenders still held the town tonight and that the government was sending reinforcements to Konitsa by air.

Kanellopoulos said the attacking force contained a large number of Elasites, members of the fighting arm of the leftist national liberation front (EAM), many of whom had left Greece. He added that a force of Chamourans, Moslems living along the Greek-Albanian frontier, were being held as reserve troops by the attackers.

The Chamourans frequently have accused the Greek government of persecution, while the Greeks charge the Chamourans collaborated with the Axis during World War II.

Some sources said the attack might be a forerunner to the proclamation of a Communist "provisional government" onGreeksoil. The government's onslaught to wipe out guerrilla forces on Mount Grammos was said to have been ordered to forestall any possible communist political coup.

The general staff spokesman said the attack definitely was to be regarded as a phase of the Mount Grammos battle and that the attackers had been infiltrating across the Albanian frontier for several days.

Rebels Well Equipped

A cabinet member said the attackers were well armed and equipped, possessing heavy machine guns, automatic rifles and mortars.

Meanwhile, in Athens the Greek cabinet was called into an emergency session. Premier Demetrios Maximos said the Greek government would provide three planes for transportation if the United Nations Balkan investigating sub-commission wished to make a spot probe of the Konitsa attack.

Athens police and gendarmerie were mustered in full force as part of the extraordinary precautionary measures set up in the capital.

The text of the foreign ministry's communique:

"Greek bandits, including Albanians, invaded Greek territory from Albania this morning in the direction of Konitsa. x x x Konitsa was surrounded. Konitsa is resisting. The invading force consists of more than 1,000 men. According to accurate reports, on the Albanian territory near the frontier are large contingents, including parts of an international brigade.

"The same reports say the leadership of bands on Mount Grammos, Khassia and Pierra are now on Albanian territory northwest of Konitsa. Concentrations of Chamourans near the Greek-Albanian frontier were noticed with the purpose, according to accurate reports, to occupy Thesprotia. Our forces have been moved rapidly and transported even by air to the front."

The Sprotia is an area in northern Greece opposite Corfu, along the Albanian frontier.

The communique did not explain what the ministry meant by an "international brigade."

The latest reported development in the warfare in the north came on the eve of the expected arrival of Dwight Griswold, U. S. head of the Greek-aid mission. (Griswold left Washington today for Athens in President Truman's new plane.)

West Of Mount Grammos

Konitsa lies in the Saranta River valley north of Ioannina (Yannina) and west of Mount Grammos.

The Saranta River valley winds sharply to the east at the Albanian border and cuts through the Grammos Mountain range, leaving gorges which tower from 6,000 to 7,000 feet. In Albania the river is known at the Viosa. The river sometimes runs dry through the mountains.

The Greek Army and guerrillas have been fighting a major battle in the Mount Grammos area for two weeks.

Some informants said that if Konitsa was captured and held it would result in the Communists declaring their free state. Konitsa offers strategic possibilities for such a state because the Saranta valley offers a natural line of communication from Albania.

Albanian Troops Reported

The information was that the brigade was composed largely of Albanian troops, probably dispatched to relieve the guerrillas on Mount Grammos.

The Greek Government asked the United Nations Balkan subcommission in Salonika to make an immediate, on-the-spot investigation.

Reinforcements of tanks and other mechanized units were reported rolling up from Yannina and planes from the Yannina and Salonika air bases were reported in action.

Staff Chief Near Scene

One of the invading units was said to have crossed a bridge at Bourges, forcing the Greek frontier guards to retreat. The guards said that the unit whoch took the bridge was composed entirely of Albanians.

Gen. Constantin Ventris, the Greek chief of staff, was scheduled to return to Athens today following (See Page 2)

an inspection of troops in the north, but he advised headquarters in Athens he would remain close to the scene of action.

The Greek government was plainly concerned over the danger in the expressed Communist intention to establish a free state in the north as a possible countermeasure to American aid.

The government's fears were reflected in the decision by the Political Council last night that if the present Greek law is deemed inadequate to outlaw the Communist party the Ministry of Justice should prepare such legislation for council approval on Wednesday.

Some government sources believe the Communists are awaiting the decision of the U. N. Security Council on the Balkan Investigation Commission. A majority of the commission recommended that a semi-permanent commission be established on the northern borders to maintain order. Russia and Poland dissented.

Some sources said that Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania might recognize any free state established on Greek soil and send arms and supplies.

Meanwhile, subsidiary parties in the Communist-dominated Left Wing E. A. M. coalition were making unavailing overtures to opposition political leaders, including eighty-six-year-old Themistocles Sophoulis, chief of the Liberal party. But these have been met with firm refusal until the Left disavows all violence in seeking control of the government and joins in the demand that the guerrillas surrender their arms.

Only yesterday, Nicholas Zachariades, secretary general of the Greek Communist party, declared that all parties in the E. A. M. must break with other groups and support formation of a "new free democratic government" in the "free democratic regions" of Greece. Mr. Zachariades declared that the Liberal party "accepts and sometimes exceeds the Rightists in subjugation of the country to foreigners."

These and other Communist declarations were interpreted by some observers as meaning they are determined to establish a free state.

AID PARLEY STILL OPEN TO RUSSIA

Paris Conference Emphasizes Again Desire for Full Participation.

PARIS, July 13—(AP) The European economic conference established machinery late today to implement the Marshall program for European recovery, and emphasized again that Russia and her satellites were welcome to participate.

The action came after spokesmen for the Scandinavian countries—Sweden, Norway and Denmark—all expressed opposition to any political implications of the aid-Europe plan, and said their countries desired economic cooperation, but nothing more.

Claude Bouchinet-Serreulles of France was elected secretary general of the conference, which named British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin as its president at the opening session yesterday.

Set Up Machinery

The conference, in its second plenary session, adopted unanimously a rules committee report setting up a steering committee, an executive committee and four technical sub-committees to survey Europe's assets and define her needs for United States assistance.

The steering committee will be composed of 16 members—one from each state attending the conference.

The conference also decided to reserve places on the steering committee for "all other European states which declare themselves willing to participate in its work."

Herve Alphand of France, chairman of the rules committee, said in presenting his report that this would mean "the door will remain open to all European countries." The makeup of the executive committee and the four technical subcommittees will be decided at the third plenary session Tuesday.

On a motion by Sweden, the rules committee also inserted a clause providing that the new economic organization should maintain "close relations" with the United Nations and its specialized branches as well as with existing inter-governmental organizations.

Sept. 1 Is Target Date

The conference set Sept. 1 as its target date for the submission to the American government of a report on Europe's needs and resources for the next four years, and directed its steering committee to seek "the friendly assistance of the United States for the preparation of the report."

The steering committee also was instructed to request data on the assets and requirements of Germany from the four commanders-in-chief on the allied control council for Germany.

Two other changes written into the conference rules during a noon session of the rules committee and later adopted by the plenary session provided that the organization to supervise recovery be a temporary one, and that it take no action "implying" any violation of sovereignty.

The original British-French draft merely prohibited "actions" which violated sovereignty.

Taking the floor before the conference voted on its rules of procedure, Karl Ivan Westman, Sweden's envoy to Paris, said it was of utmost importance that the new organization fully respect the independence and sovereignty of member nations.

Russia had refused to participate in the conference on grounds that economic cooperation would constitute a threat to her sovereignty, and eight other eastern states in the Soviet sphere of influence followed suit.

Westman hailed modifications of the original British-French draft as "indispensable and fortunate," and expressed regret it had not been possible to unite all European nations at the conference table.

He said the admittance of all 16 participating nations to the steering committee was "most important," and emphasized that Sweden was ready to discuss only the problems in the text of the British-French invitation to the meeting—that is, only economic issues. He suggested the rules have permitted a "deeper exchange of views."

Norwegian Delegate Arne Skaug seconded Westman, saying Norway would approve the rules committee's report only with the understanding the conference would have a chance later to debate issues of principle which were not within the committee's jurisdiction.

J. C. W. Kruse, Danish ambassador to Paris, backed up both the Swedish and Norwegian statements.

French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault intervened to point out that the rules committee's work was strictly technical, and said he hoped the three Scandinavian countries were satisfied by changes written into the original draft.

"The door is always open to other states," Bidault said.

Bevin, as presiding officer, then called for a vote and found no objections.

Spokesmen for Denmark, Greece and Eire closed the session with general statements on their nations' policies.

Press To Be Admitted

The conference voted formally to admit the press to all plenary sessions, and instructed its secretariat to inform newsmen on the proceedings at closed committee sessions.

The Rules Committee will meet tomorrow to draft recommendations on the makeup of the Executive Committee and the four technical sub-committees, which will handle food, metal industries, transport, and fuel and power.

It is taken for granted that Britain and France, as the two most important participating nations, will be represented on all five groups.

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CENSORSHIP OF DECALOGUE

Yugoslavia Rules Out 5th Commandment, Cardinal Says

London, July 13 (AP)—Bernard Cardinal Griffin, Archbishop of Westminster, appealed today for a United Nations inquiry into "crimes against humanity" in Yugoslavia.

Cardinal Griffin declared that some Roman Catholic priests in Yugoslavia had been warned not to refer in their sermons to the Fifth Commandment ("Thou shalt not kill").

"Any mention of the Fifth Commandment is looked upon as a criticism of the Government," the British prelate said in an address at a Catholic rally this afternoon.

Job's Troubles Also Censored

The Cardinal said that in one sector, where their sermons were interrupted "with insults and attacks" on their persons, priests also were told not to speak about the troubles of Job—"it might be a reflection on the Government."

Cardinal Griffin said that public worship had become impossible in many areas because of executions and imprisonment of priests and confiscation of churches for other uses, such as storing grain.

The prelate said that more than 200 Yugoslav priests now languished in prison—including Archbishop Alojzije Stepinac, convicted several months ago as a war criminal. He added that of 1,916 priests in the country in 1939, fewer than 400 remain in their parishes.

180 Executed Without Trial

"One hundred and eighty have been put to death without trial, 32 have been sentenced to death and executed, 85 have been sentenced to life imprisonment, 409 forced into exile and the rest are in prison or unaccounted for," he said.

"All Catholic printing presses have been confiscated by the state," the Cardinal added. . . . "The government not only controls the press but uses it as a means of spreading Communist propaganda."

British Papers See Menace To Press In Newsprint Slash

London, July 13 (AP)—The new cut in newsprint ordered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Hugh Dalton, carries a grave threat to the freedom of the press, Britain's national Sunday newspapers charged editorially in unison today.

They pointed out the effect will be to reduce the size of the daily newspapers again to four pages—they now print six pages three times weekly—and the Sunday newspapers will drop from eight to six pages. The cut is expected to go into effect July 21.

Dalton told the House of Commons a reduction of 96,000 tons of newsprint was necessary to save dollars. He estimated the yearly saving at between $4,000,000 and $8,000,000.

Annual consumption now is 420,000 tons. Before the war it was 1,200,000 tons.

The newspapers, however, said a saving of $4,000,000 in the next six months would be "out of a total trade deficit of approximately 500,000,000 pounds ($2,000,000,000) a year," and thus would be "a trifling sum."

"No press is free which has no space to say what it wants and which lies at the mercy of ministers who have powers to control its size whenever they think it worth while to do so," said the *Observer*.

No cuts have been announced for the weekly journals of opinion, including the *Economist*, the Right-wing *Spectator*, and the Leftist *Tribune* and *New Statesman* and *Nation*.

Queen Elizabeth And Senora Peron

London, *Monday*, July 14 (AP)—The *Daily Express* said today a formal invitation to visit Queen Elizabeth had been sent to Senora Eva Duarte Perón, wife of President Juan D Perón of Argentina, "in the hope of dissuading her from cancelling her trip to England."

Senora Perón, now in Italy on her European tour, planned originally to visit Great Britain, but it has been reported without confirmation that she might return to Argentina without visiting the British Isles.

Neither Government nor court sources could be reached tonight to comment on the newspaper story.

Winant in London for Visit

LONDON, July 13 (AP).—Former Ambassador John G. Winant arrived in London today by plane from New York for what the American Embassy said was a "private visit." He is expected to go on to Europe later. Mrs. Winant, who arrived earlier, was a judge of the West Highland terrier class at a London dog show last week.

Anderson Leaves for Washington

LONDON, July 13 (AP).—Clinton P. Anderson, American Secretary of Agriculture, who has been in Paris and London on official business, left today in a military plane for Washington.

France and Manchuria Get In on Disk Stories

PARIS, July 13 (AP).—The newspaper "Parisien Libere" said today that a resident of Le Mans, 100 miles southwest of Paris, reported that he had seen two "strangely shaped things" which he thought were "flying saucers." He said they were of a "greenish-gray" color.

HIAS AIDING EMIGRANTS

Promises Ships and Planes for Jews With Entry Credentials

PARIS, July 13 (AP)—The Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society promised airplans and ships today to relieve the transportation problems of European Jews stranded despite credentials to migrate to Western Hemisphere countries.

A group of thirty-six left here yesterday aboard a skymaster for Colombia. The society chartered the plane. Lewis Neikrug, its director, said 1,000 Jews in France alone were awaiting passage. He said there were 5,000 in other European countries.

ANGLO-U. S. UNITY URGED

General Calls It 'Essential to Joint Defense Against 'Ungodly'

ROME, July 13 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. John C. H. Lee, acting supreme Allied commander in the Mediterranean theater, said in a lay sermon in St. Paul's Episcopal Church here today that British-American unity was essential for a common defense against "anything the unGodly may launch against us.

"We must expect the hate of the unGodly," he said. "They hate, and would destroy, all who stand against their scheme of domination."

To avert catastrophe, General Lee said, it is "obvious that either we must convince them that their way is wrong or eventually face the full impact of their world-wide program of domination."

Harriman Arrives In London

Rome, July 13 (AP)—W. Averell Harriman, United States Secretary of Commerce, arrived here from London today for talks with leaders of the Italian Government.

TB UP 50% IN GERMANY

General Clay Makes Report On American Zone

Berlin, July 13 (AP)—Tuberculosis, the No. 1 disease problem in Germany, has increased more than 50 per cent in the American zone in the last year, Gen. Lucius D. Clay's monthly report said today.

Close to 14,500 cases of open, infestious tuberculosis are walking the streets because hospital facilities are unavailable, it said, and this "must be regarded with grave concern."

General Clay said the weekly average of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis increased from 923 per week in March to 1,259 in May, far in excess of the weekly average of 578 in May a year ago

Syphilis Increase Reported

The known cases of active tuberculosis of the lung and larynx under medical supervision increased from 93,821 in July last year to 121,842 in April, 1947. Of these, the report said 35,539 were classed as open, infectious cases.

Slightly more than 21,000 beds are available for isolation and treatment of tuberculosis patients in hospitals, the report continued.

Syphilis also was reported at a rate more than 50 per cent above May, 1946. Otherwise, the incidence of all major communicable diseases in the American zone was lower in May than a year ago.

Prisons Filled To Overflowing

The report also recorded:

Industrial production in the United States zone continued upward during May, reaching 46 per cent of the 1946 average, but the outlook for further progress was "not so favorable" because the coal situation was not improving as rapidly as had been hoped.

American zone prisons are filled to overflowing. Of the total of 27,089 inmates, more than 7,500 are unsentenced prisoners awaiting trial. Court operations are hampered by a shortage of qualified personnel, the report said.

Exports from the United States zone netted $10,589,000 at the end of May, an increase of $1,808,389 over the previous month.

REDS USE WOMEN IN URANIUM MINES

Germans Pressed into Service in Saxony to Speed Atomic Research.

BERLIN, July 13—(AP) The Soviet-controlled newspaper Nacht Express said today the Russians were putting hundreds of German women to work in uranium mines in southern Saxony, near the Czechoslovak border.

The Russian-authorized report was published following circulation of unconfirmed rumors that many German men were going into hiding to escape compulsory labor in the uranium mines, which the Soviets are reported working at top speed to advance their atomic research.

The Express said in a Dresden dispatch that the women between ages of 18 and 40, were being recruited in the Schneeberg region.

"The employment of women in the uranium mines is being expanded," the dispatch added.

No information was given about working and living conditions for the women. Unofficial reports have said that many of the men employed in the mines lived in barracks surrounded by wire fences, and that portions of the area were closely guarded.

SWISS EXPAND GERMAN TIES

Sign Agreement for Trading With Soviet Occupation Zone

BERLIN, July 13 (AP)—The Soviet Military Administration announced today the conclusion of a new trade agreement between the Russian occupation zone of Germany and Switzerland.

No estimate was given of the amount of goods expected to be exchanged. The agreement, effective July 20 for one year, replaces a previous pact negotiated in August, 1946.

Last month Switzerland also concluded an agreement with the combined British-United States zones of western Germany.

C-47 in Germany Crash; 10 Americans Uninjured

BERLIN, July 13 (AP).—Ten Americans on board a C-47 Army transport plane which crash-landed yesterday in the Russian occupation zone when an engine caught fire were back in Berlin today uninjured.

Four of the occupants parachuted before the pilot, Captain Walter Berger, of Wingate, N. C., landed the plane near Sangerhausen, in Thuringia. Among them was Mrs. Herbert Schiller, twenty-one, wife of a Military Government employee and formerly of 730 Grand Concourse, the Bronx, New York. Mrs. Schiller and the other jumpers landed in trees. Russian soldiers assisted them.

Two other women passengers, Mrs. H. J. Thorkelson, formerly of 350 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, and Miss Dorothy Stell, Military Government secretary from Milwaukee, remained in the plane until it landed. Air Forces public relations reported erroneously last night that Mrs. Thorkelson also had bailed out.

At the time of the forced landing, the plane was en route to Paris to pick up Military Government personnel attending a conference on civil affairs.

GERMANS FLEE RUSSIAN ZONE BY THOUSANDS

Migration Into Bavaria Attributed To Fear Of Forced Labor

Munich, Germany, July 13 (AP)—Germans are fleeing from the Russian zone into Bavaria in such numbers that the American Military Government described the situation today as serious.

L. M. Minicliер, the AMG chief of public welfare in Bavaria, said "we are aware of the seriousness of the situation" and that a report would be made to Gen. Lucius D. Clay, theater commander.

Dr. Adolf Uhsler, assistant commissioner for refugees in the German administration, said 30,000 had sneaked across the borders into Bavaria in the past two months. The refugees said they left the Russian zone to avoid forced labor.

Bavarians Prefer Them

Some effort to stop the flow was made July 3, when the Army sent 1,200 back to the Soviet Zone. But it apparently has failed to discourage others.

Surprisingly, the Bavarians themselves have little objection to the new refugees. Minicliер said the authorities would rather accept them as *Reichsdeutsche* than the expellees from the Sudetenland or Czechoslovakia, known as *Volksdeutsche*.

Afraid Of Russ Forced Labor

Eight hundred of the latest group to flee from Thuringia and Saxony are housed now at one of seven transit camps set up around Bavaria for such problem cases. This band is in a camp near Dachau in rude shelters once used by the Nazis to house slave labor.

These Germans all said they ran away because they were afraid they would be shipped into Russia to labor in mines or factories.

Several commented that all former German soldiers in the Soviet zone now were being registered.

They said they saw fellow Germans in what seemed to be new Wehrmacht uniforms being marched through several communities under Soviet guard. Many are working in uranium diggings at Oberschlema, in Saxony, others said.

Bavarian officials sympathize with the refugees but call the whole problem a "big headache" now, because of food and housing shortage.

Soviet Troop Trains Reported in Hungary

BUDAPEST, July 13 (AP).—A reliable Hungarian source reported today that Russian occupation authorities had ordered the Hungarian government to produce immediately 120 railway trains for transportation of Russian troops from east to west inside Hungary.

The informant declared he had seen the written order for the trains sent to Minister of Communications Jozef Gero, a leading Communist. He added that if the trains were required for infantry troops, 120 of them could transport 40,000 men.

Bulgaria Approves Soviet Trade Pact

$87,000,000 Agreement to Cover 1947 and '48

SOFIA, July 13 (AP).—Vice-Premier Triacho Kostov, who recently returned from Moscow, said last night that the Bulgarian Cabinet had approved an $87,000,000 trade agreement with Russia covering 1947-'48 imports and exports.

Bulgaria's chief imports from Russia are cotton, rubber, railway cars, automobiles, trucks and tractors, spare parts, machinery and medicine. Twenty thousand tons of tobacco valued at $36,000,000 will represent more than 88 per cent of Bulgaria's exports to Russia.

The Russians also are crediting Bulgaria with $5,000,000,000, payable over several years.

Bulgaria also has concluded a $10,000,000 trade pact with Hungary.

Russia's Watch On Sweden

Moscow, July 13 (AP)—The Soviet Government will watch closely the position of Sweden at the Paris conference on the Marshall proposal for American economic aid to Europe, informed sources here said today.

These sources said the Russian Government was concerned over Sweden's participation in the Paris conference and the possibility that the Scandinavian nation would take part in the program of European reconstruction proposed by United States Secretary of State George C. Marshall.

On "Economic Penetration"

Russian concern was indicated in an article today in *Izvestia*, the official Government newspaper, which assailed "American economic penetration" of Sweden and asserted that Sweden's economic interests were at odds with those of the United States, France and Great Britain.

The newspaper expressed Soviet concern over what it termed "the attack of the American dollar on Sweden."

A Tass dispatch from Paris scoffed at the use of the word "European" to describe the Paris conference and declared that of the sixteen participating nations, "only half fought against Hitlerite Germany."

Again Expresses Doubt

The brief dispatch of the official news agency was the only notice paid directly in the Soviet press to yesterday's opening of the Paris meeting. Tass reiterated previous Soviet expressions of doubt that the conference would succeed.

The Tass dispatch said that "the so-called conference of European states cannot be considered even by a fertile imagination to be a European conference."

Tass said that attempts of Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, and Georges Bidault, French Foreign Minister, to bring at least 22 nations into the conference met with failure, and added that the "small attendance" caused an attitude of reserve among those who attended.

Mentions Turk War Trade

In making the observation that "only half" of the participating nations fought against Germany, Tass mentioned the presence of Italy and Austria, who "fought against the Allies," and neutral Turkey, Eire and Portugal. Turkey, said Tass, was a country "which did not do so badly trading chrome and ores with Germany" while the Allies were at war with the Axis.

[Other "neutrals" represented at Paris are Sweden, Switzerland and Iceland. After Italy's surrender she came into the war on the side of the Allies. Austria was annexed by Germany before the outbreak of war.]

Izvestia's article on Sweden was written by P. Grinn, who said that American economic penetration of that country was "not limiting itself to industry and trade, but extending to questions of Sweden's external political orientation."

Viewed As Admonishing Sweden

In London the *Izvestia* article, which was broadcast from Moscow, was interpreted as a Soviet admonition to Sweden that she had nothing to gain from participation in the Marshall aid-Europe setup.

American interference in Swedish affairs takes "many and various forms," the broadcast account said, including distribution in Sweden of films, radio programs and what it called "putrid literature" at cut prices.

Izvestia quoted Stockholm papers for charges that United States industrialists were angling for control of Swedish firms, strengthening ties with "certain Swedish banks" and had blocked a proposed state monopoly on distribution of oil products.

Charges Military Turn

"The increasingly insistent attempt of the United States to incline the Swedes for collaboration in the military sphere also speaks volumes," *Izvestia* added.

The radio also carried a comment on the Marshall plan from the publication *New Times* asserting that any American credits would be "contingent" upon control of the countries accepting such aid.

"The very suddenness and vagueness of this (Marshall) offer was a tactical maneuver with the aim of promoting far-reaching plans for the economic and political expansion of American monopolies in Europe," *New Times* said.

IRGUN DEFIES BRITISH ARMY

Kidnapped Pair Held In Face Of Martial Law Threat

Jerusalem, July 13 (AP)—Irgun Zvai Leumi, Jewish underground organization, announced today that two British army sergeants kidnapped at Natanya yesterday as hostages for three Irgunists under death sentence were unharmed and defied the British army and police to free them.

"The men are in a place where they can be kept a month or more," the Irgun announcement said.

British authorities still held the threat of martial law over Natanya as they directed an intensive search for the abducted sergeants. They warned that unless the men were returned by tomorrow night military rule would be imposed on a 60-square-mile area. Previously the deadline had been reported as midnight tonight.

Irgun's Ultimatum

Irgun Zvai Leumi has admitted kidnapping the sergeants, Clifford Martin and Mervin Paice, from in front of a cafe in Natanya, Palestine diamond capital, 40 miles north of Tel Aviv.

Irgun subsequently informed Mayor Oved Ben Ami, of Natanya, that the sergeants would not be turned loose unless Sir Alan Cunningham, the British High Commissioner, commuted the death sentences imposed on three Jews convicted of participating in the Acre Prison delivery last May.

Top Palestine Government officials were reported unofficialy to be meeting in Jerusalem to decide whether to declare Natanya a "controlled area" and subject to military rule.

Hagana May Rejoin Search

Leaders of Hagana, the so-called Jewish national defense army, also were reported meeting here to decide whether to rejoin the search for the kidnapped pair.

Hagana, which is pledged to maintain order in the Holy Land during sessions of the United Nations special commission on Palestine, threw 500 men into the hunt yesterday, but withdrew at dusk because of what it called the "interference" of British troops.

The troops, meanwhile, made house-to-house searches in the villages of Evan Yduda, Kraf Neter Mishman Hasharon, Maabaroth and Kraf Haiim.

Seeking Only The Kidnapped Pair

Mayor Ben Ami said the soldiers had been ordered—in an apparent move to obtain the utmost co-operation from the villagers—to seek only the kidnapped men and their captors, and to ignore any discoveries of illegal arms or suspects not connected with the abduction.

A military source said if Natanya and vicinity were declared "controlled area," residents would be subject to house curfew, soldiers would take over the usual civil facilities, and the area would be isolated from other parts of Palestine.

Martial law was imposed for two weeks last March on a Jewish district of Jerusalem and all of Tel Aviv, after a series of underground attacks including the blasting of a British officers' club in Jerusalem.

U.N. Commission In Session

The United Nations Commission, which has warned that execution of the three convicted Irgun members might provoke "repercussions," continued hearings today on the future of Palestine.

Samuel Mikunis, secretary of the Jewish Communist party of Palestine, called for British evacuation of the Holy Land and said "we advocate a plan that Palestine should be constituted as an independent, democratic, bi-unitarian state."

He said Jews and Arabs would have equal rights.

"An Investigation, Not A Show"

Dr. W. Erhlich, member of the party's central committee, told the commission it should demand the "evacuation of British forces from Palestine."

Persons attending the hearing applauded Erhlich's speech, and were warned by Chairman Emil Sandstroem, of Sweden, "not to show your feelings by demonstration."

"I emphasize that this is an investigation and not a show for the education of the public," Sandstroem said.

Natanya, named for the late American Jewish philanthropist Nathan Straus, is a center of the Holy Land's diamond industry. Immigrants from Belgium and the Netherlands developed the industry there since 1939.

Arab Youths Back Boycott

JAFFA, Palestine, July 13 (AP).—Delegates asserting they represented 50,000 Arab youths today swore, "in the name of Allah," that they would support decisions by the Arab Higher Executive to boycott Jewish goods and prevent sales of land to Jews.

Kemal Effendi Arikat, second in command of the Arab Youth movement, told the delegates that 'Britons, Americans and Jews must come to know that we will fight and throw them into the sea." Another leader, Mohammed Nimer Huwari, said: "If liberty is not given us, we must fight for it."

Chinese Claim Local Gains in Shantung Area

Nationalists Report Success at 'Key Points' South of Tsinan, Also in Hopeh

PEIPING, July 13 (AP).—Heavy fighting in the area of Wanteh and Chiehshou, a score of miles south of Tsinan, the Shantung provincial capital, was reported today in Chinese government dispatches, which said several "key points" had been wrested from the Communists.

No mention was made of Taian, important town thirty-three miles south of Tsinan, which the Communists claimed to have captured two days ago and from which the official Central News Agency admitted government forces had withdrawn.

Accounts in pro-government newspapers credited government troops with better success farther north, saying they had recaptured Pahsien, forty miles west of Tientsin, in Hopeh Province, and three towns flanking the northern sector of the Peiping-Hankow Railway, which last week was reopened for the ninety miles between Peiping and Paoting.

[The Communist radio said nothing of the reported threat to Tsinan, but announced a series of advances by Communist General Chen-yi in southern Shantung near the much more important government base of Suchow. Among the towns taken, it said were Tsaochuang, coal-mining center forty-four miles northeast of Suchow, and Yihsien, on a railway thirty-seven miles northeast of Suchow.]

Cheng in Mukden

Meanwhile, General Chen Cheng, government chief of staff, has arrived at Mukden for conferences on the Manchurian situation, according to reports from that city.

General Tu Li-ming, government commandant for Manchuria, told reporters at Mukden that the Communists were regrouping at distances of fifty to eighty miles for new attacks on the Szepingkai area, but that he did not think they would be ready for at least three months.

80 Tinted Blue Over Mukden

NANKING, July 13 (AP).—In Manchuria, those flying saucers are milk colored, tinted blue. The Chinese Central News Agency reported from Mukden today that a man saw eighty of them in one hour on the night of July 10. They were about one foot in diameter, he said, and were milk colored, tinted blue. Nobody else reported having seen them.

Japanese Labor Backs CIO, AFL

TOKYO, July 13 (AP)—Japan's Congress of Industrial Unions notified the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor today of its "serious interest" in the Taft-Hartley Act. It pledged to support American Labor in the "struggle" against the act.

White-Collar Immigrants

Buenos Aires, July 13 (AP)—Sources in the Italian colony here said today the first of the Italian immigrants who arrived here recently were "almost exclusively" professional men, but that later groups would be the trained workers Argentina wanted.

Italia Libre, a weekly newspaper, said that nearly all the first group were chosen through the influence of leaders of the Italian Christian Democratic party, the clergy, or members of the Argentine commission which went to Italy to arrange for the movement of immigrants.

One Dismissed, Other Resigned

Shortly after the first group arrived on the steamer Santa Fe, Adolfo Scilingo, codirector of the Argentine mission in Rome, was dismissed from the diplomatic corps for "administrative reasons." A few days later the Rev. Clemente

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Silva, the other codirector, resigned.

Italia Libre said that professional men had been "captiously" classified as farmers, electricians or skilled aviation workers.

The paper suggested the Italian Government should make sure the immigrants were correctly classified.

MISSION SEEKS POLICY IN CHINA

Hope For More Positive Plan Put In Wedemeyer Trip

Washington, July 13 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer's presidental mission to China this week has American officials hoping it will show the way toward a more positive United States policy in the Orient.

Involved in this hope apparently is the feeling that American activities in the Far East are out of line with those in Europe where a policy of "firm containment" of Soviet expansion is being developed.

However, official belief that Wedemeyer may find a way out of the Chinese dilemma for American diplomacy is not very strong. Many responsible authorities here take the view that the tragic condition in which China's 400,000,000 people exist today makes a proper realization of American aims there almost if not entirely impossible.

Failure Of Marshall Mission

It has been more than six months since Gen. George C. Marshall left China at the end of a futile year of trying to unify the Nationalist and Communist political forces.

His failure was in keeping with the American record in China which consists of an impressive list of shortcomings in attaining the main objectives of helping China grow into a strong self-reliant country, economically healthy, politically sound and able to exercise a stabilizing influence throughout Asia.

With such a China there would be no problem with Russia in Asia.

War Service In China

Wedemeyer, who is expected to review latest Chinese developments with State Department officials the first part of the week, is familiar with all this, having served as American commander in China in the last years of the war with Japan.

His present job is to find as exactly as he can what the facts are.

Among other things he presumably will investigate Soviet conduct in neighboring Korea and in the Dairen-Port Arthur section of Manchuria which the Russians still actually control, though the Chinese are supposed to have a civil government in Dairen.

Question Of Moscow Backing

He presumably will also look into evidence of relationships between the Chinese Communists and the Soviet Government. American policy today has been based generally on the assumption that they were not real Communists, subservient to Moscow, so much as rebellious farmers.

Authorities agree that Wedemeyer will find conditions in China worse than when Marshall left. Inflation is more extreme. The civil war is more advanced, with less chance of a peaceful settlement seen.

Such "liberals" as Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has put into the Government at General Marshall's request have not, according to information here, been given any real authority.

European Policy Compared

In Europe the policy of "firm containment" of Russia is being developed partly on the Truman doctrine as expressed in Greece and Turkey and partly on the Marshall plan for economic recovery of Europe. But conditions in China are so out of line with those of Europe that neither type of solution appears to be applicable.

The United States thus far has been reluctant to take a position in support of Chiang Kai-shek which would give the Russians excuse for outright vigorous support of the Chinese Communists.

Moreover, diplomatic authorities say that whereas a few hundred million dollars may go far toward rehabilitating Greece it would take untold billions to do much for China until the Chinese themselves do something.

BUDGET SAVINGS LARGELY OFFSET BY FOREIGN AID

WASHINGTON, July 13 — (AP) Government officials said today a steep rise in unbudgeted costs of foreign aid threatens to cancel out much of the domestic budget savings Congress is effecting.

This is so, they told a reporter, without counting a cent for further foreign aid under the Marshall Plan for "help to those foreign nations who help themselves."

Two Large Items

Two items of foreign aid already committed add $900,000,000 to costs not counted in President Truman's January budget, which called for spending $37,500,000,000. One, almost completely overlooked and beyond the reach of this Congress, is a $500,000,000 increase over budget estimates in British loan spending.

(Although the $3,750,000,000 loan voted Britain a year ago was then expected to last at least three years, the British are now expected on both sides of the Atlantic to exhaust the entire sum before next summer.

(Britain, unrestricted as to spending speed, used $2,050,000,000 in the fiscal year just ended and is now expected to spend the remaining $1,700,000,000 by next spring although the U. S. budget estimate for it, now obsolete, remains $1,200,000,000 for the next 12 months.)

The other item is the $400,000,000 aid program for Greece and Turkey which has been authorized by Congress although the money itself has not yet been appropriated. This program was not in sight when the budget was compiled.

Meanwhile, executive agency scorekeeping on completed and preliminary budget action by Congress to date shows prospective reductions—much lower than the Republicans in Congress claim—of about $1,200,000,000, apart from an $800,000,000 in appropriations for tax refunds that the administration calls a "phony" reduction.

Even these reductions in domestic budget items are cancelled out in part by other appropriations of Congress that were not foreseen in the budget.

The latter include $74,000,000 voted for control of foot and mouth disease among cattle, and about $6,500,000 to cover costs of administering two labor laws.

May Cancel All Cuts

Some well-placed Democratic officials say unbudgeted additions to costs may in the end cancel all the cuts effected by Congress' economy drive.

As one put it, after all the economizing Congress does, spending may be higher instead of lower than the $37,500,000,000 the President budgeted before Congress went into action.

On the other side of the developing budget picture, revenues give promise of soaring perhaps $4,000,000,000 above the budget estimate of $38,800,000,000.

If that happens, a budget surplus of over $5,000,000,000 would follow although spending stayed up to original budget expectations.

Whether this surplus actually comes about will depend upon whether the business boom continues or, as some officials fear, a recession sets in to cut down revenue and simultaneously increase spending for relief and the like.

Administration strategy is reported by reliable sources to protect the potential surplus against a tax cut so that Marshall's plan can be allowed for and something—at least $1,000,000,000—be left to use in paring down the $258,000,000,000 Federal debt.

All of the officials who discussed the budget asked not to be quoted by name.

France Is Urged To Guard Liberty

Washington, July 13 (AP)—Senator Wiley (R., Wis.) said today it is "the prayerful hope of the American people that heroic France may conquer the Red menace, as well as other dictator threats to her hallowed freedom."

He made public a letter he sent to the French Ambassador, Henri Bonnet, extending his best wishes to the country on Bastille Day tomorrow and adding:

"The peoples of Europe are looking to France to help bring about the fall of another Bastille, the entrenched citadel of communistic reaction, which is to be found in almost every land in Europe; in some lands seeking control of the people, in other lands already possessing control."

Wiley, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said Bastille Day, the French independence celebration, falls this year in a time of grave crisis.

"The meeting in Paris on the Marshall plan may well prove as monumental a landmark in human freedom as was the fall of the Bastille over a century and a half ago," he observed.

Senator Flanders Asks End Of U.N. Veto Power

Washington, July 13 (AP)—Senator Flanders (R., Vt.) today declared Russia should be "forced" to accept an amendment permitting her United Nations veto power to be overridden.

Flanders proposed that the United Nations Charter be changed to allow a three-fourths vote of the Assembly to offset a veto. The veto allows big powers to nullify important decisions.

"The United States must take leadership in putting firm pressure on Russia, to force her to change tactics and accept this veto amendment," the Senator declared in a broadcast interview.

"It was never intended that the veto be used freely," he added.

Flanders is one of ten senatorial authors of a resolution before Congress calling for a charter conference looking to amendments to strengthen the United Nations.

Flanders said that Russia "is using the veto power in withdrawing herself and her satellites from the Marshall plan [to aid European economic recovery], which, while not a provision of the United Nations, is a move toward world peace."

He said he believed enough pressure could be brought on Russia to bring about a change in the United Nations charter veto provision within a year.

GRISWOLD IS ENROUTE TO GREEK AID POST

WASHINGTON, July 13—(AP) Dwight Griswold, head of the Greek-aid mission, took off today for Athens in President Truman's new plane.

The plane is to stop at Frankfurt, Germany, to pick up Mrs. Griswold and then go on to Greece.

Also aboard was the body of the late Greek ambassador, Cimon P. Diamantopoulos, who died several months ago.

Griswold told a news conference Friday that $35,000,000 in military equipment is being sent to Greece as a start on the program of aiding the Greek government stem Communism. A total of $400,000,000 has been authorized for the Greek-Turkish program.

ATOMIC BOMB SECRETS KEPT SAFE, SAYS FBI

Abstracted Data Did Not Fall Into Other Hands, Officials Believe

Washington, July 13 (AP)—A Federal Bureau of Investigation official today said the FBI believes the atom-bomb secrets that two ex-army sergeants are accused of taking did not get away from them before they were arrested.

"It is our best information that none of the secrets they had in their possession got beyond these two boys," the official said.

Similar belief was expressed by members of the joint congressional committee on atomic energy. Chairman Hickenlooper, Iowa Republican Senator, said the committee is "comfortably satisfied on that."

The FBI previously had said that evidence indicates no link with "foreign espionage."

The two accused men, formerly stationed at the Los Alamos (N.M.) atomic-testing station, were arrested yesterday, swiftly following authorization by the Justice Department of their prosecution.

Both To Be Arraigned

Both will be arraigned tomorrow, Alexander Von Der Luft, 23, in Pittsburgh, and Ernest D. Wallis, 34, in Chicago. The charge is removing and concealing documents, which carries a possible maximum penalty of a $2,000 fine and three years in jail. The FBI refused permission to interview them and they have made no statements. They did not even know each other and apparently had no connection, the FBI said.

The FBI said the secret data were turned up in Von Der Luft's room at Princeton University, a family wall safe at Mount Lebannon, Pa., where he was arrested, and in Wallis's photographic studio in Chicago.

Souvenir Hunting Charged

Hickenlooper, in disclosing to the Senate last week the disappearance of the documents, said they were, "as we believe, completely and fully recovered." He said the men were souvenir hunters.

A full year appears to have elapsed during whcih the information was missing—some of it labeled by the FBI "top secret" and some "highly confidential."

The men were discharged in the Spring of 1946 after service at Los Alamos where they were assigned to the Manhattan district project, the name by which atomic research was known when it was under Army direction until this year when control came under the Civilian Atomic Energy Commission.

Investigation Is Begun

The FBI said it learned April 30, 1947, that certain documents were missing and began its investigation.

Von der Luft was interviewed at Princeton University, where he had resumed study after his discharge.

"A search of his room at the university resulted in the recovery of approximately 200 pages of handwritten notes and other documents marked 'secret' pertaining to the atomic bomb," the FBI said.

"In addition, a folder was located in the family vault at Mt. Lebanon containing confidential and highly restricted data pertaining to the development and construction of the atomic bomb."

Pictures Called "Top Secret"

Turing to Wallis, the FBI said he was interviewed and his studio searched, disclosing about 200 photographs and negatives showing various phases of the bomb and test explosions. Numerous pictures and negatives were classified "top secret," the FBI said.

Asked whether the confidential information would have to be made public when the cases come up in court, the official said "that problem will have to be faced when we come to it."

Committee Is Satisfied

Recent suggestions that unfound prints might have been made from the negatives were not taken seriously by Hickenlooper. He said the committee was satisfied on that point, also on the basis of representations by the FBI and the Atomic Energy Commission.

Hickenlooper's committee this week plans to conduct an inquiry into various published reports of possible leaks of atomic information.

Von Der Luft's Parents Expect His Vindication

Pittsburgh, July 13 (AP)—The parents of Alexander Von Der Luft, recovering from the initial shock of his arrest by FBI agents on charges of taking atomic bomb secrets, today expressed complete confidence their son would be vindicated.

"I just know everything will be all right," his mother said in a firm voice. "I have every confidence in this boy of mine. He's always been a perfect son and he wouldn't do anything wrong now."

"It's just a circumstance he got caught in," she continued. "He wasn't doing anything he thought was wrong. He just wanted a souvenir."

The boy's father, Oscar Von Der Luft, manager of a Pittsburgh district chemical plant, added:

"We think Alexander is innocent—that he absolutely didn't

do anything wrong except engage in a little souvenir hunting just like a lot of other soldiers."

The senior Von Der Luft said he had engaged counsel for his son, but declined to give his name, pending a conference with the lawyer tonight.

"He's a pretty young lad and we know he is innocent," his father repeated. "We'll back him to the limit."

Man Now Held In Atom Case Reassured By FBI, Says Wife

Chicago, July 13 (1947)—The Chicago *Tribune* today quoted the wife of a former army sergeant accused by the Government of taking atom-bomb secrets as saying that the FBI had assured her husband that because he had been "so co-operative and so frank, he had nothing to worry about."

The *Tribune* said that Mrs. Sylvia Wallis, 28, told Julius Schwartz, attorney retained by Ernest D. Wallis, 34, Chicago photographer, that the assurance was given her husband last May by an FBI agent after Wallis had turned over to the Government a drawer full of negatives.

Neither Mrs. Wallis nor Schwartz was available for comment on the *Tribune* story.

"Took Negatives Openly"

Wallis, arrested in Chicago yesterday at his studio, will be arraigned here tomorrow on charges of removing and concealing documents. The charge carries a possible maximum penalty of a $2,000 fine and three years in prison.

The *Tribune* said that Schwartz told the newspaper Wallis had told him the negatives were taken from the Los Alamos (N.M.) atomic laboratory openly and in good faith.

The story said the attorney quoted Wallis as saying that when he left Los Alamos prior to his discharge in March, 1946, he tossed into his luggage a "bunch of duplicate negatives which he thought had outlived their value as secret records."

Some Reported Published

The newspaper account said Schwartzr related that Wallis had told him many of the negatives already had been released for publication in newspapers and magazines and that Wallis thought some time in the future he might write a magazine article on his experience and use some of the photographs to illustrate it.

The *Tribune* said that Schwartz quoted Wallis as saying that when he and Mrs. Wallis bought a photography studio in Chicago, the negatives were tossed into a drawer with other negatives and that he had not had the opportunity to sort and classify them when the FBI took the whole drawerful.

Questioned Last April

The FBI first questioned Wallis last April, Schwartz said in the story, and told Wallis he should not have taken the negatives, but took no other action. The *Tribune* quoted Schwartz as declaring he was convinced that Wallis acted without knowledge that he was violating any directives or regulations.

Wallis was a photographer in Cleveland, Ohio, from 1939 to July 1943, when he entered the Army. After assignment to Camp Claiborne, La., he was transferred to the Manhattan project and was placed in charge of one section of the photographic work.

Purchased Studio

Following his release from the Army, Wallis purchased the business and name of the Paul Stone-Raymor Studios in Chicago, paying $2,900 as down payment.

Also seized by the FBI yesterday, was Alexander Von Der Luft, 23, a Princeton University student, who was taken into custody in Mount Lebanon, Pa., his home. The FBI announced that his arrest was made in connection with the taking of documents marked "secret" from the Los Alamos laboratory.

The FBI in Washington said Wallis and Von Der Luft were not acquainted.

U.S. BACKS AUSTRIA AND ITALY IN U.N.

May Oppose Membership Bids Of 3 Russ Satellites

HAUCK

Lake Success, N.Y., July 13 (AP)—The United States will plump for early admission of Austria and Italy to the United Nations, but may oppose the entry of three Russian satellites in the Balkans, authoritative sources said today.

A Security Council membership committee begins work tomorrow on nine bids, including three previously vetoed by Russia.

The old applicants are Ireland, Portugal and Trans-Jordan, blocked by Russia, and Albania and Outer Mongolia, voted down by the Council.

Four New Applicants

The new ones are Italy, Austria, Hungary and Romania. Finland and Bulgaria also may apply in time for summer consideration.

The United States is considering opposing Hungary, Romania and Albania by questioning whether they are peace-loving states and are willing and able to carry out the obligations of the charter.

Sources close to Delegate Warren R. Austin said the American position would not solidify until the conclusion of talks being carried on in Paris, Moscow, London and Nanking by United States ambassadors. These conversations augment preliminary conferences here among delegates from the Big Five powers, which hold the power individually to veto any applicant.

Russ Stand Against Austria

On the basis of Andrei A. Gromyko's vigorous objection to prevent consideration of Austria at this time, the Soviet Union can be expected to reject any move to add that country to the present 55 members.

Russia previously agreed that Austria was not to be considered an ex-enemy state, and the United States contends that, as long as a Government is now functioning in Vienna, there is no reason to await the signing of a peace treaty. Treaty negotiations, bogged down over Soviet demands for indirect reparations, may drag on for months.

The crux of the disagreement there is Russian insistence that Austria's oil and shipping interests, backbone of her economy, are German assets and, therefore, subject to reparations. The United States holds the view that yielding on that point would give Russia economic—and, eventually, political—control of Austria.

Italy And Russ Satellites

Italy stands in the same position as Romania, Bulgaria and Hungary, with their treaties awaiting Moscow's signing. Under these conditions, the Soviet Union cannot hope to get its satellites into the organization without also approving Italy.

In addition to the necessity of avoiding a veto, seven of the eleven council votes are necessary for approval of a candidate. In the 1946 tests Albania mustered five votes and Outer Mongolia six. Britain and the United States both voted no, but were not required to exercise the veto as both bids failed of passage regardless.

Both British and American sources indicated their governments felt that Albania had certainly not improved her standing in the eyes of the world during the past year. For one thing, the Albanian Government so far has refused to summit the Corfu Channel mining case, where she was accused of damaging two British ships, to the International Court of Justice as directed by the council.

The Case Of Outer Mongolia

Recent clashes between troops from China and Soviet-sponsored Outer Mongolia have not helped the case of the rugged Asiatic country either. Last year China voted to admit that neighbor. Nanking's attitude this time will be watched by the western powers for possible guidance on their decision.

There was still an outside possibility that the United States would reiterate its original stand of last year when it asked for the blanket admission of all applicants. Russia quickly opposed that on the grounds that she could not approve Ireland, Portugal and Trans-Jordan because they had no diplomatic relations with Moscow.

Fall Freedom Move By Morocco Forecast

New York, July 13 (AP)—A Moroccan spokesman today advised the United Nations that Morocco would formally demand independence from France and Spain this fall.

Mahdi Bennouna said he represented the Independence party in French Morocco, the Democratic party in French Morocco, the National Reform party in Spanish Morocco, the Popular Algerian party and the Tunisian Constitutional party.

He did not say who would formally file such a demand or to which United Nations body it would be directed.

In a letter to Trygve Lie, Secretary-General, the Moroccans offered a long list of charges against France and Spain. They contended that natives were ruled with an "iron hand" and deprived of elementary rights.

THOSE FLYING SAUCERS SEEM TO GET ABOUT

Disks Bob Up In France And Manchuria—Texas Mystery Solved

New York, July 13 (AP)—Flying saucers, once a peculiarly American phenomenon, are getting about more these days.

The Chinese Central News Agency reported today from Mukden, Manchuria, that a man saw 80 of the disks in one hour on the night of July 10. It quoted the man as saying the objects were about 1 foot in diameter, milk-colored, tinted blue, and were flying in a southerly direction.

Two Sighted Over France

A resident of Le Mans, French town 100 miles southwest of Paris, reported that on Saturday morning he had seen two "strangely shaped things" which he thought were flying saucers, the newspaper *Parisien Libere* said.

He was quoted as saying the things "were flying noiselessly westwards" at a height of about 2,500 feet and were of a "greenish-gray color."

Brought To Earth In Texas?

Meanwhile, the Amarillo (Texas) *Globe-News* reported that a metal object 2 feet wide, 6 inches thick and 3½ feet long, was found in an alley in the Texas City Saturday night following an explosion and brief fire and that some residents of the area were of the opinion it was one of the elusive flying disks.

The burned apparatus, containing a mass of wires and some instruments, was identified by a label as a micropositioner and the name of the manufacturer was given as the Barber Colman Company, of Rockford, Illinois.

Gadget From Wing Of Plane

Amarillo, Texas, July 13 (AP)—Detective Captain J. L. King of the Amarillo police force said today a metal apparatus, found afire in an alley here following an explosion, had been identified as equipment from the wing of an army plane.

Many residents felt a flying disk had come to earth when the object, containing a mass of wires and electrical apparatus, was found, the Amarillo *Globe-News* reported.

King said an ex-service man on the Amarillo police force had identified the object as being from the wing of an army plane. An investigation is continuing.

PRINCE ABDULLAH HERE

Son of King of Yemen Will Seek to Broaden U. S. Trade Ties

Prince Seif el Islam Abdullah, son of King Yehya of Yemen, arrived at La Guardia Field last night from Cairo on the Trans World airliner Arc de Triomphe. The Prince was greeted by a number of Arabs.

Asked as to the purpose of his visit, the Prince said he was here "in reply to an official invitation from the United States Government and to establish the best possible relations with this country."

The Prince said he hoped to see something of the nation's industries, schools, hospitals and museums.

Asked about reports he was coming here to sign an agreement on sugar and for the development of mining in Yemen, he said he hoped for the establishment of broad trade relations. He said his country "is rich in coffee, mining and other mineral possibilities." Asked if the latter included oil, he replied, "No one knows yet."

The Prince and his party will go to Washington today.

LONDON, SUNDAY, JULY 13—(AP)—THE SOVIET PRESS CONTINUED ITS ATTACK ON THE MARSHALL AID-EUROPE PLAN TODAY BY LITTLING THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE AND ASSERTING THAT ANY AMERICAN CREDITS WOULD BE "CONTINGENT" UPON THE CONTROL OF THE COUNTRIES ACCEPTING AID.

THE TASS AGENCY QUOTED THE SOVIET PUBLICATION NEW TIMES AS SAYING THAT "THE VERY SUDDENNESS AND VAGUENESS OF THIS (MARSHALL) OFFER WAS A TACTICAL MANEUVER WITH THE AIM OF PROMOTING FAR-REACHING PLANS FOR THE ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL EXPANSION OF AMERICAN MONOPOLIES IN EUROPE."

THE NEW TIMES DECLARED THAT THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN WERE "CASTING ABOUT FOR A WAY OUT OF THEIR POSTWAR ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES SEEKING TO ESCAPE THE APPROACHING CRISIS AT THE EXPENSE OF THE EUROPEAN PEOPLE."

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LORD DAVIDSON, CHAIRMAN OF A COMMITTEE APPOINTED SOME TIME AGO TO WELCOME THE SOUTH AMERICAN VISITOR, WAS QUOTED BY THE EXPRESS AS SAYING SHE HAD BEEN INFORMED IT WOULD "CAUSE THE KEENEST REGRET" IF SHE FAILED TO COME.

FIRST LEAD CONFERENCE

PARIS, JULY 13-(AP)-THE 16-NATION STEERING COMMITTEE OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE MET AN HOUR AND A QUARTER TODAY, REAFFIRMED THAT SOVIET RUSSIA AND HER SATELLITES WOULD STILL BE WELCOME, AND SET ASIDE MOST OF ITS ORGANIZATION WORK FOR A LATER MEETING.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE SESSION INDICATED AT LEAST SOME OF THE NATIONS REGARDED THE SOVIET ATTITUDE WITH CONCERN.

MOST OF THE WORK TOWARD SETTING UP SUB-COMMITTEES TO ASSESS EUROPE'S ASSETS AND NEEDS BEFORE APPLYING FOR UNITED STATES FINANCIAL AID WAS DEFERRED.

INSTEAD THE COMMITTEE PAID PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO AMENDING THAT PHASE OF ITS REPORT WHICH ORIGINALLY SPECIFIED THAT "THE ORGANIZATION SHALL DO NOTHING TO VIOLATE NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY."

(RUSSIA HAS CHARGED THAT IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MARSHALL PROPOSAL AS PLANNED BY BRITAIN AND FRANCE WOULD INTERFERE WITH THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF PARTICIPANTS.)

THE AMENDED VERSION SAID NO ACTION SHALL BE TAKEN "IMPLYING A VIOLATION OF SOVEREIGNTY."

A FULL SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE WAS SCHEDULED FOR 4 P.M. (10 A.M. EST).

BRITISH SOURCES EARLIER HAD INDICATED SATISFACTION AT THE SPEED AT WHICH THE CONFERENCE HAS BEEN WORKING. THEY WERE KNOWN, HOWEVER, TO WANT TO HURRY THE WORK OF PICKING SUB-COMMITTEES TO DEAL WITH FOOD AND AGRICULTURE, IRON AND STEEL, FUEL AND POWER AND TRANSPORT.

A TIME TABLE ALREADY HAS BEEN WRITTEN FIXING SEPT. 1 AS THE DEADLINE FOR A COMPLETE REPORT ON EUROPE'S ABILITY AT SELF-HELP AND THE DEFICIT WHICH THE UNITED STATES WILL BE ASKED TO MEET.

ALL NATIONS AT THE CONFERENCE, WHICH OPENED HERE YESTERDAY, ARE REPRESENTED ON THE STEERING COMMITTEE. SOVIET RUSSIA AND EIGHT OF HER NEIGHBORS DECLINED TO TAKE PART IN THE CONFERENCE.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE PROBABLY WILL HAVE MEMBERSHIP ON ALL FOUR SUB-COMMITTEES, A BRITISH SPOKESMAN SAID. OTHER MEMBERS PROBABLY WILL BE CHOSEN FROM SIX OR SEVEN COUNTRIES MOST DIRECTLY CONCERNED WITH THE QUESTIONS TO BE CONSIDERED.

THE STEERING COMMITTEE APPROVED A FRENCH PROPOSAL REITERATING THAT THE DOOR WAS STILL OPEN TO RUSSIA AND THE EIGHT OTHER NATIONS WHICH REFUSED TO COOPERATE UNDER THE MARSHALL PROPOSAL.

THE FRENCH AMENDMENT SPECIFYING THAT ALL 16 NATIONS ATTENDING THE CONFERENCE WOULD BE REPRESENTED ON THE COMMITTEE, ADDED:

"AND ALL OTHER EUROPEAN STATES WHICH DECLARE THEMSELVES DESIROUS OF PARTICIPATING IN THE MUTUAL EFFORT."

FH935AED

WITH CONFERENCE

JUL 1947

BY MEL MOST

PARIS, JULY 13-(AP)-PREMIER PAUL RAMADIER TODAY WARNED EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES HOLDING ALOOF FROM THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE THAT "THE HOUR HAS COME FOR EUROPE TO ORGANIZE OR DIE."

IN A SPEECH AT CHAMBERY DEDICATING A MONUMENT TO RESISTANCE LEADERS, RAMADIER SAID THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT "PROFOUNDLY REGRETTED" THAT RUSSIA "HAS REMAINED ALOOF." HE ADDED THAT THE DOOR WAS STILL OPEN FOR THE SOVIETS TO PARTICIPATE IN THE MARSHALL AID-EUROPE PROPOSAL.

"EUROPE DOESN'T STOP AT THE RHINE OR AT THE ODER OR AT THE VISTULA," HE SAID. "I FEAR GREATLY THAT IF EUROPE IS NOT CAPABLE OF ACHIEVING ITS UNITY AND LIFTING ITS VOICE, HUMANITY MAY BE DRAWN INTO I KNOW NOT WHAT MONSTROUS CATASTROPHE."

HAMMERING AWAY AT THE NEED FOR EUROPEAN COOPERATION WITH AMERICAN AID, RAMADIER SAID THAT "UP TO THIS DAY NO COUNTRY (OF EUROPE) HAS BEEN ABLE TO FIND THE MEANS FOR COMPLETE RECOVERY WITHIN HER OWN FORCES ALONE."

THE PREMIER SAID THAT "NO DOUBT IT IS RIGHT TO PROCLAIM THE NEED TO GUARANTEE THAT THROUGH THE MARSHALL PROGRAM ONE DOES NOT AIM TO CONSTITUTE A BLOC AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION, ANY MORE THAN AGAINST ANY OTHER COUNTRY."

"THE MARSHALL PROGRAM MUST NOT BE A PROGRAM OF SEPARATION BUT A PROGRAM OF COMMON WELFARE," HE ADDED.

"PEOPLE HAVE SEEMED TO FEAR THAT THERE WILL BE ECONOMIC SUBORDINATION CREATED TOWARD THE INTERESTS OF CAPITALISTIC GROUPS. NOBODY IN EUROPE WOULD ACCEPT SUCH SUBORDINATION AND I AM CONVINCED THAT THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES NEVER HAVE DREAMED AND NEVER WILL DREAM OF ASKING IT.

"EUROPE'S EFFORT MUST BE ACCOMPLISHED IN TOTAL INDEPENDENCE."

--DASH--

(EDS: MAY BE INSERTED IN CONFERENCE (A33) IF DESIRED.)

WW615PED

ARRAS, FRANCE, JULY 13-(AP)-PRESIDENT VINCENT AURIOL, IN AN APPEAL TO THE "CIVIC SPIRIT" OF FRENCHMEN DECLARED TODAY THAT UNLESS PRESENT SOCIAL AGITATION WAS ENDED FRANCE WOULD FACE "A GREAT DANGER."

"IT WOULD BE TOO LATE THEN TO CRY OVER OUR LOST LIBERTY," HE SAID IN REFERRING TO THE THREAT OF A GENERAL STRIKE OF MORE THAN 1,200,000 CIVIL SERVANTS AND TO RUMORS THAT SOME ANTI-REPUBLICAN ELEMENTS WERE READY TO SEEK POWER SHOULD THE PRESENT REGIME ENCOUNTER TROUBLE.

THE PRESIDENT WAS SPEAKING BEFORE THE CITY COUNCIL OF ARRAS, A CENTER OF FRANCE'S NORTHERN MINING DISTRICTS.

FH448PED

[redacted], SPEAKING EARLIER IN CHAMBERY AT THE DEDICATION OF A MONUMENT TO HEROES OF THE RESISTANCE, EXPRESSED HIS GOVERNMENT'S "DEEP REGRET THAT RUSSIA REFUSED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE MARSHALL PROGRAM."

"BUT THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT DOES NOT BELIEVE THAT THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT IS EXCLUDED," HE ADDED. "WE HAVE INVITED THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT TO TAKE PART IN THE PRESENT CONFERENCE. THE SEATS OF ALL

THE A^BSENTEES ARE RESERVED, WHATEVER THEIR PROVISIONAL ANSWER, NOT ONLY AT THE CONFERENCE, NOT ONLY IN THE FIRST ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE, ^BUT ALSO IN THE FINAL ORGANIZATIONS OF AN ASSOCIATED EUROPE.

"OF COURSE, THE SOVIET ATTITUDE CANNOT EXCUSE US FROM GOING ON. TIME IS RUNNING OUT; NECESSITIES WILL NOT WAIT. WE MUST ACT, ORGANIZE, ^BUILD, HELP OURSELVES WITH THE COLLA^BORATION OF ALL THOSE WHO WISH TO PARTICIPATE, WHILE HOPING THAT ALL OTHERS WILL JOIN US.

"THE FAMILY TA^BLE MUST NOT ^BE CLOSED TO ANY EUROPEAN.

"I AGREE THIS UNION OF EUROPE MEANS A VERY CLOSE ASSOCIATION, A MUTUAL LIMITATION OF SOVEREIGNTY ^BY THE O^BLIGATIONS WHICH ANY COMMON AGREEMENT IMPLIES.

"^BUT NO HEGEMONY SHOULD ^BE ESTA^BLISHED WHILE EUROPEAN RECOVERY IS ON ITS WAY. IT IS THE LAW OF EQUALITY AND COOPERATION WHICH MUST ^BECOME THE COMMON RULE."

W307PED

Berlin Cadox affairs

MRS. SCHILLER, WHO HAD NEVER PARACHUTED BEFORE, SAID IT WAS "A BETTER SENSATION THAN REMAINING IN A BURNING PLANE."

"I WASN'T EVEN SCRATCHED AND ALL I LOST WAS A BOBBY PIN," SHE SAID.

SHE ADDED THAT SHE WAS THANKFUL THAT ARMY AIR FORCE AUTHORITIES AT TEMPELHOF AIRPORT HAD REQUIRED HER TO DON OVERALLS OVER HER FROCK BEFORE THE PLANE DEPARTED.

"I NEVER WOULD HAVE HAD THE COURAGE TO HITCH ON A PARACHUTE WEARING A DRESS," SHE SMILED.

MRS. THORKELSON SAID SHE WAS TRYING TO DECIDE WHETHER TO JUMP, TOO, WHEN THE BURNING ENGINE FELL OFF, ENABLING THE PILOT TO ATTEMPT A LANDING. SHE DESCRIBED THE RUSSIANS WHO CAME TO THE AID OF THE PARTY AS "WONDERFUL."

"THEY TOOK US TO TOWN AND GAVE US LOTS OF FOOD, VODKA AND OTHER DRINKS," SHE RELATED.

FH428PED

JUL 1947

SOFIA, ^BULGARIA, JULY 13-(AP)-ROMANIAN PREMIER PE[illegible]ZA AND FOREIGN MINISTER GHEORGHE TATARESCU WERE WELCOMED OF[illegible]Y ON THEIR ARRIVAL HERE TODAY ^BY ^BULGARIAN PREMIER GEORGI DIMIT[illegible] HIS CA^BINET.

^BOTH PREMIERS SAID THERE WOULD ^BE "ETERNAL FRIENDSH[illegible], ECONOMIC ~~AND POLITICAL COOPERATION.~~ ~~(THE ^BULGARIAN-ROMANIAN CEL[illegible]ONY IS~~ ANOTHER IN A SERIES OF SUCH EXCHANGES AMONG NATIONS IN THE SOVIET SPHERE IN RECENT WEEKS.)

W133PED

JERUSALEM, JULY 13-(AP)-SAMUEL MIKUNIS, SECRETARY OF THE JEWISH COMMUNIST PARTY OF PALESTINE, ARGUED TODAY ^BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS PALESTINE COMMITTEE FOR ^BRITISH EVACUATION AND INDEPENDENCE OF THE HOLY LAND "FOR THE REALIZATION OF A PROSPEROUS ARA^B -- JEWISH DEMOCRATIC STATE."

"WE ADVOCATE A PLAN THAT PALESTINE SHOULD ^BE CONSTITUTED AS AN INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC ^BI-UNITARIAN STATE," MIKUNIS TESTIFIED, ADDING THAT THE JEWS AND ARA^BS WOULD HAVE EQUAL RIGHTS.

REGARDING THE IMMIGRATION PRO^BLEM HE ASSERTED THAT "WE ARE CONFIDENT THAT TWO FREE PEOPLE--JEWS AND ARA^BS--IN A FREE INDEPENDENT PALESTINE WILL FIND A JUST AND DEMOCRATIC WAY TO OFFER FRATERNAL HELP AND A HOME TO PERSECUTED PERSONS."

MIKUNIS CONTENDED THAT THE ^BRITISH MANDATE POLICY IN PALESTINE HAD RESULTED IN "A ^BLOODSTAINED COLONIAL REGIME OF OPPRESSION, OF ENCOURAGING AND PRESERVING THE TENSION AND ANTAGONISM ^BETWEEN ARA^BS AND JEWS, THE DENIAL OF ELEMENTARY CIVIL LI^BERTIES AND THE EXPLOITATION OF THE PEOPLE."

DN734AED

PALESTINE SEPARATE (300)

JERUSALEM, JULY 13-(AP)-HAGANA, THE SO-CALLED JEWISH NATIONAL DEFENSE ARMY, DECLARED TODAY "OUR MILITARY STRENGTH IS ADEQUATE TO DEFEND JEWISH PALESTINE AGAINST ATTACKS FROM THE ARA^BS OF THIS COUNTRY, WHETHER OR NOT THEY ARE ASSISTED OPENLY OR SECRETLY ^BY THE MILITARY FORCES OF NEIGH^BORING (ARA^B) STATES."

IN A MEMORANDUM TO THE UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PALESTINE, HAGANA, UNDER THE NAME OF THE JEWISH RESISTANCE MOVEMENT, WHICH IT ADOPTED A^BOUT 14 MONTHS AGO, DECLARED IT WAS "A FREE NATIONAL VOLUNTEER ARMY IN WHOSE RANKS MAY ^BE FOUND PRACTICALLY EVERY JEWISH YOUNG MAN AND WOMAN CAPA^BLE OF ^BEARING ARMS."

THE MEMORANDUM SAID THE ORGANIZATION ARRANGED IMMIGRATION INTO PALESTINE, PROTECTED JEWISH SETTLEMENTS AND WOULD, IF NECESSARY, UNDERTAKE MILITARY OPERATIONS IN DEFENSE OF ZIONISM.

"THE ^BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAS DECLARED OPEN WAR ON THE JEWISH PEOPLE AND ITS STRUGGLE FOR LI^BERATION," HAGANA DECLARED. "THE JEWISH RESISTANCE MOVEMENT--THE FIGHTING JEWISH PEOPLE--WILL NOT SU^BMIT.

"WE HAVE NEVER RECOGNIZED AND WE WILL NEVER RECOGNIZE THE LEGALITY OF RESTRICTIONS ON IMMIGRATION X X X OR THE PURCHASE OF LAND. WE WILL NEVER ACCEPT A REGIME WHICH AIMS AT THROTTLING US."

ASSERTING THAT "TERRORISM IS ^BORN OF THE ANTI-ZIONIST POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT," HAGANA SAID IT "UNCONDITIONALLY REJECTS TERRORISM AS AN INSTRUMENT IN OUR NATIONAL STRUGGLE" FOR "^BOTH MORAL AND POLITICAL REASONS."

"^BUT," IT ADDED, "THE JEWISH RESISTANCE MOVEMENT WILL NOT COOPERATE WITH THE POLICE IN THE ERADICATION OF TERRORISM" ^BECAUSE "THE JEWISH PEOPLE CANNOT COOPERATE WITH A GOVERNMENT WHICH DOOMS US TO DESTRUCTION, DRIVES OUT AND KILLS IMMIGRANTS, ESTA^BLISHES A POLICE STATE IN OUR COUNTRY, RO^BS US OF OUR LAND AND CARRIES OUT A CONSISTENT POLICY DESIGNED TO PUT AN END TO OUR RECONSTRUCTION."

WW639PED

EDITORS

JERUSALEM--FIRST LEAD PALESTINE, INSERT AFTER EIGHTH GRAF ^BEGINNING "HAGANA, WHICH" AND ENDING "^BRITISH TROOPS."

ONE JEWISH SOURCE SAID HAGANA HAD "PICKED UP FOR QUESTIONING" A JEWISH CLERK IN AN APPARENT EFFORT TO O^BTAIN DETAILS OF THE KIDNAPING.

THE ARMY RADIO TONIGHT ^BROADCAST A ^BULLETIN CONCERNING A SOLDIER WHO HAD ^BEEN MISSING FOR A^BOUT TWO HOURS FROM ^BAT YAM,

30.24-10905

SOUTH OF TEL AVIV. OFFICIAL SOURCES SAID, HOWEVER, THEY ᴰELIEVED THERE WAS NO INDICATION OF A THIRD KIDNAPING AND THAT THE SOLDIER PROᴰAᴰLY WAS "JUST MISSING ON LIᴰERTY."

THE TROOPS ETC., NINTH GRAF.

TA903PED

JUL 1947

FOLLOW WASHINGTON CHINA

ᴰY JOHN RODERICK

PEIPING, JULY 13-(AP)-ᴰOTH FOREIGN AND CHINESE OᴰSERVERS IN NORTH CHINA AND MANCHURIA HOLD THE VIEW THAT THE PROJECTED AMERICAN MISSION TO CHINA AND KOREA UNDER LT.GEN.ALᴰERT C.WEDEMEYER IS TO TEST FAR EASTERN ᴰULWRKS AGAINST WORLD COMMUNISM.

IF THIS IS CORRECT, WEDMEYER'S FIRST JOᴰ WILL ᴰE TO ASCERTAIN HOW LONG GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S GOVERNMENT CAN STAND UP UNDER THE MILITARY THUMPINGS IT IS RECEIVING FROM THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS.

WIDELY EXPERIENCED IN CHINA, WEDEMEYER IS NOT LIKELY TO ᴰE TAKEN IN ᴰY EXAGGERATED CLAIMS WHICH SOME MILITARY LEADERS ARE PRONE TO PUT FORTH AS FACT.

SOME OᴰSERVERS SAY THAT THE WEDEMEYER MISSION MAY ᴰE PRELIMINARY TO APPLYING THE TRUMAN DOCTRINE IN THE FAR EAST AS IN EUROPE, IF SUCH A DRASTIC STEP APPEARS WARRANTED ᴰY INVESTIGATION.

(DIPLOMATIC AUTHORITIES IN WASHINGTON, HOWEVER, WERE QUOTED AS REMARKING THAT WHEREAS A FEW HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS MIGHT GO FAR IN GREECE, UNTOLD ᴰILLIONS WOULD ᴰE REQUIRED TO DO MUCH FOR CHINA UNLESS THE CHINESE DID SOMETHING FOR THEMSELVES.)

MANCHURIA PROᴰAᴰLY WILL ᴰE ONE OF THE MAIN AREAS TO ᴰE SCRUTINIZED. IT SEEMS PROᴰAᴰLE THAT THE AMERICAN WAR AND STATE DEPARTMENTS HAVE TAKEN NOTE OF REPORTS THAT THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT MIGHT AᴰANDON MANCHURIA. SUCH REPORTS HAVE ᴰEEN REPEATEDLY DENIED ᴰUT THEY PERSIST.

IF SUCH AN AᴰANDONMENT OCCURRED, THE ENTIRE NORTHEASTERN "EMPIRE" WOULD ᴰE LEFT IN THE HANDS OF AN ALEMENT FAVORAᴰLE TO RUSSIA AND ANTAGONISTIC TO THE UNITED STATES--A CONDITION WHICH THE UNITED STATES EVIDENTLY WOULD LIKE TO AVOID.

(IN NANKING, GEN.WU TE-CHEN, SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE GOVERNING KUOMINTANG, ISSUED A STATEMENT TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS PRAISING WEDEMEYER AND DECLARING:

("WE ARE SURE THAT HIS FACT-FINDING ACTIVITIES WILL RESULT IN CLEARING UP MISUNDERSTANDINGS RELATING TO OUR GOVERNMENT AND MISCONCEPTIONS REGARDING THE ASPIRATIONS AND ALLEGIANCES OF THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS. THE RESULT OF HIS INVESTIGATION WILL PLAY ITS DUE PART IN SHAPING AMERICAN LONG-RANGE POLICY IN ASIATIC AFFAIRS, WHICH ARE INEXTRICAᴰLY ᴰOUND UP WITH WORLD AFFAIRS.")

PY130PPS NM

PEIPING, JULY 13-(AP)-GEN.CHEN CHENG, GOVERNMENT CHIEF OF STAFF, HAS ARRIVED IN MUKDEN TO OPEN MILITARY CONFERENCES ON MANCHURIA, REPORTS REACHING HERE SAID TODAY.

CONFERENCES FOR NORTH CHINA WERE CONCLUDED HERE RECENTLY. CHEN CHENG REPORTEDLY IS ACQUAINTING COMMANDERS WITH NEW PLANS ᴰASED ON THE GENERAL MOᴰILIZATION ORDER ISSUED RECENTLY.

CHINESE DISPATCHES REPORTED GOVERNMENT VICTORIES IN NORTH CHINA FIGHTING. IN SOUTHWESTERN SHANTUNG PROVINCE, THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED CAPTURE OF SEVERAL KEY POINTS IN HEAVY FIGHTING 15 MILES NORTH OF TAIAN. IN HOPEH PROVINCE, DISPATCHES SAID, GOVERNMENT TROOPS RECOVERED PARSIEN, 40 MILES WEST OF TIENTSIN, AND RECAPTURED THREE TOWNS ON THE NORTHERN SECTOR OF THE PEIPING-HANKOW RAILROAD.

MEANWHILE, CHINESE SOURCES IN NANKING SAID THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMICS HAD ASKED GOVERNMENT APPROVAL OF THE PURCHASE OF 200,000 TONS OF COAL FROM THE UNITED STATES TO OFFSET EXPECTED SHORTAGES IN SHANGHAI AND NANKING. COMMUNISTS HAVE SEIZED MANY OF CHINA'S ᴰEST MINES, AND MOVEMENT OF COAL FROM FORMOSA AND GOVERNMENT-HELD AREAS HAS ᴰEEN ᴰESET ᴰY TRANSPORTATION DIFFICULTIES.

JUL 1947

DS417APS

CHINESE (WITH NANKING)

ᴰY JOHN RODERICK

PEIPING, SUNDAY, JULY 13-(AP)-GEN.TU YU-MING, COMMANDER OF CHINESE GOVERNMENT FORCES IN MANCHURIA, TOLD REPORTERS IN MUKDEN THAT THE COMMUNISTS WERE REGROUPING FOR ANOTHER OFFENSIVE WHICH HE EXPECTS WITHIN THE NEXT THREE MONTHS.

REPORTS REACHING PEIPING FROM MANCHURIAN CITY SAID THAT GENERAL TU, STILL RECUPERATING FROM AN OLD AILMENT RESULTING FROM THE ᴰURMA CAMPAIGN, HAS NOT DECIDED WHETHER TO SEEK OUT THE COMMUNISTS OR AWAIT THEIR NEXT ASSAULT.

THE GENERAL SAID THE COMMUNISTS WERE REGROUPING AT HAILUNG, 50 MILES SOUTHEAST OF THE MANCHURIAN CAPITAL, CHANGCHUN; AND AT LIAOYUAN, 50 MILES NORTHWEST OF ᴰATTLE-SEARED SZEPINGKAI.

GENERAL TU ADDED THAT THE PRESENCE OF THE COMMUNISTS IN NORTHERN CHAHAR PROVINCE INDICATED THEY WERE SEEKING TO CLEAR THE JEHOL-CHAHAR CORRIDOR AND LINK RED CHINA WITH MANCHURIA.

HE SAID HE HAD NO OFFICIAL REPORT WHEN ASKED TO CONFIRM UNVERIFIED REPORTS THAT RUSSIAN TROOPS HAD ENTERED PULANTIEN AND WAFANGTIEN, RAIL POINTS AᴰOVE PORT ARTHUR AND DAIREN.

RA102ACS NM

ᴰY WALTER J.MASON

NEW DELHI, JULY 13-(AP)-MAHOMED ALI JINNAH SAID TODAY THE MOSLEM DOMINION OF PAKISTAN TO ᴰE CREATED AUG.15 WOULD ᴰE "MOST FRIENDLY TO EVERY NATION" AND THAT THE SISTER DOMINION OF INDIA (HINDUSTAN) WOULD NOT FIND GOOD WILL WANTING.

JINNAH IS PRESIDENT OF THE MOSELM LEAGUE AND GOVERNOR GENERAL-DESIGNATE FOR PAKISTAN. HE TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE HE WAS "SATISFIED SO FAR" WITH THE DIVISION OF ASSETS ᴰETWEEN THE TWO DOMINIONS-TOᴰE OF THE ᴰRITISH COMMONWEALTH AND HOPED FOR FRIENDLY AND CORDIAL RELATIONS.

HE SAID PAKISTAN'S CONSTITUENT ASSEMᴰLY WOULD MEET IN KARACHI, ITS CAPITAL, AUG.10.

SPEAKING OF THE HINDU, SIKH AND OTHER MINORITIES LIVING IN PAKISTAN TERRITORY, JINNAH PLEDGED:

"THEIR RELIGION AND RIGHTS WILL ᴰE PROTECTED. THEIR LIVES AND PROPERTY WILL ᴰE SECURE. THERE WILL ᴰE NO INTERFERENCE OF ANY KIND WITH FREEDOM OF WORSHIP."

WW605PED

NEW DELHI, JULY 13-(AP)-VICEROY LORD MOUNTBATTEN ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT THE SYLHET DISTRICT OF ASSAM PROVINCE HAD VOTED 239,619 FOR JOINING THE PAKISTAN (MOSLEM) DOMINION, TO 184,041 AGAINST. A SIMILAR REFERENDUM IS STILL IN PROGRESS IN THE NORTHWEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

WW719PED

TOKYO,MONDAY,JULY 14-(AP)-CAPT.JOHN D.WARD, TRENTON, N.J., WAS SENTENCED TO TWO YEARS' CONFINEMENT AND DISMISSED FROM THE SERVICE BY A GENERAL COURT MARTIAL WHICH CONVICTED HIM OF ILLEGALLY SELLING CIGARETTES AND LIGHTER FLINTS TO JAPANESE, U.S. EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

HH845PCS NM

OKAYAMA,JAPAN,MONDAY,JULY 14-(AP)-RELIABLE SOURCES REPORTED YESTERDAY THAT THE COLORFUL 268TH INDIAN BRIGADE OF THE BRITISH OCCUPATION FORCES WOULD RETURN TO INDIA WITHIN THE NEXT FEW MONTHS.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE 10,000 INDIAN TROOPS WOULD REDUCE THE EMPIRE'S OCCUPATION FORCE TO AN ESTIMATED 23,000, COMPRISED OF AUSTRALIANS, NEW ZEALANDERS AND SOME ENGLISH SEA AND AIR UNITS.

WORD THAT HOMEWARDING ORDERS ARE EXPECTED WITHIN THE NEXT FEW DAYS SPREAD THROUGH INDIAN TROOPS GATHERED FOR A BRIGADE SPORTS MEET, SHORTLY AFTER THE ARRIVAL OF AUSTRALIAN LIEUT.GEN.H.C.H.ROBERTSON, BRITISH OCCUPATION COMMANDER.

GENERAL ROBERTSON DECLINED COMMENT, BUT OTHER OFFICIAL SOURCES SAID THE RETURN OF THE INDIANS TO THEIR NEWLY-ESTABLISHED COMMONWEALTH WOULD BEGIN SHORTLY. APPARENTLY CONSCIOUS THAT IT MIGHT BE THEIR LAST PUBLIC APPEARANCE IN JAPAN, TWO FAMED INDIAN BANDS--THE KUMAON REGIMENTAL AND THE ROYAL GHURKA PIPERS--BEAT RETREAT IN ONE OF THE MOST IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES SEEN IN THE ISLANDS SINCE THE OCCUPATION.

IT WAS LEARNED THAT, AT THE REQUEST OF THE TROOPS, MOST OF THE ENGLISH OFFICERS ASSIGNED TO THEM WOULD ACCOMPANY THEM TO INDIA. THE 268TH BRIGADE IS COMPRISED OF THE ROYAL GHURKA RIFLES, MAHRATTAS, PUNJABS, HEADQUARTERS AND ARTILLERY UNITS.

JM237PCS

JUL 1947

BY SPENCER DAVIS (30Q)

SAN LUIS, PHILIPPINES, JULY 13 DELAYED -(AP)-THIS LITTLE TOWN IN PAMPANGA PROVINCE, ON THE EDGE OF CENTRAL LUZON'S GREAT SWAMPS, IS AN ARMED CAMP, WITH MILITARY POLICE MANNING MACHINE GUNS AND SOLDIERS PATROLLING STREETS IN PAIRS AS THE HUNT GOES ON FOR HUKBALAHAP CHIEF LUIS TARUC.

THE LATEST IN A SERIES OF EFFORTS TO TRAP THE ELUSIVE LEADER OF THE ARMED, ANTI-ADMINISTRATION PEASANTS FAILED THIS WEEK. APPROXIMATELY 2,000 MILITARY POLICE WERE TO FORM A GREAT CIRCLE AROUND THE SWAMPLANDS AT 6 P.M. JULY 8, AND TO THRUST A HEAVILY ARMED SPEARHEAD INTO THE CENTER OF THE CIRCLE TO BARRIO SAN ROQUE. BUT ONLY HALF A CIRCLE SHOWED UP AT THE APPOINTED HOUR.

TROOPS ARRIVED TO COMPLETE THE TRAP NEXT AFTERNOON--BUT BY THEN TARUC HAD ESCAPED.

MAJ. NAPOLEON VALERIANO, A BATAAN VETERAN AND LEADER OF THE PAMPANGA (MILITARY POLICE) FORCES, DESCRIBED HOW HIS COMMANDO UNITS WERE HARRASSED FOR HOURS BY HUK GUNFIRE, ALONG THE WINDING PATHWAYS THROUGH THE SWAMPS.

ONE COMPANY OF MILITARY POLICE WAS LOST IN THE DARK AND WAS BEING SOUGHT BY AN AMPHIBIOUS DETACHMENT, AND FIRING WAS STOPPED TO AVOID HITTING MILITARY POLICE PERSONNEL.

IN THE LIGHT OF MORNING, VALERIANO ADDED, THEY DISCOVERED THAT MEN FOR WHOM THEY HAD HELD THEIR FIRE WERE IN REALITY HUKBALAHAPS ATTIRED IN ARMY FATIGUE CLOTHING.

VALERIANO, WHO WANTS ABOVE ALL TO CAPTURE TARUC ALIVE, BELIEVES THIS CAN ONLY BE ACCOMPLISHED BY A SMALL GROUP WHICH WILL CAMP IN THE SWAMPS LONG ENOUGH TO LEARN THEIR INTRICATE PATHS AND BE PREPARED TO FOLLOW TARUC AT THE SPEED WITH WHICH HE MOVES.

JUL 1947

A159

THE HEAVILY ARMED MILITARY POLICE UNITS AT PRESENT CAN MOVE NO FASTER THAN SIX KILOMETERS AN HOUR, HE SAID, WHILE TARUC TRAVELS AT LEAST DOUBLE THAT SPEED.

TOWNSPEOPLE OF SAN LUIS ARE BELIEVED MORE THAN 80 PERCENT LOYAL TO THE FUGITIVE, BUT SAY NOTHING AND OFFER NO OPEN RESISTANCE TO THE TROOPS. SUSPICION AND UNREST LINGERS, HOWEVER.

THEIR MOST EARNEST WISH: PEACE.

JS720PPS

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 13-(AP)-THE CHINESE NATIONALIST DAILY OF AMERICA REPORTS THAT THE AMERICAN BRANCH OF THE KUOMINTANG HAS ASKED A PARTY INVESTIGATION OF THE POWERFUL FINANCIAL INTERESTS OF T.V. SOONG AND H.H.KUNG, BROTHERS-IN-LAW OF GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK.

"THE STORY INDICATES A SHARP BREAK BETWEEN THE STRONG AMERICAN INTERESTS AND THE BIG CHINESE NATIONALIST PARTY MEN," THE SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE COMMENTED.

(THE CHINESE NATIONALIST DAILY, ONE OF FIVE CHINA LANGUAGE PAPERS IN SAN FRANCISCO'S CHINATOWN, HAS OPERATED 20 YEARS AND REPRESENTS THE OPINION OF KUOMINTANG PARTY MEMBERS OVERSEAS, A STAFF MEMBER SAID).

HEADQUARTERS OF THE AMERICAN BRANCH OF THE KUOMINTANG ARE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

CHINESE TRANSLATORS, THE CHRONICLE SAID, DESCRIBED THE RESOLUTION AS STRONGLY WORDED ANDD ONE WHICH WOULD HAVE AN IMPORTANT EFFECT IN HIGH PARTY COUNCILS. PASSED UNANIMOUSLY HERE THURRSDAY NIGHT AND DIRECTED TO PARTY HEADQUARTERS AT NANKING, IT DECLARED BOTH SOONG AND KUNG HAVE USED POLITICAL AND FINANCIAL POWER TO MONOPOLIZE CHINESE INTERNATIONAL TRADE.

IT ASKED THAT CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S GOVERNMENT PARTY INVESTIGATE WHETHER THE "HUGE PROFITS" OF THE TWO WERE LEGAL AND WHETHER THEY HAVE PAID GOVERNMENT TAXES. BOTH MEN ARE MEMBERS OF THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO WHICH THE RESOLUTIONWASADDRESSED.

THE CHRONICLE SAID THE ACTION WAS DEEMED "MOST SERIOUS" BY ITS CHINATOWN SOURCES "SINCE AMERICAN CHINESE ARE HEAVY FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTORS TO THE PARTY AND ARE THE PARTY'S SPEARHEAD OF PUBLIC OPINION IN THE UNITED STATES."

THE RESOLUTION ALSO REAFFIRMED FAITH IN THE BATTLE OF CHIANG'S GOVERNMENT AGAINST THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS.

JS728PPS NM

30.24-10907

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 12-(AP)-AUSTRALIAN AM$ASSADOR NORMAN MAKIN DECLARED TONIGHT THAT "NARROW NATIONAL INTERESTS INTRUDE" ON THE DEEP-SEATED DESIRE OF THE COMMON PEOPLE OF THE WORLD "TO LIVE AT PEACE AND MANIFEST GOOD WILL TOWARD ONE ANOTHER." JUL 1947

THIS "NARROW" VIEWPOINT, MAKIN TOLD THE 39TH INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CONVENTION, "LEADS INEVITA$LY TO ENCROACHMENTS ON THE LI$ERTIES AND RIGHTS OF PEOPLE; A DISREGARD OF PU$LIC EXPRESSION AND EVEN THE TERRORIZING OF COMMUNITIES, TO ATTAIN O$JECTIVES THAT CANNOT POSSI$LY $E JUSTIFIED $Y ANY STANDARDS OF EQUITY OR FAIR DEALING.

"I'M AFRAID OF AN UNWILLINGNESS ON THE PART OF SOME IN THE WORLD TODAY, AN UNWILLINGNESS TO COMPOSE DIFFERENCES $ECAUSE OF MISTRUST, AND I AM AFRAID AT TIMES FOR THE DOMINANCE WHICH IS THE ANTITHESIS OF A CHRISTIAN DEMOCRACY. THESE MUST GIVE WAY TO A NEW VERSION IN THE AFFAIRS OF MEN, CONCEIVE THE RIGHT TO SERVE THE CLAIMS OF UNITED WELL $EING, AND TO ESTA$LISH THE UNIVERSAL TRUST."

DESPITE MUCH PESSIMISM, HE SAID, "WE MUST RECOGNIZE THAT CONSIDERA$LE ADVANCES HAVE $EEN MADE IN THE UNITED NATIONS WORK. WE HAVE IN MANY WAYS FOUND THE MEDIUM TO COMMON AGREEMENT AND UNDERSTANDING, $UT THIS NEEDS TO $E MUCH MORE POSITIVE."

RA323ACS NM

JULY 12, 1947

END JULY

NEW BATTLE RAGES AS SECOND FORCE INVADES GREECE

Federal Troops Clash with Strong Guerrilla Units at Kalpaki.

OTHER DISORDERS FLARE

'Bandits' Attack 3 Towns, Fire Houses Before Being Routed.

ATHENS, Tuesday, July 15 (AP)—Greek government forces and strong guerilla units described by the government as the second invasion force from Albania in two days clashed late last night at Kalpaki in northwestern Greece, it was announced officially today.

Minister of Public Order Napoleon Zervas telephoned a report of the beginning of the battle to Premier Demetrios Maximos and advised him that government reinforcements were necessary, the official announcement said.

No details of the battle were reported.

"Bandits" Attack Town

The governor general of northern Greece, meanwhile, announced from Salonika that the town of Kastoria had been attacked by "bandits" who penetrated and set six houses on fire before they were driven out. He said also there had been two other minor attacks on communities in the same area.

The report of the battle at Kalpaki was preceded by a government announcement last night that "a new invasion of Greece took place this morning." A cabinet minister said the invasion was by a force of 2,500 men advancing on the city of Ioannina, 2 miles from the Albanian border.

Earlier the government said that Greek troops, reinforced by airborne combat veterans, had repelled a 1,000 man guerilla force from the gates of besieged Konitsa, 25 miles north of Ioannina and only six miles from the frontier in that sector. This announcement said the attackers had been driven back to the border.

The cabinet minister earlier said Greek troops were moving to intercept the new guerrilla force.

The minister described the situation as serious, but quoted Greek military leaders as saying "all is going well for us."

Ioannina (Yanina), largest city in the Epirus, has a population of approximately 20,000. It is a trade and industrial center, and during the latter part of the Middle Ages was an important town in that once Turkish-controlled section of Europe.

Kalpaki, also known as Elaia, is approximately 10 miles east of Corfu Channel.

The new force apparently is independent of the guerilla band which the government said invaded Greece from Albania yesterday and attacked Konitsa.

Cabinet In Emergency Session

There was some indication that the new unit was composed of Chamourans, Moslems living along the Greek-Albanian border who previously had been reported ready to attack Greece from Albania.

The announcement of the "new invasion" was made after an emergency meeting of Premier Dmetrios Maximos and heads of his three defense ministries—war, air and navy. Deputy Chief of Staff Gen. Tsakalotos also attended.

The "point of invasion" was not disclosed.

Existence of an "international brigade" was discounted as a "rumor," but the announcement said "there are foreign elements among the invaders."

The information concerning the newest action was received in a telephone call to Minister of War George Stratos from Gen. Napoleon Zervas, minister of public order, who flew to Ioannina.

"Considerable Greek forces are being concentrated to face the menace," the announcement added, "and efforts will be made to make a frontal contact with the invaders. The new contingent crossed into Greece this morning. Despite the serious situation, there is justified optimism over the eventual outcome."

Another conference will be held tomorrow of the three defense ministers and chiefs of their respective staffs and Minister of Finance Demetrios Helm's to determine the immediate needs of the army.

It was learned that the bulk of army reinforcements sent northward from Athens and Central Greece had been routed through Ioannina, and that strong concentrations of forces were there now.

There were no reports that light tanks or armored vehicles had been used in the Konitsa fighting, and it was regarded as highly unlikely that they were in action, because af the mountainous terrain.

Air Power Restricted

Use of air power near the Albanian frontier has been restricted by bad weather. However, light and heavy artillery pieces have been utilized.

A usually well informed source said the cabinet was gravely concerned about the reaction of the Allies to the attack, and that the ministers discussed whether help could be expected from abroad in case of an extreme emergency.

Acting swiftly to forestall what the government said was a Communist plot to overthrow the government, police and troops arrested 1,200 to 1,500 persons during the night. This brought the total number of arrests to more than 4,000 since an alleged plot to seize control of Greece's largest cities announced last week.

(An Associated Press dispatch from Belgrade, Yugoslavia, quoted Premier Enver Hoxha of Albania as saying that Greek-Albania border incidents were part of a plan by British-American "reactionaries whose aim is to bring about a new war, recommended by Truman's doctrine.")

Meanwhile, a sub-committee team of the United Nations Balkans investigating commission left Salonika by plane for Ioannina 25 miles south of Konista, to conduct an on-the-spot investigation.

The team was composed of representatives of the United States, Russia, Brazil, Australia and Syria.

Greeks Thrust Rebels Back To Albania

Athens, July 14 (AP)—Greek officials reported today a 1,000-man force that attacked the village of Konitsa yesterday had been pushed back to the Albanian border, six miles away.

The guerrilla ring around Konitsa apparently was broken during the night. Greek veterans of resistance fighting during the German occupation under Gen. Napoleon Zervas were engaging the rebels.

One official report said fighting was still in progress at an unidentified village about two miles from the Albanian frontier.

Government forces were reported officially to have recaptured the Greek half of the Saranta River bridge at Borozani.

U.N. Probers Coming

A subcommittee of the United Nations Balkan Commission flew from Salonika toward Konitsa for a spot investigation of what the Greek Government said was an invasion by an "international brigade." Representatives of the United States, Russia, Brazil, Australia and Syria were on the team.

A letter from the Greek liaison officer yesterday told the commission that an "international brigade" had invaded Greece from Albania and that this comprised a "flagrant violation of Greek territory which constitutes unprovoked aggression on the part of Albania."

(The commission has already reported to the United Nations that Yugoslavia and, to a less extent Albania and Bulgaria, were responsible for Greek internal strife. All three states are under Russian influence.)

Return Of Planes

Official concern had been expressed that the attackers would be reinforced during last night by elements of an "international brigade" declared concentrated on Albanian territory. No mention was made by officials today of any increased attacking strength, however.

An attaché of the Greek General Staff said civilian air line planes requisitioned yesterday to transport troops to the battle area, would probably be returned to owners tomorrow. His statement indicated pressure had eased.

New Arrests Reported

The arrest of another 1,200 to 1,500 persons in connection with the alleged Communist plot to start an uprising was disclosed today, lifting the total number held to more than 4,000.

The latest arrests were made yesterday and last night. Greek officials had announced the detention of some 3,000 previously.

Government informants said Greek forces had been strengthened greatly during daylight hours yesterday and were counterattacking in two columns north of Konitsa.

Still Arriving

Reinforcements were reported still arriving in the general area. There was no report of battling in the Grammos mountains, where the guerrillas started fighting on a fixed line for the first time last week.

Zervas, Minister of Public Order, said the "danger to Konitsa is over for the time being at least."

An emergency Cabinet meeting was scheduled for early afternoon.

A Foreign Ministry communique said the attacking force included "parts of an international brigade," and Air Minister Panayotis Kanellopoulos characterized the operation as "a serious attack against Greece."

Mount Grammos "Relief"

The general staff described the rebels' thrust as a "desperate move" to relieve Greek guerrilla forces on Mount Grammos itself, twenty miles from Konitsa, where Government troops have been fighting a major battle against a guerrilla force for two weeks.

The Government has reported the operations on Mount Grammos highly successful and has told of heavy guerrilla losses.

The Foreign Ministry did not explain its reference to an "international brigade." However, Kanellopoulos said the attacking force included a reserve of Chamourans, Moslems living along the Greek-Albanian border, who have frequently accused the Greek Government of persecution.

Most Are Elasites

Kanellopoulos indicated that the main body of the attackers was composed of members of the Elas—fighting arm of the leftwing National Liberation Front (E.A.M.), many of whom had left Greece following establishment of the present government.

Griswold Reaches Greece To Administer Program

ATHENS, July 14 (AP).—Dwight P. Griswold, administrator of the American program of aid to Greece, arrived at the Hassani Airport tonight. He declined to make any statement other than that he had "a fine trip."

Mr. Griswold flew from Washington to Rome in President Truman's new personal plane, the Independence, then transferred to the American military attache's plane for the remainder of the trip.

Sources here said he changed planes because the President's aircraft also was carrying the body of the late Greek Ambassador to the United States, Cimon P. Diamantopoulos, who died in New York last December, and Greeks regard travel with a dead man as an ill omen.

GREEK SUPERSTITION DELAYS GRISWOLD

Athens, July 14 (A. P.).—A Greek superstition changed the plans of Dwight Griswold, head of the American mission to aid Greece, who is en route to Athens.

Griswold took off from Washington yesterday in President Truman's new plane, which also carried the body of the late Greek Ambassador to the United States, Cimon P. Diamantopoulos, who died on December 6, 1946. American embassy spokesman said that Griswold was making a five-hour stop in Rome and would transfer there to the Military Attache's plane for the remainder of the trip because the Greeks regard travel with a dead man as an ill omen.

Whitehall Notes Greek Arrests

London, July 14 (AP)—Whitehall sources said today the British Government was concerned over the wholesale arrests of Communists, trade unionists and Left-wing liberals in Greece.

Greece reported the roundup of more than 4,000 persons suspected of complicity in a plot to start "a Communsit" uprising.

The Whitehall informants said that, in the British view, the Greek Government appeared to have been motivated by bitterness rather than restraint. They said restraint was "a policy that Britain has always counseled."

Two Main Worries

A Foreign Office spokesman said the Greek Government told Britain "four to six weeks ago" of the existence of an international brigade pledged to fight the Greek regime. The information, he said, was "not necessarily," accepted as clear evidence.

The sources who reported Britains "concern" over the arrests said the Cabinet was worried over:

1. Signs that the Greek Government's 100,000-man offensive against leftwing guerrillas was failing.

2. A virtual stalemate in the efforts of the United Nations Balkans Commission, which set out to report on, and possibly solve, the country's northern border troubles.

U.S. "Responsibility"

The sources said high-level British and American talks might be initiated to consider possible future steps in Greece if the situation there did not improve.

Asked whether intervention by British or United States troops was a possibility—one source replied:

"Britain has only 5,000 troops left in Greece. We certainly will not send more. And the 5,000 there could be used as a final resort. Greece is more a United States than a British responsibility today, anyway."

He declined to amplify this statement.

BRITONS SEE HASTE ON 'MOLOTOV PLAN'

9 Soviet Satellites Said to Be Hooked Up in Economic Union Rushed as Reply to Marshall

ARTHUR CAUTION

LONDON, July 14 (AP)—British officials said today there was reason to believe that the Soviet Union had undertaken a "Molotov Plan" to aid the economic recovery of eastern Europe as a countermeasure to the Marshall Plan.

These officials, all in close touch with the Foreign Office and Cabinet opinion, said at least nine eastern European states would join such a program, which would aim at the coordination and integration of their individual recovery plans.

They listed the states as the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, Finland, Yugoslavia and Albania. None of these is attending the Paris conference on the Marshall Plan. The Soviet occupation zone of Germany may later come into the picture, which would represent more than one-fifth the world's surface, the informants said.

The lowest common denominator in such a program was held to be a renunciation of any form of dollar aid from the United States that might, in the participants' views, imply acceptance of any political conditions.

Features of such a program would be an interchange of food and raw-material resources, credit agreements, planned production of the most needed consumer goods and even the formation of a customs union.

Reply to West Rushed

The officials said that although negotiations for trade pacts between Russia and countries in her orbit had been taking place for some time, several "undoubtedly" have been speeded up as a means of giving an answer to Western supporters of a dollar plan for all Europe.

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They cited the following recent announcements:

(1) Bulgaria and Russia have reached an $87,000,000 agreement for 1947-48 covering the exchange of cotton, rubber, railroad coaches, automobiles, trucks, tractors, spare parts, machinery, medicines, tobacco and food. Russia has promised a large-scale credit to Bulgaria repayable over several years.

(2) Bulgaria and Hungary have reached an interim trade agreement amounting to $10,000,000. Bulgaria's Vice Premier, M. K. Kostov, has announced that negotiations for similar deals are proceeding with Poland and Finland.

(3) Russia and Czechoslovakia have reached a five-year trade pact, one feature of which provides for Russia's sending the Czechs 200,000 tons of grain annually. Annual quotas under the pact will be fixed in advance by both Governments.

(4) Petru Groza, Rumanian Premier, and Gen. Enver Hoxha, Premier of Albania, are in Moscow. Presumably trade pacts will be among the subjects discussed.

Czechoslovakia and Poland concluded a cultural and economic unity agreement last week. Some persons regarded this as the final link in an interlocking network of eastern European pacts stopping a stage or two short of an outright pan-Slav alliance.

Friendship Accords as Prelude

Similar pacts were concluded a year ago. They included friendship and mutual-aid treaties between Russia and Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia and Poland as well as economic treaties between most of the others.

Meanwhile Britain is doing everything possible to reach full-scale food and trade agreements with the eastern European nations, a Board of Trade spokesman said. Apart from negotiations with Russia, talks were proceeding or were scheduled with Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania and Yugoslavia.

The spokesman said the British had high hopes that the British-Soviet trade talks would end successfully in Moscow this week. He deprecated reports in the British and American press that a breakdown was imminent, and said latest reports from the British trade delegation in Moscow indicated that there were grounds for "at least cautious optimism."

The spokesman said the Russians had made proposals that would increase trade between the two nations to the highest level since the Soviet revolution. They envisaged a four-year pact that would give Britain 1,500,000 tons of cereal from the 1947 harvest and an additional 5,000,000 tons over the next three years.

In return, Britain would supply Russia with a wide range of goods, including steel rails, timber-cutting machinery, machine tools, engineering equipment, scientific instruments and other machinery.

Government leaders kept mum on the election and coalition talk. Chancellor of the Exchequer Hugh Dalton made the last official statement two months ago, saying neither was under consideration.

Cabinet Shakeup, Vote Called Likely In Britain

London, July 14 (AP)—British politicians talked today of a possible shakeup in Prime Minister Attlee's Labor Cabinet and speculated that a coalition government or a new general election might be in the offing.

Some Cabinet changes were held certain. The Indian Office will go out of business soon and another post will undoubtedly be found for the present India Secretary, the popular Earl of Listowel.

Some political writers suggested that Herbert Morrison, Attlee's chief deputy and Lord President of the Council, might resign, and that Ernest Bevin would leave the Foreign Office after the Foreign Ministers meet in London in November. Bevin's health has been poor.

"Twelfth Hour" Nears

The general-election talk revived after Morrison's bleak pronouncement last week that the "twelfth hour" in Great Britain's economic crisis would strike next autumn.

"The view ... is that with the expiry of the American and Canadian loans by next spring . . . and the drastic import cut that will inevitably be necessary, a new mandate will be required from the electorate," the *Sunday Chronicle* said yesterday.

Government Silent

A possible Conservative party bid for a share in the Government came from Robert Boothby, Scottish industrialist and member of Parliament, who wrote in *News of the World* that a drastic economic overhaul was necessary. He declared:

"If this requires a national [coalition] government, then we should have one, for the good of Great Britain is more important than the Labor or Conservative parties."

British Believe Romania May Attack Oil Interests

LONDON, July 14 (AP).—Romania is demanding dismissal of Romanian nationals from the staffs of British oil companies in the Ploesti fields and may be preparing "the ground for an attack on the oil companies on the pretense of sabotage of production and managerial incompetence," Minister of State Hector McNeil told the House of Commons today.

Mr. McNeil expressed the British government's concern at what he called the "victimization" of the nationals "on unsubstantiated charges such as sabotage, negligence and anti-democratic sentiments."

He said the removal of key men such as engineers was bound to cause a serious fall in ooutput.

Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin is considering what action to take in the matter, Mr. McNeil added.

Queen 'Glad To See' Eva, If She Comes

London, July 14 (AP)—A Foreign Office spokesman said today that Queen Elizabeth had "intimated" she would be glad to see Mrs. Eva Perón if the Argentine President's wife comes to Britain.

The unsolicited statement was made at a news conference as the Argentine Embassy and British officials awaited Mrs. Perón's decision wether she would carry out her off-again-on-again trip here.

"Although this is not a matter that directly concerns the Foreign Office," the spokesman said, "I can state that her Majesty the Queen has not sent an invitation to Senora Perón to visit this country, but has intimated that if the lady does come to Britain she will be glad to see her."

The statement followed a morning newspaper report saying that the Queen had "invited" Mrs. Perón.

The spokesman said the Queen's views "presumably" were conveyed to Mrs. Perón through the Argentine Embassy.

Mrs. Perón said in Italy Saturday night that she was leaving for Portugal this week. She will go on to Paris, she said, and decide there whether to visit Britain.

Paris Conference Speeds Setup Of Committees for European Aid

PARIS, July 14—(AP) The economic conference's rules committee, swiftly and unanimously approving a final draft to implement the Marshall program, today named Britain, France, Italy, Norway and Holland to the key executive committee for European reconstruction.

The committee also agreed on the membership of four technical sub-committees which will supervise continental cooperation. Britain and France will be represented on all of the sub-groups.

The committees will be presented tomorrow, for formal endorsement, at the third plenary session of the conference. French sources said tomorrow's meeting would be the last plenary session until late August, when the committee work is completed.

The target date for reporting to the United States on the amount of Europe's resources and the needs for American assistance is Sept. 1.

Under the approved setup, the five-nation executive committee would stand at the apex of the new international economic organization, representing the 16 western and southern European nations attending the conference. Russia and eight of her satellites are not present.

The membership of the four technical sub-committees:

Food and agriculture—France, Britain, Denmark, Greece, Eire, Iceland, Italy and Holland.

Steel and iron industries—France, Britain, Luxembourg, Norway and Turkey.

Transport—France, Britain, Belgium, Norway, Portugal, Switzerland and Turkey.

Fuel and power—France, Britain, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Italy, Sweden and Switzerland.

All 16 nations are represented on the economic organization's steering committee, approved yesterday at the second plenary session. The steering group will have general supervisory authority over the executive committee's decisions.

The rules committee voted to establish an international general secretariat for economic cooperation under Claude Bouchinet-Serreulles of France. The secretariat will begin its work Wednesday in the Grand Palais, large exposition hall in the center of Paris.

The absence of Sweden from the executive committee and from all but one of the technical committees aroused speculation among diplomats over whether this was an indication of Swedish reserve toward the new economic organization.

It was noted that Sweden was not on the steel and iron industries committee although steel is one of Sweden's main industries. She was placed on the fuel and power group.

Dutch sources, meanwhile, indicated that the Lowlands would press for inclusion of western Germany in the recovery program.

A Dutch spokesman said Germany always had been the natural hinterland of his country, and that the western occupation zones of Germany must be brought into the 16-nation organization.

One of the first consequences of German participation, he said, would be a joining of the French and the economically merged British and American zones.

Continued Russian interest in the proceedings of the conference was evident both in Paris and Moscow.

Alexander Bogomolov, Russian ambassador to Paris, called on Italian Foreign Minister Sarlo Sforza at the Italian embassy here. The call was described officially as "a courtesy visit."

The Russian embassy's counsellor, Fedor Vidiassov, who doubles as press attache, protested to the French foreign ministry against what he said was discrimination against Tass, the official Soviet news agency, in the distribution of conference press credentials.

Tass, like all foreign agencies, was given one card to attend the conference plenary sessions. Vidiassov said American correspondents, who work for various agencies and newspapers, were more adequately represented than Russian reporters.

Parley Names Five-Nations Committee

Paris, July 14 (AP)—France, Britain, Italy, Norway and the Netherlands were chosen by the sixteen nations' rules committee today as members of an executive committee to supervise the operation of the Marshall proposal for European recovery.

The rules committee completed a draft plan for organizing the economic recovery along lines laid down by the United States Secretary of State. The recommendations will be submitted to a plenary session of the conference at 4 P. M. (10 A.M., E.S.T.) tomorrow.

French informants said the rules committee also had agreed upon four subcommittees which will assess European resources for self-help before making a bid for United States financial aid. It appeared that these committees would be announced at the plenary meeting tomorrow.

Dutch sources indicated the Lowlands would advocate prompt inclusion of Western Germany in the recovery program.

Addition "Inevitable"

A Dutch spokesman said western Germany inevitably must be added to the sixteen-nation organization, embracing all western Europe except Spain and excluding Russia and eight eastern nations under her influence. One of the first consequences of including western Germany, the spokesman suggested, would be a merger of the French with the combined American-British occupation zones.

The Dutch informant said representatives of Benelux—the Belgian, Netherlands and Luxembourg customs union—would ask for a general statement defining the lines along which the conference will work, including clarification of economic policy toward Germany.

The conference voted yesterday to request commanders in chief of all four German occuupation zones, including the Russian, to supply statistics needed for any integrated recovery plan. [European economy for generations has been dependent on the coal and heavy industries of western Germany.]

Russ Interest Evident

Swedish spokesman showed considerable interest in an article in *Izvestia*, the official Russian Government organ, asserting that "American capital penetrating Sweden is not limiting itself to industry and trade, but is extending itself to the questions of Sweden's political organization."

Perhaps mindful of the *Izvestia* article, those Swedes who talked reiterated that Swedish participation in the conference was strictly on an economic and financial plane.

Russian interest in the conference was evident, despite the Kremlin's displeasure. Russian Ambassador Alexandre Bogomolov made an unexplained call on Italian Foreign Minister Carlo Sforza, chief of the Italian delegation.

Italy remains under direction of the Allied Control Council, which includes Russia, the only ally which has not ratified the Italian peace treaty.

Entertained By Caffery

While the United States is not participating in the conference and there has been no hint of Washington influence in the deliberations, the friendly interest of the American Government was manifested last night when delegation heads of the sixteen nations represented here were entertained at dinner by United States Ambassador Jefferson Caffery.

Caffery was reported to have talked informally with the delegates, many of whom are eager to know more precisely what the United States is prepared to do to give practical effect to the Marshall plan.

All Represented

The dinner followed a plenary session at which the conference adopted unanimously a rules committee report setting up a steering committee, an executive committee and four technical subcommittees which will handle food, metal industries, transport and feul and power.

It was decided that each of the sixteen states should be represented on the steering committee. The size of the other committees was not specified.

The conference also decided yesterday that its report on Europe's needs and resources should be ready for submission to the Ameri-

can Government by September 1 and agreed that the recovery program should be set up on a four-year basis.

In deciding that all nations attending the sessions should be represented on the steering committee, the conference reserved places for "all other European states which declare themselves willing to participate in its work."

The conference thereby left the door open for Russia or any of her satellites to take part in the program.

The possibility of this development, however, appeared more remote than ever as the Russian press and radio continued attacks on the Marshall plan and Moscow further cemented its economic ties with the smaller nations in the Soviet orbit.

Austrians Fight Cleavage

PARIS, July 14 (AP).—Spokesmen for the Austrian delegation to the Paris economic conference said today their country hoped to maintain historical relations with the East.

"We, as an occupied country, know the difficulties of being split into compartments," a spokesman said, "and we want certainly to prevent any sharp division of all Europe. We need both the East and West."

Ernst Lemberger, a member of the delegation, said that although Austria appeared to be a dreary place, "prospects for a fine recovery in a reasonable number of years are actually very good." He said Austria needed food, German coal, capital and machines, and, "if we are able to work properly," we shall have surpluses of electric power, wood, wood and paper products and certain ores."

Discrimination on Tass Charged

PARIS, July 14 (AP).—The Russian Embassy counselor, Fedor Vidiassov, who doubles as press attaché, protested to the French Foreign Ministry against what he said was discrimination against Tass, the official Soviet news agency, in the distribution of conference press credentials.

Tass, like all foreign agencies, received one card to attend the conference plenary sessions. Mr. Vidiassov said United States correspondents, who work for various agencies and newspapers, were more adequately represented than Russian reporters.

Bastille Day Sees U.S. Cummunists

Paris, July 14 (AP)—More than 1,000 Communists from Britain, Canada and the United States marched in a Bastille Day parade here today with their French comrades.

Marching behind a 30-foot banner that proclaimed, "Make friends with our Allies and don't submit to dollar imperialism," 750 Communists from Britain clasped their right hands into fists and held them high in salute. Throngs along the curb screamed "*Comrades Anglais.*"

A contingent of about 250 Canadian and American Communists was made up mostly of students taking summer courses here.

Celebrating the one hundred and fifty-eighth anniversary of the storming of the Bastille, the parade formed in the Place de la Bastille and marched about a mile to the Place de la Republique.

Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, in a Bastille Day address broadcast to the French nation tonight, said Britain and France were firmly resolved to work together, "not to dominate others, but to co-operate with everyone."

"Be of good cheer," he said, "the future is with those who love and live for liberty."

ITALY'S NAVY REMNANTS START ON MANEUVERS

ROME, July 14—(AP) The remains of Italy's navy, once one of the world's biggest, left various ports in Italy today for the first summer maneuvers since Italy surrendered in September, 1943.

Led by the aged, small battleship, Duilio, 15 other units, mostly torpedo boats and corvettes, swung away from berths for a one-month Mediterranean cruise.

During the cruise they will meet an American squadron at the Sardinian naval base, La Maddalena, for an "exchange of courtesies," an unofficial announcement said.

By the terms of the Italian peace treaty all of the Italian fleet's surviving new, big ships, including such units as the 35,000-ton battleships Italia and Vittorio Veneto, are to be handed over to the allies as war booty.

The treaty leaves Italy two old battleships, four cruisers, four destroyers, and a covey of corvettes, torpedo boats and service ships.

HARRIMAN REACHES ROME

Says European Problems 'All Boil Down to Wheat, Coal'

ROME, July 14 (AP)—Secretary of Commerce W. Averell Harriman said today that his survey of European economic problems indicated that "they all boil down to wheat and coal."

Mr. Harriman, who said the trip to Europe had been planned before the Marshall proposal was made, flew here yesterday from London at the invitation of Ambassador James C. Dunn. "America is most anxious to help Italy," he said. He said information he took home with him would naturally be used in assessing "any proposals" made to the United States as a result of the Paris economic conference.

American, Briton Held On Trieste Money Charge

ROME, July 14 (AP).—A spokesman for the Allied Military Government in Trieste said today that charges of illegal possession of American, British or Swiss currency had been preferred against one American officer and one British officer.

The spokesman, Major George Bowlby, A. M. G. public relations officer, said the American was identified as Major E. H. Richardson, of Wayne, Pa., "until recently" chief public works officer for the A. M. G. in Venezia Giulia. Major Richardson, he said, was charged with illegal possession of American currency.

Major Bowlby identified the Briton as Major J. R. Squire, also "until recently" a member of the A. M. G.'s public works division. Major Squire, Major Bowlby said, was charged with illegal possession of British and Swiss currency.

Pact Is Foreseen On Empire Trade

Geneva, July 14 (AP)—Sir Stafford Cripps, president of the British Board of Trade, said today that "decision can and will be reached" on differences between the United States and the United Kingdom on the empire trade preferential system.

He told a news conference that he had conferred here with William L. Clayton, United States Under Secretary of State for economic affairs.

The United States delegation at the international trade talks has been asking for drastic revision of Britain's preferential system in favor of America's exporters. Australia has asked reduction of United States woo' import duties.

U. N. BOARD ZONAL TIE IS FOUGHT BY RUSSIAN

GENEVA, Switzerland, July 14 (AP) — Valerian A. Zorin of Russia lashed at the Western powers today in the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe while seeking to block direct contact between the commission and the individual occupation zones of Germany.

The commission's debate on a draft resolution that would authorize the Executive Secretary to open offices at the headquarters of each zone as well as in Berlin was adjourned until tomorrow after Mr. Zorin had described it as "an attempt to confirm the division of Germany and of Europe * * * which is being sought by certain powers."

In a speech before a plenary session, he maintained that the commission should deal only with the central authority in Germany, the four-power Allied Control Commission. He said direct contact with zonal headquarters might "lead to most undesirable political consequences for this commission."

Britain, France and the United States supported the resolution and disputed Mr. Zorin's contention that they aimed at the division of Germany.

Direct liaison between the commission and zonal authorities, said Paul A. Porter, the United States delegate, is necessary because, pending the treatment of German economic problems on an all-Germany basis, it is possible to act only on a zonal or bi-zonal basis.

"Effective collaboration between the commission and the zonal authorities of Germany for the purpose of furthering trade could itself be a factor leading to the unity of Germany," he said.

Talks on U.S. Shipments Via Lowlands Will Open

BERLIN, July 14 (AP).—A delegation of officials of the American and British Military Governments will leave tomorrow night for The Hague to open negotiations with the Dutch and Belgian governments on proposals for diverting some American shipments for Germany via the ports of Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

The conference, opening Wednesday, will seek to put into specific terms a decision by the State Department to use ports in the low countries for some supply shipments, instead of Bremen and Hamburg.

The Dutch and Belgians have long sought to obtain some of this freight for their ports, which in pre-war years handled huge volumes of German commerce, but the American Military Government has argued that it had no funds to spend for port costs. Now, according to Washington reports, the governments of the low countries have offered to bear whatever extra expenses are involved in using their ports for such shipments.

Assails Anglo-U. S. Talks on Ruhr

Berlin, July 14 (A. P.).—The Russian-controlled newspaper Nacht Express today attacked the forthcoming Anglo-American conferences in Washington to discuss means of increasing coal production in the Ruhr.

"Why hold these conferences regarding the Ruhr in Washington?" it asked. "And why are not representatives of the other occupying powers (Russia and France) and German experts admitted to such discussions?"

Report On Reich Refugee Rush Scheduled

Munich, July 14 (AP)—The American Military Government, openly concerned over a mass flight of Germans from the Russian occupation zone into Bavaria, drafted today a report on the situation for submission to Gen. Lucius D. Clay, United States theater commander.

"We are aware of the seriousness of the situation," said L. M. Miniclier, public welfare chief for the AMG in Bavaria, who declared that, while Bavarian officials sympathized with the refugees, they were faced with a major problem to provide food and shelter.

30,000 Have Entered

In the past two months about 30,000 refugees have entered Bavaria, according to Dr. Adolf Uhsler, assistant commissioner for refugees in the German administration.

Last week military authorities sent 1,200 back to the Soviet zone, but the influx continued at an unabated pace. Many said they left the Russian zone because they feared they would be shipped into Russia to labor in mines or factories.

Some of the refugees said that all former German soldiers in the Russian zone now were being registered. They added that they saw men in Wehrmacht uniforms being marched through several communities under Soviet guard. Many are working in uranium mines at Overschlema, Saxony, they asserted.

Hoxha Blames U. S., Britain in Greek Incident

Premier Sees a 'Ruthless' Struggle Against Albany and Aim of a New War

BELGRADE, July 14 (AP).—General Enver Hoxha, Communist Premier of Albania, declared today at Tirana that Greek-Albanian border incidents "are part of a general anti-democratic plan of Anglo-American reactionaries whose aim is to bring about a new war, recommended by Truman's doctrine."

Premier Hoxha spoke before the Albanian National Assembly. He declared his government had documents testifying that certain American and British representatives had made preparations to overthrow his regime. He charged that the Americans and Britons (who were not mentioned by name) were conducting a "ruthless struggle against Albania and the justified, correct policy of Albania."

Referring to Albania's refusal to participate in the Paris conference, General Hoxha denounced the Marshall plan as a second Truman doctrine of "dollar policy and enslavement." He said his government was in the process of drafting a five-year plan for Albania.

He complained that the United States and Britain did not recognize Albania diplomatically. "Were Quislings and Fascists in power these countries would undoubtedly recognize Albania," he stated.

Referring to the two British warships damaged by mines in Corfu Strait, off Albania, General Hoxha charged that British vessels or "their servants in Athens" laid the mines. He asserted that Albania neither had mines nor the means of laying them.

[The Moscow radio said Premier Hoxha arrived Monday in the Soviet capital, where he was met by Foreign Miniter Vlacheslav M. Molotov.]

Poles Sentence 5 for Rumors

WARSAW, July 14 (AP).—The semi-official newspaper "Rzeczpolita" said today military tribunals had sentenced five persons to from two to five years in prison for circulating rumors that Russia planned to seize the ministry of posts and telegraphs and take over the entire Polish government.

Scandinavian Economic 'Aim' Of U.S. Irks Russ

Moscow, July 14 (AP)—*Pravda* accused the United States today of seeking economic domination over Scandinavia and trying to hinder Sweden, Norway and Denmark from developing "normal relations" with eastern Europe.

"Unquestionably, loans and credits offered by a transoceanic power serve as the goal of economic control of the United States of America over the internal affairs of these countries," said the *Pravda* writer, Pavel Ryssakov. "There is also a powerful demand that they deviate in their development of normal relations with the states of eastern Europe.

Shifted From Europe, He Says

"These are exactly the terms on which $100,000,000 was proposed recently to Norway. Judging from press reports, the Norwegians found sufficient prudence to look rather coolly upon the proposition."

Ryssakov said that before the war the foreign trade of the three northern nations was "principally European," but declared it was "now American."

"The import operations of

Sweden have lost their former European character," *Pravda* said. "Almost the same can be said of Denmark and Norway, but in a lesser degree so far. In comparison with the prewar period, the total capacity of American export to Norway has increased three times and to Denmark it has more than doubled."

Soviet Disputes Harmony

MOSCOW, July 14 (AP)—A Tass dispatch from Paris declared today the British and French were trying to give the impression that 'harmony prevails" at the Marshall aid-Europe conference.

The official Russian news agency said the French and British were "guarding with real diligence the real turn of events there."

Tass said journalistic circles in Paris were attributing much significance to the statements of the Scandinavian countries yesterday expressing opposition to any political implications in the Marshall plan and saying they desired economic cooperation but nothing more.

The Scandinavian countries got more attention today in Pravda, the official Communist newspaper, which reiterated charges made by Izvestia yesterday that the United States was seeking economic domination over Norway, Denmark and Sweden.

Foreign missions in Moscow were watching closely the continuing criticism in the Soviet press of the Marshall plan, and sending reports to their capitals on the Russian attitude.

Tass charged that the British and French were trying to control the business of the conference or at least put it in "narrow hands." The agency said a British-French attempt to eliminate debate failed because the Scandinavian nations "asked questions."

Hoxha In Moscow

Moscow, July 14 (AP)—Gen. Enver Hoxha, Communist premier of Albania, arrived here today for conferences with Russian government leaders, leading to speculation the two nations soon would be bound by tighter economic and political ties.

Some sources predicted a trade agreement between Albania and Russia might result from Hoxha's visit. The Albanian was met at the airport by a large delegation of Russian officials, headed by Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Foreign Minister.

Palestine Area Placed Under Military Rule

Jerusalem, July 14 (AP)—Military rule was clamped down tonight on 10,000 to 14,000 persons in the Natanya area to facilitate the search for two British Army sergeants kidnapped early Saturday by Irgun Zvai Leumi, a Jewish underground organization.

A communiqué said: "It has now been decided that this area shall be a controlled area. . . . This has been done to facilitate a thorough searching of the area and to prevent further activities of this nature within it."

A curfew was imposed immediately, officials said, for the "first hours" of the operation.

Effect Of Order

The term "controlled area" describes a district subject to imiltary rule, with all normal services such postal, banking and telephone denied the population.

Earlier Irgun defied the British Army and police to free the two sergeants it boasted of seizing and confining as hostages for three Irgunists under death sentence.

The Irgun announcement said the sergeants were unharmed and in a place where they can be kept a month or more."

The sergeants—Clifford Martin and Mervin Paice—were abducted from in front of a Natanya cafe.

Tonight's deadline was the third the British have announced since the kidnapping occurred Saturday.

Binational State Urged

Dr. J. L. Magnes, president of the Hebrew University, proposed today to the United Nations Palestine Committee the establishment of a binational state where Jews and Arabs would have "equal political powers, regardless of who is the majority or minority."

"We have no belief in partition for many reasons—religious, historical and political," said Magnes. "Indeed, we regard partition as not only impracticable, but . . . as a great misfortune for both Jews and Arabs."

Magnes asserted that binationalism had never been "given a chance."

"Neither the British Government nor Jewish and Arab leaders have ever made a determined and systematic attempt to make Jewish and Arab co-operation the chief objective of a major policy," Magnes contended.

Equal Representation Urged

In the beginning, Magnes said, binationalism would call for political parity—equal representation in the Government, with a provision made for ending deadlocks.

On immigration, which he termed "in many ways the crux of the situation," he suggested that the Jews be permitted to reach numerical parity by bringing in approximately 600,000. He added that Jewish immigration should be regulated to the country's ecnomoic absorptive capacity, which should be enlarged by an ambitious development plan.

Immigration should begin, he added, with "the rapid admission of the 100,000 displaced persons about whom President Truman first talked almost two years ago." He added that children should be given priority. Further immigration to achieve numerical parity would come from North Africa, Romania and Hungary, he said.

Proposed System

Asked by Chairman Emil Sandstroem how binationalism would operate territorially, Magnes said the English county or Swiss canton system would be used. There would be Arab and Jew counties and in some cases mixed counties, he said.

"Partition," he said, "would put the Jews in one compartment of an insane house and the Arabs in another. What we propose is to bridge the building between the groups, which should have been the task of the mandatory power and will be the task of those framing Palestine's future."

ARMY RULES OVER NATANYA

British Reject Mayor's Plea Against Martial Law

Jerusalem, July 14 (AP)—The British imposed military rule tonight on the Natanya area in an effort to find two army sergeants kidnapped by Irgun Zvai Leumi as hostages for three members of the Jewish underground organization under sentence of death.

The British rejected a last-minute appeal from the Mayor of Natanya against military rule, which the mayor said would amount to "catastrophe" for the 10,000 to 14,000 persons in the coastal area.

5,000 Troops Circle Area

Approximately 5,000 British troops put a ring of arms around an area of approximately 200 square miles on the coastal plain in an attempt to find the two sergeants, who were kidnapped from in front of a cafe in the diamond center town of Natanya early Saturday.

Irgun issued an announcement saying the sergeants were unharmed, and defied the British to find them. Irgun said they were in a place "where they can be kept for a month or more."

The official communiqué establishing military rule cited five additional instances of terrorist activity in the Natanya area and added that "it has now been decided that the area shall be a controlled area. . . . This has been done to facilitate a thorough searching of the area to prevent further activities of this nature within it."

House-To-House Curfew

A house-to-house curfew was imposed for "the first hours" of the military operation, under which such normal services as postal, banking and telephone are denied the population.

Shipments of food in an out of the area were baned except by the military. Earlier extra food supplies had been taken into Natanya, which is also a sea resort town.

The controlled area measures 6 miles long and four miles across at the widest point.

Chinese Admit Red Drive On Arms Base

Nanking, July 14 (AP)—A Communist drive through southern Shantung toward Suchow, Government military center for all East China, was reported today as the Government acknowledged the loss of Taian, strategic rail town to the north.

Field reports said 20,000 Communists were converging on Taierchuang, 35 miles northeast of Suchow. The Communist radio yesterday reported the capture of Tsaochuang and Yihsien, 44 and 37 miles, respectively, northeast of the military base.

The first official word of the loss of Taian, 33 miles south of Tsinan, Shantung capital, was contained in a Government news agency dispatch that said the city might be retaken "within a short time." A dispatch to the army organ *Peace Daily* said Nationalist troops had reached the suburbs of Taian yesterday and might recapture the town today.

Moving On Coal Area

The Government announced a victory today—the recovery of Feicheng, rail town 35 miles southwest of Tsinan. Other dispatches said seven Red detachments of unknown strength were moving toward the important Poshan coal-mining area 50 miles east of Tsinan.

Renewed military activity was reported in the inland province of Shansi. Gen. Kuo Tsung-fen, chief of staff of Nationalist headquarters at besieged Taiyuan, provincial capital, said sufficient supplies had been flown in to permit Government troops to open an offensive.

News Ban On Student Groups

In Shanghai, the Chinese Newspaper Association notified the press of an official ban on news concerning the National Student Federation of China and the Shanghai Student Union. City police and the Bureau of Social Welfare were quoted as saying that the two groups were "not legally recognized organizations" and that the Ministries of Education and Social Affairs had prohibited the publication of news about them.

Meanwhile, the National Student Federation distributed a statement by mail opposing continuation of the civil war, the issue which brought widespread demonstrations by students last spring. The statement urged all students to shout such slogans as "Oppose hunger, fight for existence," "Oppose the civil war, fight for peace," and "Oppose oppression, fight for liberty."

ADVANCE IMPERILS CHINA ARMY BASE

Communists Converge On Town Near Suchow

Nanking, July 14 (AP)—A critical Communist threat to Suchow, Government military headquarters for East-Central China, was acknowledged today by Nationalist Chinese newspaper dispatches from the field.

These said 20,000 Communist troops were converging on Taierchuang, 35 miles northeast of Suchow. Heavy fighting was reported on a broad, broken front stretching northward almost to the gates of Tsinan, Shantung provincial capital 165 miles to the north.

Concedes Loss Of Taian

The official Chinese Central News Agency also conceded Communist capture of Taian, 33 miles southeast of Tsinan. That strategically-situated railway town has changed hands three times in recent months. The Communists said they had taken it four days ago.

Typical of the seesaw conflict, both sides announced today capture of Feicheng, 35 miles southwest of Tsinan. The Communists said they took it last Thursday. The Government reported its recapture at an unspecified date.

Shanghai Russians Balk At Going Home

Shanghai, July 14 (AP)—A few Russian residents who had registered for repatriation to Russia have changed their minds, they said today, because they were told they would have to take whatever jobs were assigned them in the Soviet Union.

The repatriation from China is scheduled to begin in August. Soviet authorities have been giving priority to doctors, engineers and other professional and technical men.

One hotel manager here who has canceled his registration said some others (without technical skills) also had done so.

"I am not going to be a road mender or anything like that," he explained.

Disk Lands In —Black Mart

Shanghai, July 14 (AP)—Among Chinese reports of dazzling flying saucers and some even made of jade, one man said today he had seen a disk land on the Shanghai Bund.

When he reached the scene, the Chinese told newspapers, the saucer already had disappeared into the black market.

North China News Agency said crowds of Chinese near the summer palace in Peiping's suburbs reported seeing "an enormous saucer emitting bright beams in all directions and dazzling the eyes of all who saw it."

Koreans Approve Wedemeyer

SHANGHAI, July 14 (AP).—Koreans greet the appointment of Lieutenant General Albert C. Wedemeyer to a fact-finding mission in China and Korea with "unreserved enthusiasm," Li Jo Chuan, secretary of the Sino-Korean Institute of Cultural Relations, told newsmen today.

MacArthur Chooses Milwaukee For His Home After He Retires

By The Associated Press

TOKYO, Tuesday, July 15.—General Douglas MacArthur wants to settle down in Milwaukee upon his retirement, after conclusion of a Japanese peace treaty, which he expects to be signed within eighteen months.

His announcement, made personally Monday afternoon to a group of visiting editors, was the first indication that the Allied Supreme Commander does not intend to return to Manila when he retires—a frequent rumor here. He lived in Milwaukee as a schoolboy.

During his meeting with the editors yesterday, General MacArthur discussed the occupation situation

in great detail, but in confidence.

Reminiscing about Milwaukee, he recalled that it was while he was living there that he took the entrance examinations for West Point. He mentioned his close ties to the city.

Mrs. MacArthur also discussed the future, and told some of the editors during luncheon that the general probably would select some place in the United States to live when he retires.

"After all, we are Americans," she added.

The MacArthurs have not been in the United States for nearly ten years. During much of that period, their lives have been interwoven with the Philippines. Before then, General MacArthur passed two tours of duty in the islands.

He has announced repeatedly he would not return until his job in Japan is finished. In a recent written interview with an American correspondent he further defined that time element by saying he would remain on the job until after a Japanese peace treaty is signed. He repeated this to the visiting editors.

On earlier occasions, he has said he expects the treaty to be signed within a year or eighteen months.

Called "Favorite Son"

MILWAUKEE, July 14 (AP).—The Wisconsin MacArthur for President Club is "very happy" to hear the General expects to settle down in Milwaukee when he retires.

Lansing Hoyt, chairman, said tonight the announcement from Tokyo indicated General MacArthur would be a candidate in 1948. He declared the General would be the "favorite son" of the Wisconsin delegation at the Republican convention.

"I'm positive he will be available, because he has never refused to accept the call of duty," Mr. Hoyt said.

Mr. Hoyt added he had learned from a "source on the highest level in Tokyo" that General MacArthur would accept the nomination.

General MacArthur was born in Little Rock, Ark., but came to Milwaukee with his mother in 1898. His father, Lieutenant General Arthur MacArthur, then was commander of the United States Army in the Philippines. His grandfather, Judge Arthur MacArthur, was city attorney here and later became Governor of Wisconsin.

Japs Ship First Load Of Oranges Since War

Tokyo, July 14 (AP)—Fifty thousand cases of Japanese mandarin oranges and 1,000 bales of raw silk will start for the United Kingdom tomorrow aboard the freighter Glenatt. The oranges will be the first shipped from Japan since the war.

The transport China Bear will leave from Yokohama tomorrow for the United States with 1,300,000 linear yards of silk habutae for processing into articles such as raincoats and shower curtains. The China Bear also will carry 80 bales of raw silk.

Yank Wins Review In Cigarette Case

Tokyo, July 14 (AP)—The Army said today the case of Capt. John D. Ward, of Trenton, N.J., convicted of illegal sale of cigarettes and lighter flints to Japanese, had been referred to the judge advocate general at Washington for review.

Brig. Gen. Ivan L. Farmin, commanding the Western Pacific Wing of the Air Transport Command, reviewed and approved Ward's sentence of two years' confinement and dismissal from the service.

Tokyo Zoo Says 'Please Feed The Animals'

Tokyo, July 14 (AP)—A cupful of pumpkin seeds or a few pounds of grass will get you into Ueno Zoo free.

The zoo, finding Government rations and Allied leftovers insufficient to satisfy the animals, instituted this barter system today. Otherwise, it costs an adult 4 cents and a child 2 cents for admission.

Bootlegger's Gin Blows Him Up

TOKYO (AP)—A Korean was charged with bootlegging after receiving hospital treatment for cuts on his face. He told attendants he was leaning over a vat of Japanese gin he was brewing in his home still. A cigarette ash fell in the brew, causing an explosion.

Police Ban Welcome For Wife Of Brooke

Singapore, July 14 (AP)—Police banned anti-British demonstrations which had been planned as a welcome today for Mrs. Anthony Brooke, wife of the former "Crown Prince" of Sarawak, on her arrival by plane from England.

Members of the United Sarawak Nationalist Association had sought permission to hold a parade and exhibit banners demanding the return of Brooke rule to Sarawak, now under British control.

Acting Police Commissioner E. V. Fowler said permission was denied because it would be a "demonstration against a Government which is friendly to us."

Supporters of the organziation said they would erect their banners within the grounds of "Sarawak Lodge," home of Brooke who has been living here since the Sarawak Government denied him entry last April as an "undesirable person."

IRAN INDICATES BAN ON RUSSIAN OIL DEAL

TEHERAN, Iran, July 14 (AP)—A spokesman for the Iranian Foreign Office said today that defeat was "certain" for the proposed Russo-Iranian oil company when it comes before the Parliament, which will convene Thursday.

The proposed concession to permit the Russians to share in exploration of northern Iranian oil resources was assessed generally as a "dead duck."

Agreement to establish a Russian-controlled oil company in the north was reached more than a year ago when Russian troops were occupying the northern Iran province of Azerbaijan. The agreement was subject to approval of the Iranian Parliament.

Instead of the oil pact, the chief issue before the Parliament was expected to be foreign credit for public improvements and modernization of the national economy.

"We are asking a $250,000,000 loan from the International Bank, of which we are a member," said a Cabinet member. "We propose to liquidate that debt in thirty-five years from oil royalties."

Iran, fourth greatest oil-producing country in the world, now receives $7,000,000 annually in royalties from the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company.

In addition to the International Bank loan application, Iran has applied successfully for a $30,000,000 military credit from the United States Government.

One Cabinet member in support of the loans said that "Iran has now definitely cast her lot with the western democracies and is ready to pattern her way of life on western lines."

Six Syria Leaders Trail in Election

Face Parliament Run-Off; Premier Is Elected

DAMASCUS, July 14 (AP).—Premier Jamil Mardam Bey and Faris Bey el Khoury, delegate to the United Nations Security Council, are among the Syrian government leaders declared elected in the July 7 balloting for Parliament.

Six government leaders who trailed in the voting will be among the candidates for forty-eight seats of the Chamber of Deputies in a run-off election on Thursday. The chamber has a total of 136 seats.

Although the present government may hold power constitutionally until Aug. 7, observers said the Premier might resign before that time. In that event, President Shukri al Kuwatly is expected to ask him to form another government.

Government leaders who must enter the run-offs include Avaid Sharabati, Defense Minister; Adnan Attassi, Public Works Minister; Dr. Hikmat Hakim, National Economy Minister; former Premier Lutfi Haffar; Nabih Asmeh, National party leader, and Agmad Khalil Moudarres, all are members of the National party.

Doubted King's Murder, Siamese M. P. Is Shot At

BANGKOK, July 14 (AP).—A member of the Siamese Parliament who has insisted that King Ananda Mahidol was murdered narrowly missed being assissinated yesterday when a motorist opened fire on him with a submachine gun. The lawmaker, Suvics Patasentra, of Chinegmai Phio, was not injured.

The shooting began as he was walking by the Turf Club. Suvics leaped into a ditch and was showered with dust from two bursts. His assailant then sped away.

Suvics, a member of the opposition Democratic party, said he had been shadowed since he made statements in Parliament recently concerning the fatal shooting in June, 1946, of King Ananda and demanding police action.

CommutationforIraqRedChief

BAGHDAD, July 14 (AP).—The Iraq Supreme Court today commuted to life imprisonment a death sentence imposed June 24 upon Yusuf Salman, leader of the secret Iraq Communist party, who was convicted of propagating Communism and "being in contact" with foreign Communist organizations. Two of Salman's associates, who also had been condemned to death, had their sentences commuted to fifteen years at hard labor.

Indonesia Parley Due

Batavia, July 14 (AP)—Prime Minister Sjarifoeddin of the Indonesian Republican Government arrived here today to confer with Netherlands officials in an effort to reach a final basis of agreement on the establishment of an interim government for the United States of Indonesia. Sjarifoeddin declined to discuss the situation with news

Australian Friction With M'Arthur Denied

Canberra, July 14 (AP)—Prime Minister J. B. Chifley said today that H. B. Evatt, Australian Minister of External Affairs, was making his current trip to Japan "to get an appreciation of the atmosphere" there preparatory to the empire conference August 26 on the Japanese peace settlement.

Evatt left Sydney by ship July 11 and is due in Tokyo the end of this month.

Chifley told a news conference that "you can forget all suggestions that Evatt is going to Japan to quarrel with General MacArthur."

"We have, of course, our differences of opinion," Chifley said, "but you can dismiss any suggestion of friction."

Australia recently protested decisions by MacArthur permitting the Japanese to send a second whaling expedition to the Antarctic and to mine phosphates on Anguar Island.

Will Stay Out of Market

Australia Not to Offer Loan Issues Here Before '52

CANBERRA, July 14 (AP).—J. B. Chifley, Prime Minister, announced today that Australia would not operate further in the New York loan market before 1952.

The Prime Minister said in a statement that although conversion operations in August and December, 1946, and February, 1947, were "highly successful," the offering of $38,000,000 launched in July 1947 was not sold promptly mainly because of the disturbed international situation.

News Facilities Assured For Aug. 15 Talks at Rio

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 14—(AP)—The General Secretariat of the Inter - American Conference for Maintenance of Continental Peace and Security confirmed officially today that the conference would be held at the Quinandinha Hotel near Petropolis, biginning Aug. 15.

The Secretariat's announcement said the problem of communications had been solved and that all cable and radio companies in Rio de Janeiro had been assured lines to the mountain resort.

It said all press and radio representatives would be able to communicate with the capital and, in some instances, woud be available to broadcast their reports directly from Quitandinha.

Argentine Italians Deny Migrants Are Laborers

BUENOS AIRES, July 13 (AP).—Sources in the Italian colony here said Sunday the Italian immigrants who arrived here recently were "almost exclusively' professional men, but that later groups would be the trained workers Argentina wanted.

"Italia Libre," a weekly newspaper, said that nearly all the first group were chosen through the influence of leaders of the Italian Christian Democratic party, the clergy or members of the Argentine Commission which went to Italy to arrange for the movement of immigrants. It said professional men had been "captiously" classified as farmers, electricians or skilled aviation workers.

Soon after the first group arrived on the steamship Santa Fe, Adolfo Scilingo, co-director of the Argentine mission at Rome, was dismissed from the diplomatic corps for "administrative reasons." A few days later the Rev. Clemente Silva, the other co-director, resigned.

U.S. MUST PROTECT 'STAKE' IN EUROPE, MARSHALL WARNS

More Aid Needed or Continent Will Forsake Democracy, He Tells Governors.

WARNS OF RED THREAT

Says America at Turning Point in 'Its Relations with Traditional Friends.'

SALT LAKE CITY, July 14—(AP) Secretary of State Marshall declared tonight the United States must protect its "incalculable stake" in Europe by enlarged economic aid or see that continent turn away from democracy.

The cabinet member, addressing the annual state dinner of the governors' conference, said this country now stands at a "turning point" in its relations with the rest of the world.

"There is no blinking the fact," he said in a prepared manuscript, "that this country now stands at a turning point in its relations to its traditional friends among the nations of the old world."

Asks Support for Plan

Calling on the governors for their support of the economic rehabilitation plan he has proposed for Europe, Marshall did not mention Russia by name in his address.

But he told the state executives' gathering that either the United States must "finish the task" of helping European countries get on their feet again or "reconcile" itself to a drift in government among those nations away from principles consistent with democracy.

He said the rehabilitation program which is expected to be proposed late this year for congressional consideration in January would be "fully consistent with our own national interests and yet equally considerate of the incalculable stake which this country has in the preservation of European civilization."

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The secretary said many contended that previous efforts to aid European countries were "piecemeal and certainly not fully effective."

Calling attention to the efforts of 16 nations to draft an economic blueprint at the current Paris conference, the secretary of State said he hopes Americans can "avoid prejudiced viewpoints" in their judgments on the proposals to be forthcoming.

Urges Understanding

He called for a "keen and sympathetic understanding for the efforts now under way in Europe to overcome the limitations of national barriers in the approach to a solution for common economic problems."

Marshall made no specific proposals for Germany, a point on which Moscow has been acridly critical. The Soviets have charged that any effort to include the Ruhr in what they have called a "western bloc" economic unit would involve a violation of the Potsdam agreement.

Outlining the difficulties which have confronted him in the turbulent diplomatic exchanges in the last few months, Marshall urged the governors to help form public opinion behind the nation's foreign policy.

Alluding to America's relations with its "traditional friends" of the old world, Marshall told the governors:

"Either it (the United States) must finish the task of assisting these countries to adjust themselves to the changed demands of a new age, or it must reconcile itself to seeing them move in directions which are consistent neither with their own traditions nor with those of this country.

"In this latter case, the United States would be faced with a radical alteration of its own posi-

tion [illegible]. I ask you to consi[illegible]fully the implication o[illegible]elopment for the future [illegible] and security of our c[illegible]

Ma[illegible] there are many who [illegible]t as to the course this na[illegible]ld now pursue.

Rea[illegible] Understandable

"They [illegible]t the aid granted thus far t[illegible]countries of Europe has been [illegible]meal and certainly not fully [illegible]ctive," the cabinet member se[illegible] "And they wonder whether we [illegible] pursuing the right course.

"These rea[illegible]ons are understandable. It is t[illegible] that the efforts to put Europe[illegible] countries back on their feet h[illegible] thus far been largely to meet a series of crises and therefore of a somewhat disjointed character. It is also true that they have not accomplished all of the tasks which it was hoped they would accomplish, though I think they have been far more beneficial than is generally realized.

"The uncertainties of the postwar period made it difficult to predict developments and coordinate approaches to Europe's problems, Marshall said.

He added that it is now possible to calculate more exactly the needs which must be met and the sources from which help will be forthcoming.

"Furthermore," he declared, "the urgent need for a carefully coordinated European effort is now widely recognized."

Vital to All Americans

Noting that studies are under way in Washington of "the various possible solutions from the standpoint of the interests of the United States," Marshall told the governors that "whatever course is adopted will affect the lives and fortunes of people in every state of the union."

He said that to make up its mind the country will need facts of the sort that should come out of the Paris meeting and studies of domestic resources now being made by three committees appointed by President Truman.

"With the facts before them," he declared, "I am confident of the response of the American people."

Then addressing the governors directly, Marshall said:

"With your help I feel it will be possible for our government to find a course of action fully consistent with our own national interests and yet equally considerate of the incalculable stake which this country has in the preservation of European civilization."

Marshall listed as his "greatest problem" the necessity of bringing the American public "to a general understanding of the conditions involved at home and abroad which influence all negotiations and therefore all efforts to reestablish the peace and prosperity of the world."

He suffered, Marshall hinted, at being confined to couching his statements in diplomatic language. Unless one is a master of the English language such as former Prime Minister Churchill, Marshall observed that "it is very difficult to combine these requirements with the urgent necessity of making impressively clear to the ordinary citizen the matters under discussion.

For that reason he said he welcomed the opportunity to meet with the governors as he did during the war but did not like the "obligation to make a formal public statement."

"If it had been practicable for me to talk to you off the record and in great confidence," he said "there is much I would like to discuss with you. However, I must confine myself to the niceties of the time and the occasion."

Governors Back Foreign Policy

The secretary's visit found the governors apparently united in support of the nation's over-all foreign policy, although there were sharp differences between Republican and Democratic executives on domestic political issues.

Gov. Thomas J. Herbert, Ohio Republican, seemingly voiced the sentiment of most of his colleagues when he told reporters he thinks that the operation of the bipartisan foreign policy has "washed out" international issues as far as the coming presidential campaign is concerned.

There were differing opinions among the Democrats and Republicans, however, over many other matters.

Sees Taxes Prime Issue

Gov. Frank Carlson, Kansas Republican, said he is certain a majority of the people of the country want federal tax reduction. He forecast that this will become a prime 1948 issue if President Truman's expected veto of the income tax cutting bill is sustained in Congress.

Gov. Maw, Utah Democrat who is host for the conference, told a reporter he thinks passage of the Taft-Hartley labor bill has "united labor against the Republican party." He said that unless House cuts in reclamation funds are restored by Congress, that will be a "major issue" in the west.

Gov. Horace A. Hildreth, Maine Republican, expressed the view that the outcome of the presidential race will be determined by "not whether, but how far, to the right the country is going in 1948." He said he thinks the trend is away from the Democrats to the Republicans.

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, New York Republican, who generally seemed to be accorded a leading position in the race for the GOP presidential nomination, presided over a tax round table highlighting today's sessions.

Dewey called for elimination of state income taxes, uring that the Federal government reciprocate by getting out of the field of so-called "nuisance" taxes, such as those on admissions, in favor of the states.

Marshall Speech Text

Salt Lake City, July 14 (AP)—The text of Secretary Marshall's address at the governors' conference follows:

I have welcomed the opportunity to meet with you gentlemen again, but not the obligation to make a formal public statement. During the war years it was possible for me to talk off the record and also to discuss matters in a rather definite manner. I always felt that you not only gave me your confidence, but that the Army derived a very definite benefit from the more intimate knowledge of its problems that I felt free to communicate to you.

I express again my appreciation of the support you gave me in those difficult days and the meticulous manner in which you respected my confidence.

I little thought in my last meeting with some of you, I believe at Mackinac Island, that I would return again in a totally different capacity and with problems and responsibilities that are in some respects much more difficult than those that were mine during the war.

Peace Has Its Difficulties

It is unnecessary to tell you gentlemen that re-establishing the peace has its difficulties, or that it is necessary that I be very careful in what I say and when I say it. If it had been practicable for me to talk to you off the record and in great confidence, there is much that I would like to discuss with you. However, I must confine myself to the necessities of the time and the occasion.

In accepting my new responsibilities it is probably fortunate, though it did not seem so at the time, that I had little opportunity to go into all of the details concerned with the critical negotiations, discussions and actions in which I was soon to participate.

Probably if I had had a full realization of the enormity of the task and its requirements, I would have suffered considerably in morale. As it is, I have reason to be really very grateful for the generous support which has been given me and the sympathetic understanding with which my various efforts have been regarded.

His Greatest Problem

I will say right now that the greatest problem I feel we have to deal with is in bringing the American public to a general understanding of the conditions involved at home and abroad which influence all negotiations and therefore all efforts to re-establish the peace and prosperity of the world. Prejudiced points of view are of course objectionable in all such matters, but it is very hard to avoid a degree of prejudice under real provocation, and particularly when one is remote from the scene of the difficulties.

Also it is very difficult to reduce the problems to a simplicity of statement that is understandable to our citizens generally. I can judge this I think rather accurately by my own difficulties when I first took up the burdens of preparation for the meetings in Moscow. That experience, incidentally, has guided my language to a considerable extent in the various public statements I have had to make.

Function Of States

State papers and state pronouncements must be couched in diplomatic, at least dignified, phraseology, and unless one is a master of the English language, such as Mr. Churchill for example, it is very difficult to combine these requirements with the urgent necessity of making impressively clear to the ordinary citizen the matters under discussion.

These gatherings of the executive heads of the states on which our Government is founded are emphatic reminders of the functions of the states in our political life. That function has a very special significance today when one considers the present world problems.

Thinking back on the developments of our Federal Union; on the doubts and difficulties which preceded the final union of the colonies, on the remarkable productive effort which followed on the solution of the early difficulties, and on the high degree to which the states have continued to maintain their own individual personality and institutions, Americans should have a keen and sympathetic understanding for the efforts now under way in Europe to overcome the limitations of national barriers in the approach to a solution for common economic problems.

And this understanding will strongly influence, in fact will determine the decisions which this country will be called upon to take with relation to the outcome of those discussions.

There is no blinking the fact that this country now stands at a turning point in its relations to its traditional friends among the nations of the Old World. Either it must finish the task of assisting these countries to adjust themselves to the changed demands of a new age, or it must reconcile itself to seeing them move in directions which are consistent neither with their own traditions nor with those of this country.

A Radical Alteration

In this latter case, the United States would be faced with a radical alteration of its own position in the world. I ask you to consider most carefully the implications of such a development for the future prosperity and security of our country.

There are many who are in doubt as to the course which this nation should now pursue. They feel that the aid granted thus far to the countries of Europe has been piecemeal, and certainly not fully effective. And they wonder whether we are pursuing the right course.

These reactions are understandable. It is true that the efforts to put European countries back on their feet have thus far been largely to meet a series of crises and therefore of a somewhat disjointed character. It is also true that they have not accomplished all of the task which it was hoped they would accomplish, though I think they have been far more beneficial than is generally realized.

The uncertainties of the immediate post-hostilities period were such that no one could have predicted accurately the course of developments or devised adequate, co-ordinated approaches to Europe's problems. An immense amount has been accomplished by what this country and others have already done to help Europe overcome the effects of this war.

Could Not Be Foreseen

However, a great part of the problem or postwar adjustment in Europe still awaits solution. No one clearly foresaw, and no one could have foreseen, the outlines and the magnitude of the problem while the smoke of battle still hung over the scene.

It is now possible to calculate more exactly the needs which must be met, and the sources from which they must be met, if this adjustment is to be completed. Furthermore, the urgent need for a carefully coordinated European effort is now widely recognized.

The meeting in Paris called at the initiative of the foreign ministers of France and Great Britain constitutes an auspicious beginning to the accomplishment of this task. The representatives of European countries there assembled deserve to feel that their work will be followed in this country with genuine sympathy and good-will.

For we are intimately concerned with the solution.

From U.S. Standpoint

In Washington we are studying with the greatest of care the implications of the various possible solutions from the standpoint of the interests of the United States. But whatever course is adopted will affect the lives and fortunes of people in every state of the union.

It is imperative that the attitude taken by our Government toward this problem, as in all great questions of foreign affairs, be in intimate accord with the feelings of the nation at large. To make up its mind this country will need facts.

One of the results of the meeting being held in Paris and of the studies now being made by the governors will be to bring out all the facts. With the facts before them I am confident of the response of the American people.

With your help I feel it will be possible for our Government to find a course of action fully consistent with our own national interests and yet equally considerate of the incalculable stake which this country has in the preservation of European civilization.

STASSEN IN PLEA FOR STATES UNDER RED DOMINATION

WASHINGTON, July 14—(AP) Harold E. Stassen, candidate for the 1948 Republican presidential nomination, pleaded tonight that the United States should not "abandon" the eight Soviet-dominated European countries which refused to attend the Marshall plan conference in Paris.

In a radio address Stassen predicted there will be "a continuing major competition and clash of economic systems and of ideologies between Russia and the United States." He continued:

"The hope of mankind is that a decision can be reached on a basis x x x of ideas and not through a resort to force."

Tools of Russia, He Says

Stassen declared that the eight small nations — Finland, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Albania— "do not want to turn away from us" and did so only because "in their position they cannot defy Russia."

Stassen's plea came a few hours after three midwest Republican congressmen urged economic isolation and refusal of aid for countries refusing to cooperate with the United States.

Rep. Mason (R-Ill) in a speech prepared for the house proposed severance of diplomatic relations with Russia and economic isolation "until she is ready and willing to cooperate."

Rep. Dirksen (R-Ill) announced that he will try to cut out of the pending $350,000,000 European relief program those countries which are boycotting the current Paris conference on the Marshall plan.

Rep. Byrnes (R-Wis) made public copies of a letter to President Truman urging him to "terminate promptly" any relief to such countries.

Stassen, on the other hand, asserted:

"I consider it imperative x x x that we immediately make it clear that we do not turn our backs to these eight countries, that we do not foreclose the probability, under proper conditions, of extending to them desperately needed economic assistance."

The conditions for such aid, he said, should clearly include that the press and radio be able to report to the outside world what is happening within the country.

Grave Issue, He Declares

Terming the refusal of Russia and her satellites to join in the Paris parley a development of "major and grave postwar significance," Stassen said:

"I do not believe there will be a major change in Russian policy for the better until the members of the all-powerful Politburo, including Generalissimo Stalin, become convinced of two things:

"1. That notwithstanding the strains of war and postwar conditions, our economic system can continue to function with high production and high standards of living and without a major economic crash and devastating depression.

"2. That the Communist party cannot successfully infiltrate and dominate or sabotage this country or any other one of the major powers of the world."

As a move in that direction, Stassen urged that this country "proceed promptly with an intelligent, coordinated program to clear up Communist infiltration in the United States."

G.O.P. LEADERSHIP GIVEN JOLT BY RESULT OF VOTE

Backers Succeed, However, in Beating All Attempts to Amend Bill.

TRUMAN TO ACT SOON

12 Democrats Join 48 Republicans in Voting for New Measure.

WASHINGTON, July 14 — (AP) The second-try $4,000,000,000 income tax reduction bill cleared the senate today by a vote of 60 to 32—two votes less than the two-thirds majority which would be needed to override President Truman's promised veto.

The roll call dealt a jolt to the Republican leadership. It had been predicting hopefully that the tally would foreshadow victory for their side on the veto showdown.

Forty-eight Republicans and 12 Democrats, most of them from the South, voted for the bill. Republican Senators Langer of North Dakota and Morse of Oregon joined 30 Democrats in opposing the measure.

Amendments Beaten

Backers of the January 1 tax cut succeeded in beating back all attempts to amend the bill, which passed the house last Tuesday 302 to 112. But that series of successes was dimmed by their failure to achieve a two-thirds or better margin on passage.

Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich), the president pro tempore, received renewed assurances from President Truman during a White House conference today that he will act promptly on the bill when it reaches him. Mr. Truman let it be known last week that his action will be another veto, just as he rejected the original tax cut bill which carried a July 1, 1947, effective date.

By the time the second veto reaches Capitol Hill, the administration expects to count another sure vote with the return of Senator Thomas (D-Utah) from an international labor conference in Switzerland.

An administration strategist said his side is hopeful of picking up two additional votes. Thirty-three votes could sustain any veto in the Senate which now has 95 members.

Today's vote of 60 to 32 compared with a 52 to 34 tally May 28 on passage of the first tax cut bill, when nine senators did not vote, and with the 48 to 28 roll call by which the senate adopted the conference committee's report on the first measure.

The senate rejected five amendments today before passing the bill. It had turned down eight offered by Senator Morse Saturday.

Closest Amendment Vote

The closest call came on the 47 to 43 vote which defeated an amendment by Senator McClellan (D-Ark) to raise personal exemptions of single taxpayers from $500 to $600, and of heads of families from $1,000 to $1,200.

Senator Millikin (R-Colo), manager for the bill, said the increase in exemptions would raise the revenue loss by $1,800,000,000 a year.

A 52 to 40 vote knocked down another McClellan amendment which would have permitted husbands and wives in all states to split their income for tax purposes. Only residents of states with community property laws are permitted to do so now.

Another amendment by the same senator, to require the internal revenue bureau to recognize state partnership laws, lost on a voice vote.

The Senate also shouted down an attempt by Senator Kilgore (D-WVa) to substitute McClellan's income-split amendment for the entire bill. Another voice vote killed a proposal by Senator Taylor (D-Idaho) to exempt trailer-houses from federal excise taxes.

The bill probably will reach the White House tomorrow or Wednesday. One influential Democrat predicted that both houses will have an opportunity to vote on the veto before the weekend. The House acts first.

The measure provides cuts ranging from 30 per cent in the lowest tax bracket to 10.5 per cent at the top. In detail, here are the reductions:

30 per cent off on net income of $1,000 or less, after exemptions and deductions.

From 30 to 20 per cent off on income from $1,000 to $1,400.

20 per cent from $1,400 to $136,000.

15 per cent from $136,000 to $302,000.

10.5 per cent on all income above $302,000.

Parley Absentees' Isolation Urged

Washington, July 14 (AP)—Three mid-West Republican congressmen urged today the economic isolation of nations refusing to participate in the Marshall plan or otherwise co-operate with the United States.

Representative Mason (R., Ill.) advocated that the United States "sever diplomatic relations with Russia now and keep her isolated . . . until she is ready and willing to co-operate."

Representative Dirksen (R., Ill.) announced he will seek to deny any of the $350,000,000 European relief program to countries which failed to join in the economic proposal advanced by Secretary of State Marshall.

Representatives Byrnes (R., Wis.) released copies of a letter asking President Truman to "terminate promptly" any relief "to those nations which have refused to participate in the economic conference in Paris."

Marshall Plan Described

[Marshall proposed that Europe organize a self-help program and advise the United States what further aid is needed. Russia and her satellites boycotted a conference in Paris called by Britain and France for that purpose. Sixteen nations are participating.]

In a statement to reporters, Dirksen declared:

"It is time to serve notice that Operation Rathole is at an end. If European nations are more interested in Red Fascism than in rehabilitation, that is their concern.

"Once and for all let us put an end to the use of American dollars to spread this hateful doctrine and thus undo the work which has cost hundreds of thousands of American lives and billions of American treasure."

Urges Relations Cut

Mason released copies of a speech prepared for delivery to the House. In it he said:

"Many members of Congress believe we should sever diplomatic relations with Russia now, isolate her from the rest of the world, and keep her isolated until she is ready and willing to co-operate to insure the future peace of the world. We believe drastic action on our part is the only way we can prove to Russia that she has gone too far already."

Mason said United States aid has gone to 59 countries since the end of the war and $20,000,000,000 has been spent in loans, grants, relief, lend-lease, surplus property credits and other projects. He added:

"One can easily see that our American tax burden will be a heavy one for the next 100 years.

"Democracy is dying in Europe, dying of war wounds. Democracy as we know it never existed in Asia. Democracy in South America exists in name only.

"In view of these facts, it might be wise for us to devote all our efforts to preserving democracy at home."

Byrnes Challenges Eligibility

Byrnes's letter read, in part:

"The full and willing participation of the United States (in reconstructing Europe) . . . is dependent, in the last analysis, upon the approval of the people. . . . Such approval will not be obtained, and it should not be given, unless our program is consistent and is designed to aid only those countries who show a willingness and desire to assist themselves.

"It is clear that those nations who have refused to participate in the Paris Conference have made themselves ineligible for relief assistance under the ($350,000,000 foreign-aid) program."

PETERSEN RESIGNS

Washington, July 14 (A. P.).—Howard C. Petersen resigned today as Assistant Secretary of War. President Truman accepted the resignation, effective July 31, "with genuine regret."

Petersen told the President in a letter he had "reluctantly come to the conclusion that I cannot afford to stay in Government service any longer."

He said he could not do so "in fairness to my family."

Truman Gets Bill On Japan Islands

Trusteeship to Affect Tokyo 'Stepping Stones'

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP).—The Senate today approved an international agreement setting up an American trusteeship over former Japanese mandate islands in the Pacific captured during World War II.

The islands—known during the war as "stepping stones to Tokyo"—include the Marshalls, Carolines and Marianas. Once owned by Germany, they were given to Japan under a League of Nations mandate after World War I.

Under United States administration, they will be called "the Territory of the Pacific."

The legislation, previously approved by the House, now goes to President Truman for signature. It gives Mr. Truman authority to put into effect a trusteeship agreement unanimously approved last April by the United Nations' Security council.

Stalin Reported Aging

Agronsky Quotes 2 Men Who Saw Russian Leader Recently

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP).—Martin Agronsky, radio commentator, said today two men who had seen Premier Stalin recently report the Russian leader appears to have aged considerably.

In an American Broadcasting Corporation broadcast, Mr. Agronsky said one observer who had seen Mr. Stalin several times over a period of years reports the leader's movements are slower and his body appears shrunken. This visitor, Mr. Agronsky said, states that Mr. Stalin himself told him he is getting to be an old man.

Another observer, Mr. Agronsky said, who saw Mr. Salin for the first time recently, reports he appears older than his photographs indicate. The commentator quoted both observers, however, as saying Mr. Stalin appears mentally alert.

Arabian Prince Abdulla In Capital For Talks

Washington, July 14 (AP)—Prince Abdulla, of Yemen arrived here by train from New York today for a three day visit as a guest of the Government.

Considerable time on his program has been set aside for talks with Department of Commerce officials, indicating that trade is high on the list of the Prince's interests here.

He will see other top officials including Gen. George C. Marshall, Secretary of State and President Truman before his departure Thursday.

2 EX-GI'S ARRAIGNED IN ATOM DATA CASE

Wallis, von der Luft Are Freed on $10,000 Bonds After U. S. Charges Are Read

CHICAGO, July 14 (AP)—Earnest D. Wallis, 34 years old, former Army sergeant and formerly an official photographer at the Los Alamos, N. M., atom bomb plant, pleaded innocent today to a Federal charge of removing top secret atomic photographs and negatives.

The plea was entered at his arraignment after United States Attorney Otto Kerner Jr. told newsmen there was "no indication from information we ha ve" that Wallis let the photgraphs or negatives slip into the hands of any foreign power.

Bond was set at $10,000, a figure the Government said had been recommended by Attorney General Tom Clark.

The hearing was continued to July 28, pending arrival of records from Los Alamos, where the formal charge against Wallis was filed.

Wallis was accused of taking highly confidential photographs and negatives with him when he left the atom bomb plant upon his release from the Army on March 6, 1946. Agents of the FBI said they had recovered the photographs and negatives in Wallis' studio in Chicago on May 24.

The charge on which Wallis was arraigned before United States Commissioner Edwin K. Walker alleged he had engaged in:

"Moving and concealing papers and documents filed and deposited in a public office of the United States and also that he did take and carry away said papers and documents with the intent to remove and conceal same."

The charge carried a maximum penalty of a $2,000 fine and three years' imprisonment.

Wallis' attorneys Julius Schwartz and Jesse H. Brown, urged that the bond be lowered to $2,500, asserting that Wallis had done nothing more than "other soldiers who sent home war souvenirs."

Mr. Kerner said Wallis had told FBI agents that he h ad snapped many of the photographs himself and was of the opinion he had the right to take them when he left the Army.

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Wallis did not state any plea, but Commissioner Walker entered one of innocent when Wallis' attorneys said they had not had an opportunity to see the Government charges.

Wallis' father said "we will do our best to raise the bond."

Von der Luft Out on Bond

PITTSBURGH, July 14 (AP)—Alexander von der Luft, 23 years old, former Army sergeant accused of taking secret records from the Los Alamos, N. M., atom bomb plant, received a preliminary hearing today.

He was freed on $10,000 bond by United States Commissioner Roger Knox, who said a date for a further hearing would be set after arrival of a certified copy of the record from New Mexico.

Before the hearing, von der Luft, a student at Princeton, told reporters in the corridor that the records were "only historically secret" and added:

"No one could tell how to make an atomic bomb from them."

Von der Luft's attorney, Ralph D. McKee, said: "I have known this boy's father all my life. The boy has a good service and I know he didn't mean any harm, whatever."

Von der Luft's parents also have expressed confidence, saying their son was a victim of the GI's love of souvenirs.

He was charged specifically with wilfully and unlawfully removing and concealing records and documents. Conviction carried a maximum penalty of a $2,000 fine and three years in prison.

Asks Trials Be Held in Santa Fe

SANTA FE, July 14 (AP)—United States Attorney Everett M. Grantham said today he was seeking removal to Santa Fe of the two ex-sergeants accused of taking secret records from the Los Alamos, N. M., atomic laboratory. Mr. Grantham said he had requested United States attorneys in Pennsylvania and Illinois to arrange for their return to New Mexico to enter pleas here in United States District Court.

LEGAL POINT IS RAISED IN DURANT CASE

Terminal Leave Factor In Effort To Free Her In Jewel Theft

Charleston, W.Va., July 14 (AP)—An attorney for Kathleen Nash Durant, former WAC captain, today cited an Army judge advocate general's ruling to support a contention that she was recalled illegally to active duty for a courtmartial in the theft of the Hesse crown jewels.

Attorney Hugh H. Obear, of Washington, agued that Mrs. Durant hed been placed on terminal leave, which, he asserted, in reality was an inactive status.

Closing arguments are expected to be completed tomorrow, but Federal Judge Ben Moore did not indicate when he would rule on the case.

Seeks Her Freedom

The 43-year-old ex-WAC, serving a five-year court-martial sentence for complicity in the theft of the jewels valued at $1,500,000 from Kronberg Castle, Germany, is seeking her freedom on a writ of habeas corpus from the Federal Reformtory for Women at Alderson, W.Va.

Obear argued begore Judge Moore that terminal leave was a "nominal active status" simply defined in the regulations in that manner to permit payment of accumulated leave time to officers.

Arrested June 3

Mrs. Durant, dressed in a two-piece dark blue suit, testified that she signed her terminal-leave papers March 9, 1946, and that her terminal-leave period expired May 30. She was taken into custody by military policemen on June 3.

Lieut. Col. Nicholas R. Voorhis, of the judge advocate general's office at Washington, representing the Army, in cross-examination, drew from her the acknowledgement that she received a War Department telegram on May 29, 1946, recalling her to active duty.

Legal Point Argued

Obear said the wording of the telegram concerning "active" duty supported his contention that she was on inactive duty, and that the judge advocate general had ruled previously that "the Army has the power to recall officers from an inactive status, but that power may not be used to recall an officer for a court-martial."

In reply to Colonel Voorhis' questions, Mrs. Durant said that after her arrest and during her trial she continued to draw her pay as a WAC captain.

She also admitted that in an early plea to the Supreme Court of the United States, she styled herself in the petition as an Army captain.

Obear declared she was a civilian and had a certificate of service showing her separation from the Army.

UN STALLS REDS' PLAN TO DESTROY ATOMIC WEAPONS

LAKE SUCCESS, July 14 (AP)—The United Nations Atomic Energy Commission today postponed a vote on Russia's proposal for destruction of all atomic weapons after bogging down over the issue of when.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko fought unsuccessfully for a ballot on the principle of destroying the bombs and even agreed to leave open the question of time.

However, other delegates insisted that any such formal resolution should provide that the bombs would be dismantled only when a stage had been reached when atomic control and safeguards machinery was considered effective.

Stick to Baruch Plan

Delegates thus stuck to the original American (Baruch) plan which provided that atomic bombs would be destroyed only after such controls were operating. Russia always has insisted that there first should be a separate treaty outlawing and destroying bombs.

The commission, meeting as a working committee, was in general agreement on eventual dismantling of atomic bombs, with the nuclear fuel from such weapons to be retained for peaceful purposes.

A vote providing for destruction of all bombs will close one of the loop-holes in the Baruch plan by ruling out the possibility that atomic weapons might be turned over to the proposed U. N. global police force for use against an aggressor.

The committee will meet again Thursday and Gromyko said at that time he again would insist that the delegates go on record formally.

Osborn to Make Statement

Frederick H. Osborn, American delegate, did not speak at today's session but said later that he would make a statement at the coming meeting.

Earlier the commission's political committee considered an informal paper on the function of an international agency in relation to location and mining of ores.

Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, Canada, chairman of the small sub-committee which drafted the paper, said that all nations should contribute source materials in proportion to their useable reserves and that no nation should be able to hoard its reserves under ground in order to gain advantage over those countries using their reserves.

He said that the paper proposed that the agency should be given complete authority on the disposition of material from the time it is removed from the ground. This would mean that no nation or individual may possess or dispose of source material, without the knowledge of the agency, after it has been mined.

Russ Move To Override U.S. Atom-Curb Plan Seen Beaten

Lake Success, July 14 (AP)—A veiled move by Russia to get the United Nations to indorse the immediate dstruction of all atomic weapons appeared headed for defeat today in the Atomic Energy Commission.

American sources said that Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko was attempting to override a United States plan, already agreed to by all except Russia and Poland, which calls for disposal of the bombs only upon completion of a treaty for world-wide atomic control with airtight safeguards.

Gromyko last week offered a proposal for "destruction" of all finished and unfinished atomic weapons rather than for their "disposal." He drew tentative support from Britain, Canada, Brazil, China and Australia, all of whom stipulated, however, that the nuclear fuel in such weapons should be retained for peaceful purposes.

Subcommittee To Report

With delegates unable to agree on wording, the proposal was handed to a four-nation subcommittee which was directed to report to the commission's working committee today.

American sources said there were two "jokers" in the proposal.

First, they said, by avoiding any direct mention of the time of such destruction, Gromyko was trying to circumvent the American plan for stage-by-stage surrender of atomic secrets and finally the bomb itself.

Bombs For Police Opposed

Secondly, Gromyko was said to be attempting to bar the possibility of the bombs being handed over to a proposed United Nations police force for use in event of aggression.

Meanwhile, other American sources said that the United States would plump for early admission of Italy and Austria to the United Nations, but might oppose the entry of three Russian satellites in the Balkans.

A Security Council membership committee was convened today to tackle nine applications, including five rejected last year and new bids from Italy, Austria, Romania and Hungary.

GREEKS URGE U.N. BALKAN DECISION

Ambassador Asks Speed In View Of Border Fighting

Lake Success, N.Y., July 14 (AP). Vassili Dendramis, Greek Ambassador to the United States, requested today that the United Nations Security Council "do everything possible to hasten action" on recommendations of its Balkans investigation commission in view of "drastically more serious" conditions on the Greek-Albanian border.

In an urgent letter to the president of the Security Council, Dendramis said his Government had instructed him to report that "strong and well-armed hostile forces invaded Greek territory from Albania yesterday morning, July 13," and beseiged the town of Konitsa.

Known To Be Concentrated

"Furthermore," he wrote, "it is known that to the northwest of Konitsa, in the vicinity of the border an Albanian soil, supplies and medical services are concentrated as well as substantial forces including units of an international brigade of irregulars and Communists."

"Leading persons of the Communist party of Greece are also in Albania, as well as in Yugoslavia, for the purpose of forming a rebel 'government' and eventually transferring its seat to the district against which the offensive is being launched," Dendramis said.

"It is apparent that while the Council has been discussing the recommendations of its commission of investigation, the conditions reported by that commission have become drastically more serious. It is respectively requested of the members of the Security Council that they do everything possible to hasten action on the resolution now before the Security Council to give effect to the recommendations of this commission.

May Switch Agenda

"After action has been taken on that, the Council can consider whether further decisions may be necessary in the light of the present serious development."

Shortly after the Greek letter reached the United Nations, Dr. Oscar Lange, of Poland, current president of the Security Council, began polling delegates to determine if tomorrow morning's meeting should be switched to the Balkan report.

The Security Council has two sessions scheduled tomorrow and planned to meet in the morning on the proposed global police force and in the afternoon on the Balkans.

Delegates generally were expected to agree to giving priority to the Greek case.

BY WILLIAM L.PHILLIPS

LONDON, JULY 14-(AP)-THE POLISH EMBASSY SAID TODAY FEAR OF RECREATING "THE DOMINATING ROLE AND SPECIFIC WEIGHT OF GERMANY" IN EUROPE WAS THE PRIMARY CAUSE FOR POLAND'S REFUSAL TO TAKE PART IN THE MARSHALL PROGRAM FOR EUROPEAN RECONSTRUCTION.

AT THE SAME TIME A DISPATCH FROM WARSAW SAID A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN, MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY WIKTOR GROSZ, TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT POLAND WAS DEEPLY CONCERNED OVER AN AMERICAN DECLARATION LAST WEEK FAVORING RECONSTRUCTION OF GERMANY.

(GROSZ EVIDENTLY REFERRED TO THE PROJECTED CONFERENCE OF UNITED STATES AND BRITISH AUTHORITIES IN WASHINGTON LATE THIS MONTH ON THE PROBLEM OF INCREASING RUHR COAL PRODUCTION TO SPEED EUROPEAN RECOVERY.)

JUL 1947

THE LONDON EMBASSY MADE PUBLIC THE NOTE DELIVERED JULY 9 TO THE UNITED STATES, BRITISH, FRENCH AND RUSSIAN AMBASSADORS IN WARSAW, REJECTING THE ANGLO-FRENCH INVITATION TO THE CURRENT PARIS CONFERENCE, IN WHICH POLAND ALSO OBJECTED:

1. TO THE "INCLUSION, ON A BASIS OF EQUALITY, OF COUNTRIES WHICH RETAINED A FRIENDLY NEUTRALITY TOWARD THE AXIS UP TO THE END OF THE WAR," AND

2. THAT THE INVITATION WAS WORDED, IN POLAND'S VIEW, SO AS TO EXCLUDE "IN ADVANCE, ALL AMENDMENTS AND CHANGES, BOTH IN THE STRUCTURE AND COMPOSITION OF THE ORGANIZATION TO BE CALLED INTO BEING."

"WE WILL NOT TAKE PART IN A FAKE SHOW," K.DUNIN-KEMPLICZ, EMBASSY PRESS ATTACHE, SAID IN REPLY TO QUESTIONS AT A NEWS CONFERENCE.

DUNIN-KEMPLICZ WAS ASKED BY BRITISH NEWSMEN WHETHER POLAND FELT HER ALLIES ISSUED THEIR INVITATION "DISHONESTLY."

"THE VIEW OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IS THAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE CONSULTED IN ADVANCE ON THE WHOLE THING," HE REPLIED.

"THE CONFERENCE WAS CALLED UNDER SUCH CIRCUMSTANCES AND ACCOMPANIED BY SUCH COMMENTARIES, ESPECIALLY IN THE AMERICAN PRESS, THAT AT LEAST ~~VERY CAREFUL CONSIDERATION OF THE WHOLE CONFERENCE~~ AND ITS DEVELOPMENT WAS NEEDED."

HE DID NOT IDENTIFY THE "COMMENTARIES" SPECIFICALLY.

THE POLISH NOTE, SIGNED BY FOREIGN MINISTER ZYGMUNT MODZELEWSKI, SAID "POLAND, WHO HAS MANY TIMES OVER BEEN A VICTIM OF GERMAN AGGRESSION, CANNOT PARTICIPATE IN A CONFERENCE WHICH WOULD CONTRIBUTE TO THE REBIRTH OF GERMAN IMPERIALISM."

THE PRESS ATTACHE SAID POLAND STILL WOULD WELCOME ECONOMIC AID FROM AMERICA, "ON A UNILATERAL BASIS," AND WOULD BE GLAD TO GIVE ALL INFORMATION REQUIRED ON HER ECONOMIC POSITION.

POLAND ALSO IS WILLING TO COOPERATE WITH ANY EUROPEAN ORGANIZATION "WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS," HE SAID, AND WILL CONTINUE TO SEEK AND CARRY ON TRADE WITH NATIONS OF BOTH EASTERN AND WESTERN EUROPE AND "ANYWHERE ELSE IN THE WORLD."

JS521PED

CORK, EIRE, JULY 14-(AP)-A GERMAN SEA CAPTAIN WHO PREFERRED IRELAND'S PLENTY TO VOYAGES BETWEEN GERMANY AND ENGLAND PUT HIS BRITISH-CHARTERED VESSEL TO WORK TODAY IN CORK HARBOR.

CAPT. OTTO SCHNEIDER, 57, BEGAN TRANSFERRING COAL FROM AN ITALIAN SHIP TO HIS 268-TON FREIGHTER ADELAAR, IN WHICH HE AND HIS FAMILY REACHED EIRE LAST WEEK AFTER SAILING FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

HE STILL HAD NOT REPORTED TO THE BRITISH CONTROL COMMISSION FOR GERMANY, THE SHIP'S OPERATORS, WHO HAD PRESUMED HER TO BE EN ROUTE TO A GERMAN PORT.

"AFTER WE LEFT SOUTHAMPTON AND WERE IN THE OPEN SEA I SUDDENLY DECIDED I COULD NOT GO BACK TO RUINED, IMPOVERISHED GERMANY," SCHNEIDER SAID.

A CORK SHIPPING FIRM EMPLOYED SCHNEIDER TO TRANSPORT THE COAL FROM THE HARBOR NINE MILES UP THE LEE RIVER TO CORK ITSELF. THE JOB WAS EXPECTED TO LAST A WEEK.

OTHER CORK SHIPPING MEN SAID A TEMPORARY SHORTAGE OF IRISH COASTERS WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR SCHNEIDER'S EMPLOYMENT AND PREDICTED HE WOULD GET NO MORE JOBS WHEN THE SITUTION EASED.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES HAVE MADE NO MOVE TO INTERFERE WITH THE PRESENCE OF SCHNEIDER, HIS WIFE AND TWIN DAUGHTERS AND A GERMAN CREW OF FOUR--ALL OF WHOM ARE LIVING ABOARD. THEY HAVE ALREADY OBTAINED IRISH FOOD RATION BOOKS.

THE ADELAAR, AN OIL-BURNER, WAS STILL RUNNING ON HER OWN FUEL SUPPLY. SHIPPING MEN SAID THERE MIGHT BE DIFFICULTIES WHEN SCHNEIDER APPLIED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE FOR A FUEL PERMIT TO SECURE MORE OIL.

RP142PED

THE MOSCOW RADIO ASSERTED THAT THE SUNDAY SESSION HAD "BROUGHT A MEASURE OF DISAPPOINTMENT TO THE ORGANIZERS OF THE CONFERENCE" AND CHARACTERIZED THE DECISION IN FAVOR OF A 16-MEMBER STEERING COMMITTEE AS A DEFEAT FOR BRITAIN AND FRANCE, WHOM IT ACCUSED OF TRYING TO CONCENTRATE POWER "IN THE HANDS OF A SMALL GROUP OF THEIR TRUSTED PEOPLE."

Paris Conference

MOSCOW BROADCASTS ALSO ASSERTED THAT "THE ORGANIZERS OF THE PARIS CONFERENCE ARE LABORIOUSLY CONCEALING FROM THE VIEW OF OUTSIDERS ALL THAT IS GOING ON AND ENDEAVORING BY ALL MEANS TO CREATE THE IMPRESSION THAT HARMONY REIGNS."

ONLY A FEW HOURS BEFORE THIS BROADCAST THE CONFERENCE HAD VOTED FORMALLY TO ADMIT THE PRESS TO ALL PLENARY SESSIONS AND HAD INSTRUCTED THE SECRETARIAT TO INFORM NEWSMEN OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN CLOSED COMMITTEE SESSIONS.

THE MOSCOW PRESS SCOFFED AT THE USE OF THE WORD "EUROPEAN" IN CONNECTION WITH THE CONFERENCE, ASSERTED THAT OF THE PARTICIPATING NATIONS "ONLY HALF FOUGHT AGAINST HITLERITE GERMANY."

AT THE SAME TIME DISPATCHES FROM MOSCOW INDICATED THAT THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT WAS WATCHING WITH CONSIDERABLE CONCERN THE PART THAT SWEDEN IS PLAYING IN THE CONFERENCE -- A CONCERN WHICH WAS REFLECTED IN AN IZVESTIA ARTICLE ASSAILING "AMERICAN ECONOMIC PENETRATION OF SWEDEN" AND ASSERTING THAT SWEDEN'S ECONOMIC INTERESTS WERE AT ODDS WITH THOSE OF THE UNITED STATES, FRANCE AND BRITAIN.

30.24-10917

DISPATCHES FROM SOFIA, MEANWHILE, SAID THAT THE BULGARIAN MINISTERIAL COUNCIL HAD APPROVED AN $87,000,000 TRADE AGREEMENT WITH RUSSIA COVERING 1947-48 IMPORTS AND EXPORTS. BULGARIA'S CHIEF IMPORTS FROM RUSSIA ARE COTTON, RUBBER, RAILWAY CARS, AUTOMOBILES, TRUCKS TRACTORS, MACHINERY AND MEDICINES.

ALMOST 90 PER CENT OF THE BULGARIAN EXPORTS TO RUSSIA UNDER THE AGREEMENT WILL BE REPRESENTED BY 20,000 TONS OF TOBACCO VALUED AT $36,000,000.

FURTHER NEWS OF INTERCHANGES BETWEEN THE SOVIET BLOC CAME WITH WORD OF THE ARRIVAL OF ROMANIAN PREMIER PETRU GROZA AND FOREIGN MINISTER GHEORGHI TATARESCU IN SOFIA FOR TALKS WITH BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

VS305AED

EDITORS:

PARIS, SUB FOR THIRD GRAPH, SECOND LEAD CONFERENCE STARTING "FRENCH INFORMANTS" X X X TOMORROW.

THE RULES COMMITTEE ALSO NAMED FOUR TECHNICAL COMMITTEES WHICH WILL ASSESS EUROPEAN RESOURCES FOR SELF-HELP BEFORE MAKING A BID FOR U.S. FINANCIAL AID. THE COMMITTEES WERE:

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE: FRANCE, BRITAIN, DENMARK, GREECE, EIRE, ICELAND, ITALY AND THE NETHERLANDS.

STEEL AND IRON INDUSTRIES: FRANCE, BRITAIN, LUXEMBOURG, NORWAY AND TURKEY.

TRANSPORT: FRANCE, BRITAIN, BELGIUM, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, SWITZERLAND AND TURKEY.

FUEL AND POWER: FRANCE, BRITAIN, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, DENMARK, GREECE, ITALY, SWEDEN AND SWITZERLAND.

DUTCH SOURCES ETC., X X X, FOURTH GRAPH.

RP235PED JUL 1947

"IT IS TRULY A VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATION IN WHICH WE HAVEN'T BEEN AWARE OF THE SLIGHTEST IMPROPER PRESSURE," LEMBERGER SAID. "SOME OF US MAY HAVE HAD SOME APPREHENSIONS THAT SOME OF OUR TRADE RELATIONSHI WITH EASTERN STATES WOULD NOT BE WELL REGARDED HERE.

"WE MUST KEEP AND EXTEND OUR CONTACTS WITH NEIGHBORS WHO ARE NOT AT THIS MEETING--WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA, POLAND, HUNGARY AND YUGOSLAVIA. WE HAVE FOUND NO OBJECTION IN ANY QUARTER TO OUR VARIOUS TRADE DEALS EXTENDING TO THE EAST."

RP137PED

THE SPOKESMAN SAID EIGHT TRIESTE CIVILIANS HAD BEEN ARRESTED ON SIMILAR CHARGES BUT DECLARED HE COULD GIVE NO FURTHER DETAILS.

U.S.ARMY REGULATIONS PERMIT OFFICERS AND MEN TO HAVE IN THEIR POSSESSION NORMALLY ONLY ITALIAN CURRENCY OR MILITARY SCRIPT. THEY MAY POSSESS FOREIGN CURRENCY ONLY WHEN THEY HAVE RECEIVED TRAVEL ORDERS TO GO ABROAD ON LEAVE OR DUTY. THE SAME RULES APPLY TO WAR DEPARTMENT CIVILIAN EMPLOYES. BRITISH TROOPS ARE PERMITTED TO POSSESS ONLY LIRE IN THIS THEATER.

BREMEN, GERMANY, JULY 14-(AP)-A DECISION REJECTING THE VALIDITY OF THE NAZI PARTY MASTER MEMBERSHIP FILE IN BERLIN HAS BEEN HANDED DOWN HERE BY AN AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT INTERMEDIATE COURT.

THE COURT HELD THAT THE FILES, WHICH CONTAIN MILLIONS OF NAMES, WERE INADMISSABLE AS EVIDENCE BECAUSE THEY WERE NOT GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS NOR "RECORDS KEPT IN THE ORDINARY COURSE OF BUSINESS" AND THAT THEIR ACCURACY COULD NOT BE GUARANTEED. JUL 1947

VW322PED

VIENNA, JULY 14-(AP)-RUSSIA OFFICIALLY PROTESTED TODAY AGAINST THE AUSTRIAN AGREEMENT WITH THE UNITED STATES PROVIDING ECONOMIC AID TO AUSTRIA AND DECLARED THE AGREEMENT WAS NOT BINDING OR LEGAL FOR RUSSIAN OCCUPATION TROOPS.

THE RUSSIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER, LT.GEN.L.V.KOURASOV, WROTE TO CHANCELLOR LEOPOLD FIGL THAT THE AGREEMENT WAS "NOT IN ACCORDANCE" WITH THE MOSCOW DECLARATION OF 1943 AND WAS CONTRADICTORY TO FOUR-POWER AGREEMENTS CONCERNING AUSTRIA.

"THE ASSUMPTION OF UNLIMITED CONTROL OVER THE ENTIRE AUSTRIAN ECONOMY BY ONE OCCUPYING POWER CONSTITUTES A THREAT AGAINST AUSTRIAN SOVEREIGNTY," KOURASOV DECLARED.

HIS LETTER SAID THAT HELP FOR THE AUSTRIAN PEOPLE AND AUSTRIAN ECONOMY WAS "VERY IMPORTANT," BUT ADDED THAT THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE GIVEN FREE REIN IN CONTROLLING DISPOSAL OF ANY HELP IT RECEIVED "WITH NO RESTRICTIONS WHATEVER."

KOURASOV ASSERTED THAT SOME OF THE CONDITIONS OF THE AUSTRIAN-AMERICAN AGREEMENT SERIOUSLY INFRINGED UPON AUSTRIAN INDEPENDENCE AND THAT ANY CONDITIONS CONTRARY TO THE MOSCOW DECLARATION AND ALL FOUR-POWER AGREEMENTS WOULD NOT BE RECOGNIZED AS LEGAL BY THE SOVIET HIGH COMMAND.

WW/MD742PED

VIENNA, JULY 14--(AP)-- GOVERNMENT SOURCES SAID TODAY THEY EXPECTED A REVISION SOON OF AUSTRIA'S CURRENCY THIS WEEK TO NARROW THE GROWING GAP BETWEEN WAGES AND PRICES. SEVERAL OFFICIALS SAID

IT WAS "HIGHLY PROBABLE" THE SCHILLING, NOW PEGGED AT 10 TO THE DOLLAR, WOULD BE DEVALUATED.

JUL 1947

HOBENFELS ORDNG-1000 JWF 1PED

THE SUB-COMMITTEE DECIDED TO MAKE THE INVESTIGATION AFTER RECEIVING A GREEK NOTE CHARGING THAT THE "INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE" HAD INVADED GREECE, AND THAT THE ACT WAS A "FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF GREEK TERRITORY, WHICH CONSTITUTES UNPROVOKED AGGRESSION ON THE PART OF ALBANIA."

ALTHOUGH THE GREEK GOVERNMENT EARLIER HAD EXPRESSED FEARS THAT ADDITIONAL ELEMENTS OF THE "INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE" MIGHT REINFORCE THE ATTACKERS, TODAY'S ANNOUNCEMENTS MADE NO MENTION OF ANY SUCH REINFORCEMENTS.

RP256PED

WITH ATHENS (200)
NIGHT LEAD ALBANIAN

BELGRADE, YUGOSLAVIA, JULY 14-(AP)-DISPATCHES FROM TIRANA SAID TODAY ALBANIA HAD DECLARED THAT GREEK-ALBANIAN BORDER INCIDENTS WERE "PART OF A GENERAL ANTI-DEMOCRATIC PLAN OF ANGLO-AMERICAN REACTIONARIES WHOSE AIM IS TO BRING ABOUT A NEW WAR, RECOMMENDED BY TRUMAN'S DOCTRINE."

THE ACCUSATION WAS MADE BY PREMIER ENVER HOXHA, IN A SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY IN THE ALBANIAN CAPITAL.

HOXHA ALSO SAID THE GOVERNMENT POSSESSED DOCUMENTS PROVING THAT CERTAIN BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES HAD PLOTTED TO OVERTHROW HIS COMMUNIST-DOMINATED REGIME.

(THE MOSCOW RADIO REPORTED THAT HOXHA HAD ARRIVED IN THE RUSSIAN CAPITAL FOR CONFERENCES, AND WAS MET AT THE AIRPORT BY FOREIGN MINISTER V.M.MOLOTOV.)

HOXHA TOLD THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY THAT ALTHOUGH ALBANIA WAS A SMALL COUNTRY, SHE WAS VITALLY IMPORTANT IN THE INTERNATIONAL PICTURE, AND THAT CONSEQUENTLY THE ANGLO-AMERICANS WERE CONDUCTING A "RUTHLESS STRUGGLE FOR ALBANIA."

BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES, HE SAID, HAVE DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES IN THE AXIS SATELLITE COUNTRIES, BUT HAVE NOT RECOGNIZED ALBANIA.

"WERE QUISLINGS AND FASCISTS IN POWER, THESE COUNTRIES WOULD UNDOUBTEDLY RECOGNIZE ALBANIA," HE ADDED.

COMMENTING ON ALBANIA'S REFUSAL TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PARIS ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, THE PREMIER DECLARED THAT THE MARSHALL AID-EUROPE PLAN WAS A SECOND TRUMAN DOCTRINE OF "DOLLAR POLICY AND ENSLAVEMENT."

MO407PED

BUCHAREST, ROMANIA, JULY 14-(AP)-POLICE ENTERED AND SEARCHED HEADQUARTERS OF THE OPPOSITION NATIONAL PEASANT PARTY TONIGHT, ARRESTING SEVERAL PERSONS FOUND ON THE PREMISES.

ROMANIAN OFFICIALS REFUSED TO DIVULGE THE NAMES OF THOSE ARRESTED AND LEADERS OF THE NATIONAL PEASANT PARTY APPEARED TO HAVE GONE INTO HIDING. IT WAS UNDERSTOOD, HOWEVER, THE GOVERNMENT WOULD ISSUE A COMMUNIQUE ON THE RAID WITHIN THE NEXT 48 HOURS.

THE NATIONAL PEASANT PARTY OPPOSES THE POLICIES OF THE SIX-PARTY, PRO-GOVERNMENT LEFTIST BLOC.

MD831PED

PRAGUE, JULY 14-(AP)-CZECHOSLOVAK FOREIGN MINISTER JAN MASARYK, WHO RETURNED FROM MOSCOW SATURDAY, WENT TO SOUTHERN BOHEMIA OVER THE WEEKEND TO CONFER WITH PRESIDENT EDUARD BENES, WHO IS ON VACATION THERE.

MEANWHILE CABINET MINISTERS WERE CALLED TO PRAGUE FOR A MEETING TUESDAY TO HEAR THE DETAILS OF PREMIER KLEMENT GOTTWALD'S REPORT ON HIS DISCUSSIONS WITH PRIME MINISTER STALIN AND FOREIGN MINISTER V.M. MOLOTOV IN MOSCOW.

G719AED

BEFORE LEAVING TIRANA TODAY, HOXHA TOLD THE ALBANIAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY THAT CURRENT GREEK-ALBANIAN BORDER INCIDENTS "ARE PART OF A GENERAL ANTI-DEMOCRATIC PLAN OF ANGLO-AMERICAN REACTIONARIES WHOSE AIM IS TO BRING ABOUT A NEW WAR, RECOMMENDED BY TRUMAN'S DOCTRINE."

WW738PED

JUL 1947

HONG KONG, JULY 14-(AP)-A GOVERNMENT INQUIRY PLACED BLAME TODAY FOR THE CRASH OF A PHILIPPINES AIRCRAFT JAN. 25 UPON THE PILOT AND THE CONTROLLER ON DUTY AT THE KAI TAK AIRPORT.

FOUR CREWMEN WERE KILLED AND $5,000,000 (U.S.) IN GOLD WAS SCATTERED OVER MT.PARKER. THE BOARD OF INQUIRY FOUND:

"AN ORDER CONTRARY TO ESTABLISHED PROCEDURE WHICH SHOULD NOT HAVE BEEN GIVEN OR ACCEPTED WAS GIVEN BY THE CONTROLLER ON DUTY. THE PILOT'S RATE OF DESCENT WAS NOT IN ACCORDANCE WITH CORRECT PROCEDURE, AND HE WAS CONSEQUENTLY AT GREATER HEIGHT THAN HE SHOULD HAVE BEEN."

BD750PED

NEW DELHI, JULY 14-(AP)-THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF THE DOMINION OF INDIA (HINDUSTAN) CONVENED TODAY TO FINISH PRELIMINARIES TO THE DRAFTING OF A CONSTITUTION.

THE SESSION, IN WHICH THE MOSLEM LEAGUE AND MOST OF THE PRINCELY STATES ARE REPRESENTED FOR THE FIRST TIME, IS EXPECTED TO LAST TWO OR THREE WEEKS.

IT BECAME EVIDENT THAT THE PREDOMINANTLY HINDU CONGRESS PARTY, WHICH WANTS THE CONSTITUTION DRAFTED AND EFFECTIVE BY LATE OCTOBER, WAS PLANNING TO STRENGTHEN THE POWERS OF THE DOMINION'S GOVERNMENT. A PARTY SPOKESMAN, K.M.MUNSHI FROM BOMBAY, SAID THAT NOW "WE ARE

30.24-10919

FREE TO FORMULATE A FEDERATION WITH A STRONG CENTER." PRESENT PLANS CALL FOR A CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FOR HINDUSTAN DEALING ONLY WITH FOREIGN AFFAIRS, DEFENSE AND COMMUNICATIONS.

MORE THAN 60 NEW DELEGATES, INCLUDING 37 FROM THE PRINCELY STATES AND 23 REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MOSLEM LEAGUE, PRESENTED THEIR CREDENTIALS AND BECAME MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

HE NEW REPRESENTATIVES OF

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CREDENTIALS AND BECAME MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

THE NEW REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PRINCELY STATES BROUGHT THE TOTAL FOR THAT GROUP TO 53, WITH MORE EXPECTED. NINETY-THREE SEATS WERE ALLOTTED TO THE PRINCELY STATES ORIGINALLY, BUT THE REPRESENTATIVES OF SOME OF THOSE STATES WILL SIT IN THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF PAKISTAN (THE NEW MOSLEM DOMINION) WHICH WILL MET IUTOM QHV IEL

OF SOME OF THOSE STATES WILL SIT IN THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF PAKISTAN (THE NEW MOSLEM DOMINION) WHICH WILL MEET AUG. 10 AT KARACHI.

JS319PED

CAIRO, JULY 14-(AP)-A SPOKESMAN FOR THE EGYPTIAN STATE BROADCASTING STATION SAID TODAY THAT A BRITISH NEWSANNOUNCER HAD BEEN DISMISSED FOR REFUSING TO INCLUDE IN HIS ENGLISH LANGUAGE NEWSCAST ON JULY 11 A TEXT OF THE COMPLAINT AGAINST BRITAIN WHICH EGYPT HAS PRESENTED TO THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID THE ANNOUNCER HAD FILED A LETTER EXPLAINING HIS REFUSAL, BUT DID NOT SAY WHAT THE EXPLANATION WAS.

THE EGYPTIAN STATE BROADCASTING STATION IS A GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISE WHICH WAS RUN AS A CONCESSION OF THE MARCONI TELEGRAPH COMPANY UNTIL RECENTLY.

G646AED

CALCUTTA, JULY 14-(AP)-SIR B.RAMA RAO, INDIAN POLITICAL REPRESENTATIVE ACCREDITED TO THE ALLIED SUPREME COMMAND IN THE PACIFIC, LEFT BY PLANE THIS MORNING BXX FOR TOKYO, WHERE HE SAID HE WOULD ASSIST INDIAN TRADERS AND MANUFACTURERS TO REVIVE BUSINESS WITH XXXX WITH JAPAN.

JP455AED

MANY OPPOSITION AND INDEPENDENT LEADERS WERE ELECTED IN THE FIRST BALLOTING.

MEANWHILE, PREMIER MARDAM BEY CONFERRED AGAIN YESTERDAY AT SHTAURA WITH LEBANESE PREMIER RIYAD AL-SULH ON THE SYRIAN-LEBANESE ATTITUDE TOWARD THE EGYPTIAN AND PALESTINE PROBLEMS BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS. THE ARAB LEAGUE WAS REQUESTED TO DETERMINE A PLACE AND TIME FOR SYRIAN AND LEBANESE REPRESENTATIVES TO MEET WITH THE U.N. SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PALESTINE TO GIVE DEPOSITIONS.

JJ1029AED

REPORTS CIRCULATED THAT HAGANA--JEWISH NATIONAL DEFENSE ARMY, WHICH IS PLEDGED TO MAINTAIN ORDER IN THE HOLY LAND DURING SESSIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS PALESTINE COMMITTEE--MIGHT REJOIN THE SEARCH. THE ORGANIZATION WITHDREW FROM THE HUNT SATURDAY BECAUSE OF WHAT IT CALLED "INTERFERENCE" BY BRITISH TROOPS.

TROOPS, SEARCHING FROM HOUSE TO HOUSE IN VILLAGES SURROUNDING NATANYA, WERE REPORTED UNDER ORDERS TO SEEK ONLY THE HOSTAGES AND THEIR CAPTORS AND TO IGNORE ANY DISCOVERIES OF ILLEGAL ARMS OR SUSPECTS NOT CONNECTED WITH THE ABDUCTION.

MAYOR BEN AMI OF NATANYA HAD BEEN NOTIFIED BY IRGUN THAT THE TWO SERGEANTS WOULD NOT BE TURNED LOOSE UNLESS GEN.SIR ALAN GORDON CUNNINGHAM, BRITISH HIGH COMMISSIONER, COMMUTED THE DEATH SENTENCES IMPOSED ON THREE JEWS CONVICTED OF PARTICIPATING IN THE ACRE PRISON DELIVERY LAST MAY.

THE U.N. COMMISSION CONTINUED ITS HEARINGS OVER THE WEEKEND AND YESTERDAY HEARD ARGUMENTS BY SAMUEL MIKUNIS, SECRETARY OF THE JEWISH COMMUNIST PARTY OF PALESTINE, FOR BRITISH EVACUATION OF PALESTINE AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN "INDEPENDENT, DEMOCRATIC, BI-UNITARIAN STATE."

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EVACUATION OF BRITISH FORCES ALSO WAS URGED BY DR.W.ERLICH, MEMBER OF THE PARTY'S CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

HAGANA IN A MEMORANDUM TO THE U.N. COMMITTEE ASSERTED THAT ITS MILITARY STRENGTH WAS "ADEQUATE TO DEFEND JEWISH PALESTINE AGAINST ATTACKS FROM THE ARABS OF THIS COUNTRY, WHETHER OR NOT THEY ARE ASSISTED OPENLY OR SECRETLY BY THE MILITARY FORCES OF NEIGHBORING (ARAB) STATES."

THE MEMORANDUM ALSO ASSAILED THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, WHICH IT ASSERTED HAD "DECLARED OPEN WAR ON THE JEWISH PEOPLE AND ITS STRUGGLE FOR LIBERATION." AND ADDED THAT "THE JEWISH RESISTANCE MOVEMENT--THE FIGHTING JEWISH PEOPLE--WILL NOT SUBMIT."

THE CONTROLLED AREA MEASURES SIX MILES LONG AND FOUR MILES ACROSS AT THE WIDEST POINT. THE MEDITERRANEAN FORMS ITS WESTERN BOUNDARY, AND THE BRITISH NAVY REPORTED IT WAS COORDINATING SOME OF ITS OFFSHORE PATROLS WITH THE ARMY TO SEAL OFF THE DISTRICT.

HAGANA, THE SO-CALLED JEWISH UNDERGROUND DEFENSE ARMY, PARTICIPATED DURING THE DAY IN THE SEARCH FOR THE BRITISH SERGEANTS AFTER WITHDRAWING SATURDAY NIGHT BECAUSE OF "INTERFERENCE" BY THE ARMY.

THE THREE IRGUNISTS WERE SENTENCED TO DEATH FOR THEIR PART IN THE PRISON BREAK AT ACRE LAST MAY. THEIR SENTENCES ARE UP FOR REVIEW BEFORE THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR POSSIBLE COMMUTATION.

MO425PED

TOKYO, JULY 14-(AP)-DR.NICHOLAS BOON, FORMER COUNSELOR AT THE NETHERLANDS EMBASSY AT NANKING, ARRIVED TODAY ENROUTE TO THE HAGUE TO BECOME HEAD OF THE POLITICAL AFFAIRS BUREAU OF THE DUTCH FOREIGN MINISTRY. BOON SAID HE EXPECTED TO REMAIN IN TOKYO ABOUT TWO WEEKS BEFORE CONTINUING HIS TRIP.

VR617ACS NM

BY DUANE HENNESSY

GUAM, JULY 14-(AP)-A THIRD JAPANESE WITNESS IN THE TRUK ATOLL ATROCITIES TRIAL DIED TODAY, ACCIDENTALLY ELECTROCUTED WHEN HE TOUCHED A NAIL IN A WASHROOM SCREENDOOR AT THE MARINE STOCKADE.

THE WITNESS, PETTY OFFICER SECOND CLASS SAKABORO IMAGAWA, WAS KILLED WHEN THE MAIN ISLAND PUBLIC WORKS PLANT SHOT TOO MUCH POWER -- 4,150 VOLTS -- INTO THE LINES SERVING THE STOCKADE AND NAVAL HOSPITAL, NAVY OFFICERS SAID.

SENTRIES PRIED THE JAPANESE LOOSE FROM THE NAIL. HE RECOVERED CONSCIOUSNESS BUT DIED ALMOST IMMEDIATELY OF SEVERE SHOCK.

TWO OTHER JAPANESE WITNESSES RECENTLY COMMITTED SUICIDE BY SLASHING THEIR ABDOMENS AND THROATS WITH RAZORS. IMAGAWA HAD NOT TESTIFIED. THE NAVY SAID AN INVESTIGATION OF TODAY'S ACCIDENT HAD BEEN ORDERED BY REAR ADM. C. A. POWNALL, COMMANDER IN THE MARIANAS.

NINETEEN JAPANESE ARE ON TRIAL, CHARGED WITH THE ATROCITY DEATHS OF TEN AMERICAN CAPTIVES. ON THE STAND TODAY, ETOMAN TAKEO, TRUK NATIVE, TOLD OF THROWING THE BODIES OF FOUR AMERICANS OVER A CLIFF ON ORDERS OF ~~WARRANT OFFICER SHINJI SAKAGAMI, WHO ALSO HAS BEEN ACCUSED OF STRANGLING~~ TWO AMERICANS AFTER THEY HAD BEEN SUBJECTED TO DYNAMITE BLASTS.

TAKEO TESTIFIED THAT HE SAW SAKAGAMI GET DYNAMITE WHILE SEVERAL JAPANESE SAILORS SUPPORT D TWO BLINDFOLDED AMERICANS. LATER, TAKEO SAID, HE HEARD A BLAST.

ANOTHER WITNESS, OTIS PINOS MERITA, SAID HE SAW WARRANT OFFICER HACHIRO HOMMA BAYONETING TWO TRUSSED AMERICANS. MERITA SAID HOMMA CHOPPED THE HEAD OFF ONE VICTIM BUT FAILED TO SEVER THE HEAD FROM THE OTHER.

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VR605ACS NM

U.N. ECONOMIC (190)

LAKE SUCCESS, JULY 14-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST REJECTED TODAY A PROPOSAL THAT IT GRANT MEMBERSHIP TO COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES WHICH ARE NOT MEMBERS OF THE U.N.

THE VOTE WAS FIVE TO 3 WITH TWO ABSTENTIONS. INDIA, THE PHILIPPINES AND SIAM VOTED FOR SUCH MEMBERSHIP ON THE COMMISSION; CHINA, FRANCE, THE NETHERLANDS, RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES VOTED AGAINST IT, AND AUSTRALIA AND BRITAIN ABSTAINED.

THE PROPOSAL ON WHICH THE COMMITTEE ACTED REPRESENTED A COMBINATION OF SEVERAL THAT HAD BEEN DISCUSSED BEFORE THE COMMITTEE. IT STATED THAT THE "COMMITTEE IS OF THE OPINION THAT COUNTRIES OR TERRITORIES WITHIN THE GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE OF THE COMMISSION WHICH ARE NOT MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS MAY BE ADMITTED AS FULL MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION."

THE VOTE CAME AFTER DR. IVAN KERNO, ASSISTANT SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE U.N. IN CHARGE OF LEGAL AFFAIRS, SAID THERE WAS NOTHING IN THE CHARTER TO PREVENT EITHER A NON-MEMBER STATE OR A NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORY FROM BECOMING A FULL MEMBER OF A SUBSIDIARY BODY OF A U.N. ORGAN BUT THAT, IN HIS VIEW, THIS WOULD RUN COUNTER TO THE SPIRIT OF THE U.N. CHARTER.

BD756PED

UN-MEMBERSHIP (100)

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., JULY 14-(AP)-ON A MOTION OF COL. W.R. HODGSON OF AUSTRALIA, THE MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL DECIDED TODAY TO CONSIDER NINE APPLICATIONS IN OPEN SESSION.

THE COMMITTEE MET LAST YEAR IN SECRET AND HODGSON SAID TODAY MUCH TIME HAD BEEN CONSUMED WITH COMPLAINTS ABOUT INACCURACIES AND ERRONEOUS REPORTS.

THE COMMITTEE, WHICH MEETS AGAIN NEXT MONDAY, DECIDED TO CONSIDER FIRST THE APPLICATIONS REJECTED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL LAST YEAR. THEY ARE: ALBANIA, MONGOLIA, TRANSJORDAN, IRELAND, AND PORTUGAL.

AFTER THOSE, THE COMMITTEE WILL CONSIDER APPLICATIONS FILED THIS YEAR BY HUNGARY, ITALY AND AUSTRIA.

HP1117PED

NEW YORK, JULY 14-(AP)-DR. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, PRESIDENT EMERITUS OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, IN A LETTER TO THE NEW YORK TIMES OPPOSES ADMISSION OF HAWAII TO STATEHOOD, SAYING THAT "TO ADMIT ONE OR MORE OF THESE DISTANT TERRITORIES TO STATEHOOD WOULD BE THE BEGINNING OF THE END OF OUR HISTORIC UNITED STATES OF AMERICA."

DR. BUTLER ALSO OPPOSES "LIKE ACTION CONTEMPLATED FIRST FOR ALASKA AND THEN FOR PUERTO RICO," AND SAYS:

"WE SHOULD SOON BE PRESSED TO ADMIT THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, CUBA, AND POSSIBLY EVEN AUSTRALIA."

THE LETTER, WHICH APPEARS IN TOMORROW'S EDITIONS OF THE TIMES, CONTINUES:

"WE NOW HAVE A SOLID AND COMPACT TERRITORIAL NATION BOUNDED BY THE TWO GREAT OCEANS, BY CANADA AND BY MEXICO. THIS SHOULD REMAIN SO FOR ALL TIME. X X X."

DR. BUTLER SUGGESTS THAT ALASKA, HAWAII AND PUERTO RICO BE ESTABLISHED "AS INDEPENDENT NATIONS BY DEFINITE DIPLOMATIC ACTION." X X X

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HJ1217AED

UNDATED RUSSIAN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WEEKEND DEVELOPMENTS IN BOTH TRADE AND MILITARY FIELDS DRAMATIZED A RIFT BETWEEN THE EAST AND WEST OVER THE PARIS CONFERENCE PLANS FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION.

THE SOVIET UNION--HAVING JUST ENLARGED HER TRADE RELATIONS WITH BULGARIA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA---APPEARED CONCERNED TODAY THAT SCANDINAVIAN COMMERCE MIGHT BE TIED UP WITH THAT OF OTHER WESTERN NATIONS.

THE MOSCOW COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER PRAVDA ACCUSED THE UNITED STATES OF TRYING TO HINDER SWEDEN, NORWAY AND DENMARK--AMONG THE 16 NATIONS REPRESENTED IN PARIS---FROM DEVELOPING "NORMAL RELATIONS" WITH EASTERN EUROPE AND TO DOMINATE THEIR ECONOMY.

ON THE OTHER HAND, RUSSIA MADE NEW BARTER TRADE MOVES OF HER OWN WITH TWO NEIGHBORS WHICH FOLLOWED THE SOVIET UNION IN BOYCOTTING THE PARIS TALKS.

A NEW FIVE-YEAR RUSSIAN-CZECHOSLOVAK TRADE PACT CALLS FOR AN IMMEDIATE AND VAST INCREASE IN THE EXCHANGE OF GOODS. UNDER THE AGREEMENT CZECHOSLOVAKIA GENERALLY WILL SHIP MANUFACTURED GOODS TO RUSSIA IN EXCHANGE FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

30.24-10921

THE REVERSE IS TRUE OF THE $87,000,000 RUSSIAN-BULGARIAN AGREEMENT, ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY IN SOFIA. BULGARIA WILL SEND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, INCLUDING A LARGE AMOUNT OF TOBACCO, TO THE SOVIET UNION IN EXCHANGE FOR MANUFACTURED GOODS, COTTON AND RUBBER.

POLITICAL TENSION WAS HEIGHTENED BY FIGHTING IN NORTHERN GREECE. THE GREEK GOVERNMENT SAID ITS TROOPS WERE DRIVING BACK AN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE OF 1,000 MEN, INCLUDING "PARTS OF AN INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE," WHICH HAD STRUCK ACROSS THE BORDER FROM ALBANIA. UNITED NATIONS INVESTIGATORS TOOK OFF FROM SALONIKA TO STUDY THE CASE FIRST HAND.

GEN.ENVER HOXHA, ALBANIA'S COMMUNIST PREMIER, CHARGED IN TIRANA THAT ALBANIAN-GREEK BORDER INCIDENTS "ARE PART OF A GENERAL ANTI-DEMOCRATIC PLAN OF ANGLO-AMERICAN REACTIONARIES WHOSE AIM IS TO BRING ABOUT A NEW WAR, RECOMMENDED BY TRUMAN'S DOCTRINE." HE ALSO DECLARED HIS GOVERNMENT HAD DOCUMENTS TESTIFYING THAT CERTAIN U.S.AND BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES HAD MADE PREPARATIONS TO OVERTHROW HIS REGIME.

IN NEIGHBORING YUGOSLAVIA BORIVOJE PANTELICH, A FORMER EMPLOYE OF A U.S.ARMY GRAVES REGISTRATION UNIT, WAS CONVICTED OF ESPIONAGE AND SENTENCED TO BE SHOT. SIX OTHER DEFENDANTS TRIED WITH HIM WERE SENTENCED TO FROM EIGHT MONTHS TO 16 YEARS AT FORCED LABOR.

JUL

B58

1947

A BUDAPEST SOURCE REPORTED LAST NIGHT THAT RUSSIAN OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES IN HUNGARY HAD ORDERED THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT TO PRODUCE IMMEDIATELY 120 RAILWAY TRAINS--ENOUGH TO CARRY 40,000 INFANTRY TROOPS-- FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF RUSSIAN SOLDIERS FROM EAST TO WEST INSIDE HUNGARY. THERE WAS NO ELABORATION ON WHY SUCH A MOVEMENT WAS BEING UNDERTAKEN.

AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS IN MUNICH, OPENLY CONCERNED OVER A MASS FLIGHT OF GERMANS FROM THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION ZONE OF GERMANY INTO BAVARIA, DRAFTED A REPORT ON THE SITUATION FOR SUBMISSION TO GEN.LUCIUS D.CLAY, U.S.THEATER COMMANDER. MANY OF THE REFUGEES SAID THEY LEFT THE RUSSIAN ZONE BECAUSE THEY FEARED THEY WOULD BE SHIPPED INTO THE SOVIET UNION TO LABOR IN MINES OR FACTORIES.

DA&B1218PED

GOP-FOREIGN

WASHINGTON,JULY 14-(AP)-HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADERS[illegible]ED TODAY TO SET UP A SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO MAKE A STUDY OF FOREI[illegible]DS THIS SUMMER AND THE ABILITY OF THE UNITED STATES TO MEET THEM.

SPEAKER MARTIN ANNOUNCED THE DECISION FOLLOWING A M[illegible]TING OF THE HOUSE GOP STEERING COMMITTEE AND MEMBERS OF THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE.

HE SAID THE SPECIAL GROUP PROBABLY WILL INCLUDE REPRESENTATION FROM ALL HOUSE COMMITTEES DEALING WITH FOREIGN MATTERS AND RELATED AFFAIRS, SUCH AS MILITARY, AGRICULTURE, FINANCING AND APPROPRIATIONS.

THE COMMITTEE WILL BE IN THE NATURE OF A STUDY GROUP AND WILL REPORT AT THE NEXT SESSION OF CONGRESS. IT WILL NOT HAVE LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY.

AMONG THINGS IT WILL UNDERTAKE TO FIND OUT, MARTIN SAID, IS HOW MUCH FOREIGN COUNTRIES NEED FROM THE UNITED STATES AND HOW FAR THE UNITED STATES CAN GO TOWARD MEETING THEIR NEEDS.

JUL 1947

A21WX

MARTIN SAID THE COMMITTEE "UNDOUBTEDLY WILL GO ABROAD," TO MAKE ITS STUDIES.

"WE MUST HAVE OTHER VIEWS BESIDES THOSE OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH," HE COMMENTED.

THE DECISION TO SET UP THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE RESULTED FROM COMPLAINTS OF SOME MEMBERS OF THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE THAT OTHER HOUSE GROUPS WERE SEEKING TO INVADE THEIR JURISDICTION. MARTIN SAID THE DECISION TO CREATE A SPECIAL GROUP APPARENTLY WAS SATISFACTORY TO ALL CONCERNED.

R7532PED

WASHINGTON, JULY 14-(AP)-SIX AMERICAN EDUCATORS HAVE BEEN NAMED TO ATTEND A SEMINAR ON EDUCATION FOR INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING IN PARIS JULY 21-AUGUST 30, THE STATE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY.

JUL 1947

THE SEMINAR WILL BE UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, CULTURAL AND SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATION.

DELEGATES INCLUDE:

REES HOPKINS HUGHES, PRESIDENT OF KANSAS STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE; MISS VIRGINIA KINNARD, CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL, FT.WAYNE, IND.; LEWIS LATANE, BALTIMORE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, BALTIMORE; DR.RAYMOND F. MCCOY, DEAN OF GRADUATE SCHOOL, XAVIER UNIVERSITY, CINCINNATI, O.; MASON A.STRATTON, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS, ATLANTIC COUNTY, NEW JERSEY; DR.IDABELL YEISER, ON LEAVE FROM DILLARD UNIVERSITY, NEW ORLEANS.

J925PED

WASHINGTON,JULY 14-(AP)-ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE JOHN PEURIFOY SAID TODAY "IT IS QUITE LIKELY" THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT WILL TAKE OVER THE GOVERNMENT OF OCCUPIED AREAS IN GERMANY, KOREA AND JAPAN "IN THE NEXT ONE OR ONE AND A HALF YEARS."

HE TOLD A HOUSE EXPENDITURES SUBCOMMITTEE THAT THE ARMY WOULD CONTINUE ITS POLICING DUTIES AND MAINTAIN CONSTABULARY FORCES UNTIL PEACE TREATIES ARE SIGNED, BUT THE STATE DEPARTMENT WOULD HANDLE GOVERNMENT AND RELIEF MATTERS.

THE EFFECT OF THE CHANGE, HE EXPLAINED, WOULD BE TO INCREASE THE SIZE OF THE DEPARTMENT SUBSTANTIALLY, SINCE SEVERAL THOUSAND ARMY EMPLOYES ENGAGED IN NON-MILITARY OCCUPATION WORK PRESUMABLY WOULD BE TRANSFERRED TO THE DEPARTMENT.

"THIS IS IN A VERY NEBULOUS STAGE AT THIS TIME," PEURIFOY EMPHASIZED.

THE SUBCOMMITTEE IS STUDYING THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND PLANS FOR MORE EFFICIENT OPERATION.

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JUL

End July 14, 1947

GREEK ARMY CLOSES TRAP ON ATTACKERS OF YANINA; U. S. ASKS SWIFT U.N. ACTION

REBELS ARE HALTED

JUL 1947

Three Athens Brigades Pen 2,500 Guerrillas North of Epirus City

EARLY SHOWDOWN IS SEEN

F. B. Stobaugh

U. N. Security Body Agrees to Long Session Tomorrow—Balks on Meeting Today

By The Associated Press.

ATHENS, July 15 — Airborne Greek Army reinforcements today abruptly halted a drive by 2,500 savagely fighting guerrilla troops nineteen miles from their objective, the Epirian capital of Yanina in northwestern Greece, and enveloped them in a trap from which they "cannot escape," a Cabinet Minister said tonight.

The guerrilla drive, which the Greek Government contended originated in Albania, was stopped short at the village of Negrades, nineteen miles north of Yanina, during the first clash between Government troops and the insurgent band.

The Government Minister said it had not been determined on how large a scale the battle at Negrades had been waged, but that the Government was confident the threat to Yanina and its population of 20,000 had been dissipated.

[The United Nations Security Council failed to agree to the request of the United States that two sessions on the Greek situation be held Wednesday, but will meet morning and afternoon on Thursday. Russia opposed the motion and ridiculed the Greek charges after the United States had warned that the situation "might burst into an explosion any day."]

War Minister George Stratos said that two Army brigades of 1,500 men each moving down on the guerrilla forces from the north and a third brigade moving against them from the opposite direction had halted the menace to Yanina.

Forced to Stand and Fight

The guerrillas "cannot escape and they have to give battle," Mr. Stratos declared.

Retreat Up Mountain

One report said the thwarted guerrilla army left the main road leading to Ioannina and retreated up 7,000 foot Mount Gamila, about 200 miles north of the city and near Negradhes.

Despite bad weather and the rugged terrain of Mount Gamila, high Greek military sources said they expected the guerrilla force would be cut to pieces within a day or two.

A large number of wounded guerrillas were reported to have been taken to an Albanian military hospital at Leskovic, where a huge concentration of arms and military supplies is stored just across the border from Konitsa.

A source close to the Greek General Staff said a "showdown" battle between the Army and the guerrillas, who began a surprise offensive Sunday, moving against the village of Konitsa with military precision and full war equipment, probably would take place soon in the region of the village of Yeroplatanos, twenty-five miles north of Yanina.

Guerrillas in the area of Yeroplatanos and near-by Vasilikon, a few miles to the north, now are surrounded, he said, while nine miles west of Yeroplatanos the insurgents who were repulsed at Konitsa now are trapped by two Greek brigades.

[Navy Minister Sophocles Venizelos said savage fighting continued at St. Nicholas, five miles northwest of Konitsa, The United Press reported. Regulars and rebels also were engaged in heavy skirmishes in the Mount Grammos area, to the northeast.

[It quoted Gen. Napoleon Zervas, Minister of Public Order, as saying at Yanina that guerrilla reinforcements were pouring across the Albanian frontier.]

Mr. Stratos said his Government had ascertained that there were large concentrations of arms and military supplies at three points in Albania just over the Greek frontier and at three points in Yugoslavia.

"Foreign" Support Reported

He added that twenty guerrilla prisoners admitted that the "invasion" force included contingents of an "international brigade." [The Government said the guerrillas were "supported by foreign elements," Reuters reported.]

The War Minister said that members of the United Nations Balkan investigation subcommission, currently studying Greek border incidents, returned to Salonika today after viewing some battle grounds "convinced" the current attacks in northwest Greece were launched in Albania.

The subcommission, he said, would return to Konitsa, which he described as now entirely "free," to question guerrilla prisoners.

Despite Government victories at Konitsa and Negrades, there was some speculation here that those guerrilla attacks had been diversionary operations to screen even greater actions planned in the Florina and Kastoria regions, just south of the Yugoslav border.

The Cabinet praised the Greek Air Force tonight for its part in moving reinforcements into the battle areas under difficult conditions. Greek veterans also were rushed from Yanina to Kalpaki, twenty-five miles to the west, where regulars and guerrillas joined battle last night.

A report from the Second Army Corps said the regulars and gendarmerie had dislodged guerrillas from passes and heights in the Kalpaki region, ten miles east of the Corfu channel.

Unconfirmed reports said the Government was strengthening its forces at Kastoria and Florina, both opposite the Yugoslav frontier, in case any "invasion" should be staged from that direction.

The Royalist newspaper Estia said a squadron of British warships was scheduled to arrive Saturday at Piraeus, the port of Athens, and that United States vessels, including an aircraft carrier, might arrive sooner than expected because of developments here.

Greek Forces Improve Position In Epirus

Chapel Hill 1947

Athens, July 15 (AP)—Air Minister Panayotis Canellopoulos announced today that the situation has radically changed in favor of national forces" in Epirus, where Greek Army troops were reported snapping a pincers on strong guerrilla units driving south on the key city of Ioannina (Janina).

Army sources said two important engagements with guerrilla columns were imminent in northwestern Greece. The Government charged that the guerrillas had "invaded" Greek soil from Albania. Informants close to the Greek General Staff said a new "invasion" was possible from the direction of Yugoslavia.

The informants quoted headquarters of the 2d Army Corps and the Army of Northern Greece—both of which are involved in the current operations—as saying: "We've got the invading forces in a difficult position." Unofficial estimates said eight battalions—about 2,500 men—were in the areas where the two battle impended.

Push Toward Ioannina

Two guerrilla columns were said to have started moving southward toward Ioannina, capital and largest city of Epirus, after the attack on Konitsa two days ago. Konitsa is about 6 miles from the Albanian frontier and 25 miles north of Ioannina.

One large force, estimated at more than 1,000 men, was reported caught between the reinforced Greek army units at Konitsa and replacements moving north from Ioannina.

West of Ioannina, at the village of Kalpaki, where a skirmish took place last night, Leftist forces were reported holding strategic heights. A new clash was apparently expected there.

Another Column

The whereabouts of the guerrilla column reported driving on Ioannina along the Voisi River valley was not pinpointed by the informants. This column, which bypassed Konitsa, was estimated at more than 1,000 men.

Information available in Athens indicated that a battle might be joined about 15 to 20 miles north of Ioannina.

The other guerrilla column near Kalpaki, which is south of Konitsa, clashed last night with Government troops. It was reported that 50 guerrillas were taken prisoner in the engagement. This force, which the Government charged came from Albania, apparently aimed at moving down the Kalamas Valley, also leading to Ioannina.

Another Invasion Feared

Sources close to the general staff said there was a possibility of still another invasion of Greece's frontier.

These informants, however, would not specify the point from which such an invasion might take place. Unconfirmed reports said Florina and Kastoria, both opposite the the Yugoslav frontier, were being strengthened.

The Communist-directed newspaper *Eleftheria Ellada* said a guerrilla battleline stretching southward from Florina was becoming more sharply defined. The newspaper denied the presence of an international brigade in the north, saying this charge was a ruse to bring American troops to Greece.

Hurried Reinforcement

There were strong indications that the Government forces near Kalpaki were being reinforced hurriedly. The Minister of Public Order, Gen. Napoleon Zervas, said last night the situation there was "comparatively critical," and urged that arms and men be sent. It was reported unofficially that Zervas himself went there to survey the situation.

The Government, meanwhile, issued orders to all travel agencies not to furnish transportation out of Greece for any men in the military classes from 1932 to 1948. This was interpreted to mean that a new general mobilization might be contemplated.

British troops in Athens and Salonika have been forbidden to go outside a 15-mile perimeter of the two cities. A British military source said British officers and men were not connected in any way with Greek military operations.

British Ships Due

The Royalist newspaper *Estia* said a squadron of British warships under Admiral Sir Algernon Willis, commander of the Mediterranean fleet, was scheduled to arrive in Piraeus, port of Athens, on Saturday. The newspaper said American naval contingents, including an aircraft carrier, might arrive sooner than expected because of developments in Greece.

Dwight P. Griswold, administrator of the United States program of assistance to Greece, landed at the Hassani Airport here last night. Before leaving Washington, Griswold last week said $35,000,000 worth of military supplies were en route to Greece.

A team of a United Nations Balkan subcommission meanwhile scheduled an on-the-spot investigation at Ioannina. The team took off from Salonika yesterday. The United States, Russia, Australia, Brazil and Syria were represented on it.

BRITAIN PROBES GREEK REPORTS OF FOREIGN BRIGADE

Arnold Phillips

LONDON, July 15 (AP)—A foreign office spokesman said tonight Britain was investigating Greek reports that an "international brigade" had invaded Greece, but had been unable so far to "prove or disprove" the reports.

The spokesman said British envoys in "various" unidentified countries had been instructed to find out whether the brigade exists and, if so, what it is doing.

"The replies to the inquiries gave nothing to prove or disprove the international brigade's existence," he added.

May Protest to UN

Other Whitehall sources said the investigation might be the first step toward a British-American protest to the United Nations security council, if the reports were proved correct. However, the foreign office spokesman declined to comment on this angle.

The French foreign office later denied that any volunteers had been recruited for the brigade from southern France, springboard for the international brigade which fought against Generalissimo Francisco Franco in the Spanish Civil war.

Authoritative sources said British inquiries were underway in Italy, Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria.

Today's developments came in the midst of gloom throughout London over slow progress of the present Greek government to solve the guerrilla problem that has plagued every Greek administration since the liberation.

Whitehall sources said Britain and American civil and military representatives in Greece were conferring on the "very serious turn of events."

The foreign office spokesman said he could "not prophesy" whether the 5,000 British troops remaining in Greece would be ordered into the fighting. The troops are slated to be evacuated in the near future.

Authoritative comment was lacking on a report by A. A. Phallis, Greek government information minister in London, that 20,000 Greek Moslems who fled to Albania after the liberation were massing for a fighting march back to their old homes in southwest Epirus.

Greek Foreign Army Probed

JUL 1947

London, July 15 (AP)—A Foreign Office spokesman said today Britain was investigating reports that an "international brigade" was invading Greece.

Whitehall informants said that if the existence of such a brigade is proved, a joint British-American protest may be entered in the United Nations Security Council.

These sources added that American and British civil and military authorities in Greece already were in communication with one another over "the very serious turn of

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U.S. Urges UN Act to End Balkan Threat to Peace;

SPEEDY NAMING OF BORDER WATCH ASKED IN CRISIS

Johnson Warns Situation 'Might Burst Into an Explosion Any Day.'

RUSSIA FIGHTS MOVE

Protests American Proposal for Speeding Up Council Sessions.

LAKE SUCCESS, July 15—(AP) The United States told the United Nations Security Council today that the situation in Greece "might burst into an explosion any day" and urged delegates to meet continuously to quell the threat to world peace.

"A situation is developing dangerously along the Greek-Albanian border which might burst into an explosion any day," Deputy Delegate Herschel V. Johnson said soberly. "The events of the past few days indicate that the situation has worsened.

Wants Border Watch

"The United States urges the Security Council to proceed with all possible dispatch in setting up this (border watch) commission."

Johnson asked the Security Council to hold two special meetings tomorrow and to vote "as soon as possible" on proposals to end the border disturbances.

The Security Council voted down Johnson's appeal for two meetings tomorrow after Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, objected on the grounds that the United Nations schedule was filled and he could see no reason for the Council "to blindly follow the Greeks in this noise."

Lacks Seventh Vote Needed

Britain, Australia, Syria, Belgium and Brazil supported the United States on the ballot. The motion lost because seven votes were needed. No negative vote was taken. The other members are Colombia, Russia, Poland, China and France.

The Security Council then decided to meet twice on Thursday and once on Friday.

Nesti Kerenxhi, Albanian representative, told the Council that a "so-called international brigade" was merely a reptition of previous reports—"completely without foundation"—spread by Greek officials.

"The lies from Greek sources—intended for the outside world—cannot stand up for a single minute," he added.

Yugoslavia said the reports were without foundation and the situation was not as difficult as it had been pictured by some delegates.

Vassili Dendramis, Greek Ambassador, reported quickly that "there have been real battles going along the Albanian border for two days." He backed Johnson's appeal for speed on a decision.

In his plea for speed, Johnson gave the first indication that the United States might be ready to compromise on sections of its demands. He said he was willing to stress conciliation but noted that certain sections such as establishment of the commission were "fundamental."

Calls For Calm Study

Earlier, Alexandre Pardo, French delegate, called attention to the "grave" reports from Greece and counseled delegates to "keep calm."

He urged delegates to await full confirmation of dispatches before forming conclusions and cautioned that the Security Council must confine its action to limits of the United Nation charter.

He agreed with the American demand for a semi-permanent border commission, but suggested it to be composed of small neutral states rather than the eleven Security Council members, which include the major powers. The French delegate also emphasized that conciliation should be the watchword of the group which would operate with great "moral authority."

Also Seeks Compromise

Dr. Alfonso Lopez, Colombia, also sought to inject a compromise on the American plan by asking for a seven-nation commission which would have headquarters outside the Balkans.

Lopez said Greece had "become a frontier between the East and West in an ideological war" and this was making the solution difficult.

China supported the United States plan.

Earlier Johnson, declaring he was speaking on direct instructions from Washington, said the Balkan situation was a matter of "genuine urgency" to the world and made a plea for speed.

Charges Greek Pressure

In the tussle over speeding up the Security Council schedule, Gromyko said:

"The noise raised by the Greeks in the last 48 hours has a very obvious aim."

He added that Greece was attempting to bring pressure in the Balkan case, and declared "I can't see why the Security Council should blindly follow the Greeks when they make this noise."

He said the Security Council was not a "stock exchange" but a international organization to study problems calmly and coolly.

Johnson took the floor again to deplore "the accusations that have been cast at the head of the Greek delegation here with such vulgarity."

Global Police Discussed

Johnson did not press his demand in the light of a previous plan to discuss a global police force at the morning session. However, he insisted that beginning with the afternoon session that delegates concentrate on the Greek situation.

The delegates had two resolutions before them. A United States proposal called for establishment of a semi-permanent watch over Greece's troubled frontiers with Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria and blamed the three Soviet satellites for the disturbances. A Russian proposal, directly opposed, charged the fault rested with the Athens Government and rejected the idea of a United Nations investigating commission.

The Security Council again failed to reach any agreement on contributions to the proposed international military force, and put the question off indefinitely.

events" in Greece.

Reports Requested

The Foreign Office spokesman declared:

"I cannot prophesy whether British troops will be ordered to take part in the fighting."

The Foreign Office said Britain had asked its diplomats in "several countries" to report on the purported existence, activities and composition of the international brigade. The countries were not named but authoritative informants said they included Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Italy, France and Albania.

These sources said inquiries were being made in Paris because some newspaper dispatches have suggested that an international force was being trained in southern France.

Scope Not Known

Scope of the British-American talks was not immediately ascertainable.

The informants emphasized, however, that if the British and American Governments could establish that an international force was entering Greece from territories of her northern neighbors a joint protest might be made in the United Nations Security Council on the grounds that peace was being threatened. Greece already has protested to the United Nations.

Albanian In Moscow

Britain has about 5,000 troops left in Greece. The Foreign Office spokesman said they were not in the areas where fighting is reported to be taking place.

Most British newspapers have carried dispatches from Greece reporting that an international force has crossed the Albanian frontier, and that many Albanians were in its ranks.

These papers today linked the invasion reports with the arrival in Moscow of Gen. Enver Hoxha, Premier of Albania.

Navy Denies Rumors.

Washington, July 15 (A. P.).—The Navy denied today reports from Athens that American warships might arrive in Greek ports because of developments, and declared that no vessels were en route to Greece. Meanwhile, a State Department official told reporters that there have been rumors from several sources about the organization of an international brigade to assist the rebels in Greece.

MARSHALL PLAN NATIONS START WORK ON REPORT

PARIS, July 15 — (AP) Swiftly and without division, the 16-nation European Economic Conference completed today its blueprint of an organization to draft and administer continental reconstruction outside the aloof Russian sphere, under the Marshall Plan of U. S. aid.

The conference's third plenary session, meeting for only 45 minutes, unanimously approved a rules committee recommendation to establish a general "committee of cooperation," or steering committee, a five-nation executive board and four technical boards.

Study Marshall's Talk

The lesser committees will survey Europe's resources and dollar needs by Sept. 1. Delegates perused with care Secretary of State Marshall's address in Salt Lake City last night indicating the program would not be submitted to Congress before January.

Paul-Henri Spaak, the Belgian premier, summed up by paraphrasing an old French proverb: "Help yourself and heaven will help you." Instead of heaven, he substituted the United States.

Apparently referring to Russia and the eight eastern and southern European states in its sphere—all of which spurned the conference on the assertion that economic cooperation would threaten national sovereignties, Spaak said:

"We have often heard talk of the sovereignty of states. Experience shows that there is a tendency to invoke sovereignty as a cloak for aggressive nationalism or a selfish economic policy. We think that sovereignty should be used as something to promote a constructive spirit of cooperation. I think we can establish an organization for the common good without it being considered a menace or a disagreeable action."

With Russia outside the conference were Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Yugoslavia. The countries represent about 280,000,000 people.

Nations inside the conference were Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Greece, Iceland, Eire, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom—with some 218,000,000 persons. Spain was not invited.

Plenary Sessions Adjourn

Claude Bouchinet-Serreulles, secretary general of the new economic organization, summoned a steering committee session for 10 a.m. (4 e.m. E.S.T.) tomorrow. A schedule for the other committees will be drawn then.

The United Kingdom, France, Italy, Norway and the Netherlands comprised the dominant executive board.

Today's plenary session will be the last until the various committees are ready to report on their surveys. The next plenary meeting probably will be late in August or around Sept. 1.

British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and other visiting foreign ministers prepared to return home tomorrow, turning over the detailed work to their respective financial experts.

Speed Draws Praise

The speed of the conference in erecting an organization for co-operation in the four days drew praise from both Bevin and Georges Bidault, French Foreign Minister.

Bidault, in an apparent indirect reference to Russia, said the conference 'has shown that, when various peoples approach a problem with good will, they can agree. It has been remarkable for the extreme speed with which fundamental decisions have been reached. It has been a fine example to the world of what people can do if they want to."

Bevin remarked that "we can go away from Paris with the certainty that people of the world want to agree and will agree if they are permitted to."

Both speakers were applauded heavily.

Viewed As Opening Sortie

When the session convened, delegations were studying closely Marshall's address. Many interpreted it as the opening sortie of the Truman Administration to convince Americans and their Congress of the worth of the proposal and its attendant cost.

[Benjamin Cohen, State Department counsilor, said last month Europe would need $24,000,000,000 during the next four years.]

Many expressed satisfaction with Marshall's frank statement of the connection between United States security and their own economic success. Some were disappointed that American dollars could not be expected before late winter or early spring.

Delay Won't Halt European-Aid Preparation

Soviet press says nations that accept United States aid will regret it. [Page 3.]

Paris, July 15 (AP)—A well-informed source at the sixteen-nation economic conference said today that the organization of European co-opoeration for recovery would proceed, despite indications that United States money for the Marshall plan would not be available before late winter.

The informant—commenting on Secretary of State Marshall's address last night in Salt Lake City, in which he said the program would not be submitted to Congress before January—said the Marshall timetable doubtless was fixed after careful consideration of the best means of preparing the legislation.

[What the cost will be never has been stated definitely. Benjamin Cohen, State Department councillor, said a month ago Europe would need $24,000,000,000 during the next four years and would require

$15,000,000,000 alone to prevent staravation.]

French Stick To Survey Goal

Official French circles said they saw no reason for altering the goal of September 1 for completion of a survey of resources and dollar needs among the sixteen nations participating in the conference. (Russia and eight eastern European nations declined to take part).

The nations which make up the conference executive committee and four subcommittees on food and agriculture, iron and steel, transport and coal and power were selected yesterday by the rules committee. The nominations were to be submitted to a plenary session today.

This was expected to be the last plenary session until committee reports on assets and dollar needs are completed. A British spokesman said Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin probably would return to London tomorrow.

French Dollar Supply Dwindles

One conference source said France would be among the first to feel ill effects of any delay in United States credits. French official sources said last week that France's dollar supply, including all private French dollar holdings in the United States, woul dbe exhausted by January 1. The French Government requisitioned by decree recently private French dollar holdings in the United States.

French officials commented cautiously on Marshall's speeche. A Foreign Office spokesman said he regarded the address as an explanation to Americans as to why they should help Europe. Swedish, Belgian, Dutch and Luxembourg delegates reserved comment.

The French and British view has been that should the Paris conference devise a program of self-help, it would have made a major step toward economic recovery, although United States credits were not immediately forthcoming.

Bevin had intimated that things were going so well with proceedings under the Marshall plan that he probably would leave for home today.

In London, British officials saw evidence of the emergence of a "Molotov plan," to embrace these nations, in recent eastern trade negotiations.

Some Moscow sources said a trade agreement between Russia and Albania might result from the visit of Albania's Communist Premier, Gen. Enver Hoxha, to the Soviet capital.

Reported Preparing Markets

Norway, Sweden and Denmark were taking part in the conference, but some observers said they were fearful that in doing so they would be suspected of a political, rather than an economic, interest. Last night a Scandinavian source in Paris, while discounting this somewhat, declared they would be unwilling to give up any Eastern markets in favor of western European economic co-operation.

rules committe report, the secrerules committee report the secretariat would be headed by Claude Bouchinet-Serreulles, of France, and would start work tomorrow in the Grand Palais, Paris Exposition Building.

Poland Blames Fear

Poland, which turned down a British-French invitation to the conference, said yesterday she did so primarily for fear of recreating "the dominating role and specific weight of Germany" in Europe.

A Warsaw dispatch, meanwhile, said Polish Minister Plenipotentiary Wiktor Grosz told reporters Poland was deeply concerned over a United States declaration last week in favor of rebuilding Germany.

This seemed to be a reference to a planned United States-British conference in Washington in late July on how to raise the Ruhr's coal output, deemed vital in European reconstruction.

PASSES INDIA BILL

London, July 15 (A. P.).—The House of Commons passed the Indian independence bill tonight and sent it to the House of Lords for final action expected later this week. The measure was approved without a division after Prime Minister Attlee had expressed his gratitude to the members "for realizing the urgency of the matter."

The bill, which is to become effective on August 15, creates two separate dominions—the Dominion of India (Hindustan) and that of Pakistan (the Moslem state). Attlee has announced that the British Government hopes that all the princely states of India will join one or the other of the dominions.

Dominion status is granted until March 31, 1948. The British have promised to withdraw completely from India by next June, but Attlee has expressed the hope that both dominions will voluntarily choose to remain within the British Commonwealth.

British Communists See Aid Dilemma For Labor

London, July 15 (AP)—The Communist party of Great Britain said tonight American assistance under the Marshall proposal would force Britain's Labor Government to abandon the Socialist program on which it was elected.

"This policy of coalition with American capitalism is increasing the pressure of the British Tories for coalition in Britain and another 1931," a party statement said.

Ramsay MacDonald, Labor prime minister, formed a coalition cabinet during the 1931 economic crisis.

Purchase Power Loss In U.S. Loan Claimed

London, July 15 (AP)—The United States loan of $3,750,000,000 to Britain has decreased 28 per cent—$1,050,000,000—in purchasing power value since it was contracted in 1945, Hugh Dalton, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said today, with a sixteen per cent decrease since October 1, 1946.

It is impossible to say how much of the decrease is attributable to the abandonment of price controls in the United States, and how much to the general rise in world prices, Dalton added in a written answer to a House of Commons question.

Kaiser's Former Yacht Scuttled

DARTMOUTH, England, July 15 (AP)—The $240,000 yacht Westward, once the property of Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany, was scuttled today in accord with the will of its owner, T. B. F. Davis, who died in 1942. The yacht was built in Rhode Island. Mr. Davis started life as a South African fisher boy and became a millionaire.

Mrs. Peron to Visit Paris

PARIS, July 15 (AP). — The Argentine Embassy announced today that Mrs. Eva Duarte Peron, wife of Argentine President Juan D. Peron, would arrive here for a visit next Monday. Mrs. Peron, now in Italy, will visit Portugal before coming to Paris.

Harriman Flies to Paris

ROME, July 15 (AP).—United States Secretary of Commerce W. Averell Harriman left by air today for Paris. He had passed two days in Rome as the guest of Ambassador James C. Dunn, during which he saw the Italian President and Premier and Ministers of Budget, Treasury and Foreign Commerce.

U.S. UPDATES REICH POLICY

Opens Door For German Participation In Marshall Plan

KASISCHKE

Berlin, July 15 (AP)—The United States Government, announcing a revised policy toward Germany, declared today "a stable and productive Germany" with a higher standard of living was essential to European recovery and lasting peace.

The new policy, first overall American directive on Germany since the end of the war—apparently opens the way for German participation in the Marshall proposal for European reconstruction.

Updating Of Occupation Policy

The new directive was sent to Gen. Lucius D. Clay, United States military governor, by the State, War and Navy departments. It represented an updating of American occupation policy, which officially had been based largely upon the old joint chiefs of staff directive to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and the Military Government dated April 16, 1945, twelve days before the end of the war.

The new 6,000-word directive laid down American objectives and basic policies to be pursued in the United States administration of still-partitioned Germany. It contained, especially in its economic aspects, some policy revisions which were stated officially and publicly for the first time.

Rated Next To Byrnes's Speech

United States Military Government leaders here said they regarded the document as the most important American statement on Germany since the speech of former Secretary of State James F. Byrnes in Stuttgart last fall, when he advocated the return of self-government to the Germans as quickly as possible.

General Clay said that he regarded the "most important" part of the directive "the fact that it recognizes the essential part which Germany has in the revival of the economy of Europe as a whole and provides for the participation of Germany in European revival."

Maj. Gen. William H. Draper, chief economic adviser to Clay, said the new economic policy was a public and official discarding of the Potsdam and war-era proposals which envisioned a pastoral Germany and a stern peace.

For Permanent Demilitarization

The United States directive repeatedly made it plain that America wants Germany demilitarized permanently. It said that "there should be no relaxation of effort to complete and effectively maintain the disarmament and demilitarization of Germany."

But it added, that, within the limits of these "necessary restraints" Germany should be permitted to raise her standard of living by development of her resources and should be aided in achieving a self-sustaining economy.

Statements on economy and reparations in the directive also were interpreted as putting into force an American policy expressed at the Moscow Foreign Ministers' meeting last March and April: That the United States would not agree to permit Russia to extract reparations goods out of Germany while the American taxpayer was obliged to pour in funds to keep Germany alive.

Keynote Of The Directive

Keynote of the directive was contained in the section headed: "United States policy toward Germany," which read in part:

"The basic interest of the United States throughout the world is a just and lasting peace. Such a peace can be achieved only if conditions of public order and prosperity are created in Europe as a whole. An orderly and prosperous Europe requires the economic contributions of a stable and productive Germany as well as the necessary restraints to insure that Germany is not allowed to revive its destructive militarism."

Germany In Marshall Plan

Military Government leaders said that a section on "recovery" apparently laid the groundwork for the participation, at least of western Germany, in the Marshall plan. This section directed Clay to "consult with other European countries and international organizations representing such countries on matters of German production and trade and ensure that emphasis is given, in the selection of items for export, to goods needed by European countries for their economic recovery and rehabilitation."

The directive also provided that "funds for German expenditures should be increased" where necessary to speed the restoration of normal international commercial relations between Germany and the rest of Europe and where needed to speed the attainment of a "self-supporting German economy at an appropriate standard of living."

Other Salient Points

The directive contained these salient points:

REPARATIONS—The United States Government does not agree to finance the payment of reparations by Germany to other United Nations by increasing its financial outlay in Germany or by postponing the achievement of a self-sustaining German economy. The United States Government reaffirms the principle that the proceeds of authorized exports shall be used in the first place for the payment of authorized imports."

[This was interpreted as a restatement of United States objections to the Russian practice of taking as reparations huge volumes of manufactured products out of current German production in their occupation zone while American and British taxpayers are paying hundreds of millions of dollars for food imports to keep western Germany alive.]

Germany And Free Enterprise

SOCIALIZATION — The United States will "give the German people an opportunity to learn of the principles and advantages of free enterprise," but it will "refrain from interfering in the question of public ownership of enterprises in Germany except to insure that any choice for or against public ownership is made freely through normal processes of democratic government."

SELF-GOVERNMENT—The United States Government does not wish to impose its own historically developed forms of democracy and social organization on Germany and believes equally firmly that "no other external forms should be imposed."

[This was regarded as an alert firmness against any Communist pressure on the development of a future German state.]

DECARTELIZATION—Pending agreement within the other occupying powers, Clay was instructed to prohibit in the United States zone "all cartels and cartel-like organizations and effect a dispersion of ownership and control of German industry" through the dissolution of combines and other restraints of trade.

Interzonal Agreement

Clay said Saturday in Berlin that American representatives at conferences with a British group headed by Lieutenant General Sir Brian Robertson had agreed on a new level of industry for the economically merged zones, terms of which will be announced tomorrow.

Authoritative sources here said they expected the new level would be based on a 12,000,000-ton annual steel production.

The United States State Department also has announced that British and American representatives will begin talks within ten days in Washington on ways of boosting coal production in the Ruhr.

Blaming U.S. For Food Lack

Meanwhile, American Military Government officials said that many Germans were blaming the United States for food shortages rather than expressing appreciation for contributions made. General Clay recently ordered a press campaign to inform the Germans of large British-American food contributions.

"There is little evidence that the recent increase in press information concerning American food shipments to Germany has impressed the rank and file of the German population," Dr. Charles E. Brown, medical nutritionist for the Military Government, said in his monthly report.

Three A. M. G. Officers In Berlin Are Decorated

BERLIN, July 15 (AP).—Three officers in the American Military Government here were decorated today by Major General Frank A. Keating, United States deputy military governor, for their wartime and post-war services.

Joseph Keenan, labor advisor, received the Medal of Freedom for his contribution in organizing and developing German man-power agencies. He is from Oak Park, Ill.

Colonel Harold R. Maddux, secretary general of the Military Government, received the Bronze Star for his work in 1945 as chief of staff of Army Air Forces in the Pacific, which bombed Japan. He is from Price Hill, Cincinnati.

Major Haakon Lindjord chief of the Military Government's counter-intelligence section, received the Army commendation ribbon for his work from July, 1945, to August, 1946, in arranging inter-Allied regulations on German travel and border control. His home is Seattle.

Business Men May Gain Hand In Reich Trade

Minden, Germany, July 15 (AP)—American and British bizonal authorities are considering a plan to put the promotion of German foreign trade in the hands of American and British business men, reliable sources said tonight.

The plan, proposed by American economic experts, calls for the formation by United States and British business men of a corporation with a capital of $50,000,000 to be known as the Foreign Trade Finance Corporation.

The corporation, its sponsors propose, would provide credits to German manufacturers to obtain raw materials from world markets for the production of finished and semi-finished goods.

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U.S. Urges Economic Boost For Germany

Berlin, July 15 (AP)—The United States Government, in its first official statement of policy governing Germany since the war ended, declared today the German people should be assisted in attaining a higher standard of living and economic self-sufficiency.

The policy statement was contained in a directive giving new instructions to the United States military commander, Gen. Lucius D. Clay. It superceded the directive issued by the joint Chiefs of Staff on April 26, 1945, about two weeks before eGrmany surrendered.

The directive brought up to date the objectives of the United States Government and the basic policies to be followed in the American administration of its occupation areas in Germany.

For Ecoonmic Unity

Particular stress was placed on the economic aspect of rehabilitating Germany and achieving the nation's economic and political unity.

The directive said the United States Government sought to secure a production and foreign trade program for Germany as a whole, which would be directed toward an increasing standard of living in Germany and the attainment at the earliest possible date of a self-sustaining German economy.

Industrial Capacity

The order said the highest priority should be given to increased production of coal, food and export goods.

The United States Government "believes that the level of industry eventually agreed upon for Germany as a basis for reparations removals, while eliminating excess industrial capacity which has been used by Germany for the purpose of making war, should not permanently limit Germany's industrial capacity."

The directive continued:

"The German people, after the period of reparation removals, should not be denied the right, consistent with continued disarmament, to develop their resources for the purpose of achieving higher standards of living."

Other Zones

The directive instructs General Clay to "exert every effort to achieve economic unity with other zones" until the Allies agree on ways of treating Germany as an economic and political unit.

The British and American zones in Germany have been merged economically, but Russia and France have declined thus far to join their occupation zones into one overall unit.

The new policy generally continues disarmament and demilitarization provisions but puts emphasis on economic measures needed to rehabilitate Germany.

The statement said:

"The basic interest of the United States throughout the world is just and lasting peace. Such a peace can be achieved only if conditions of public order and prosperity are created in Europe as a whole."

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Text of New U. S. Instructions to Gen. Clay on Military Government Policies in Germany

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, July 15 — Following is the text of a new directive, approved by the State, War and Navy Departments, to Gen. Lucius D. Clay, United States commander in Germany, on the Military Government of that country:

I

1. Purpose of This Directive

This directive, issued to you as commanding general of the United States forces of occupation and as Military Governor in Germany, constitutes a statement of the objectives of your Government in Germany and of the basic policies to which your Government wishes you to give effect from the present time forward. It supersedes JCS 1067/6 and its amendments.

2. Authority of Military Government

a. Your authority as Military Governor will be broadly construed and empowers you to take action consistent with relevant international agreements, general foreign policies of this Government and with this directive, appropriate or desirable to attain your Government's objectives in Germany or to meet military exigencies.

b. Pending arrangements for the effective treatment of Germany as an economic and political unit, you will exert every effort to achieve economic unity with other zones.

II

3. United States Policy Toward Germany

The basic interest of the United States throughout the world is just and lasting peace. Such a peace can be achieved only if conditions of public order and prosperity are created in Europe as a whole. An orderly and prosperous Europe requires the economic contributions of a stable and productive Germany as well as the necessary restraints to insure that Germany is not allowed to revive its destructive militarism.

To accomplish the latter purpose the United States Government has proposed to the other occupying powers a treaty for the continuing disarmament and demilitarization of Germany and it has committed itself to maintain a United States army of occupation as long as foreign occupation of Germany continues.

As a positive program requiring urgent action, the United States Government seeks the creation of those political, economic and moral conditions in Germany which will contribute most effectively to a stable and prosperous Europe.

III

4. Demilitarization

There should be no relaxation of effort to complete and effectively to maintain the disarmament and the demilitarization of Germany.

IV

5. United States Political Objectives in Germany

It is an objective of the United States Government that there should arise in Germany as rapidly as possible a form of political organization and a manner of political life which, resting on a substantial basis of economic well-being, will lead to tranquillity within Germany and will contribute to the spirit of peace among nations.

Your task, therefore, is fundamentally that of helping to lay the economic and educational bases of a sound German democracy, of encouraging bona fide democratic efforts and of prohibiting those activities which would jeopardize genuinely democratic developments.

6. German Self-Government

a. You will continue to promote the development in Germany of institutions of popular self-government and the assumption of direct responsibility by German governmental agencies, assuring them legislative, judicial and executive powers consistent with military security and the purposes of the occupation.

b. It is the view of your Government that the most constructive development of German political life would be in the establishment throughout Germany of federal German states (Laender) and the formation of a central German government with carefully defined and limited powers and functions. All powers shall be vested in the Laender except such as are expressly delegated to the Central Government.

c. Your Government does not wish to impose its own historically developed forms of democracy and social organization on Germany and believes equally firmly that no other external forms should be imposed. It seeks the establishment in Germany of a political organization which is derived from the people and subject to their control, which operates in accordance with democratic electoral procedures and which is dedicated to uphold both the basic civil and human rights of the individual. It is opposed to an excessively centralized government which through a concentration of power may threaten both the existence of democracy in Germany and the security of Germany's neighbors and the rest of the world. Your Government believes finally that, within the principles stated above, the ultimate constitutional form of German political life should be left to the decision of the German people made freely in accordance with democratic processes.

7. Inter-Zonal German Administrative Agencies

Pending the establishment of central German administrative agencies and of a central German government, you will continue, consistent with the objectives of Paragraph 6, to make arrangements with other zonal commanders for the creation and operation of inter-zonal German administrative agencies.

8. Political Parties

a. You will adhere to the policy of authorizing, and encouraging all political parties whose programs, activities and structure demonstrate their allegiance to democratic principles. Political parties shall be competitive in character, constituted by voluntary associations of citizens in which the leaders are responsible to the members, and with no party enjoying a privileged status.

b. You will likewise give support to the principle that Military Government and the German authorities should afford non-discriminatory treatment to duly authorized political parties. Every authorized political party should have the right freely to state its views and to present its candidates to the electorate, and you will tolerate no curtailment of nor hindrance to the exercise of that right; if, however, you find that an authorized party is adopting or advocating undemocratic practices or ideas, you may restrict or withdraw its rights and privileges.

c. You will urge in the Control Council the recognition of nation-wide political parties and the uniform treatment of all authorized parties in all zones of occupation. You will advocate quadripartite supervision of political activities and of elections throughout Germany as a whole.

9. Denazification

You will implement in your zone the decisions on denazification taken April 23, 1947 by the Council of Foreign Ministers, as may be agreed in ACC [Allied Control Council].

10. War Crimes

You will make every effort to facilitate and bring to early completion the war crimes program subject to the conclusions and recommendations with respect to organizations and members thereof contained in the judgment of the International Military Tribunal.

11. Courts and Judicial Procedures

a. You will exercise such supervision over German courts as is necessary to prevent the revival of National Socialist doctrines, to prohibit discrimination on grounds of race, nationality, creed or political belief, to enforce the application of the principles expressed in Control Council Proclamation No. 3 and compliance with the provisions of Control Council and Military Government legislation. You will foster independence of the German judiciary by allowing the courts freedom in their interpretation and application of the law and by limiting the control measures instituted by Military Government to the minimum consistent with the accomplishment of the aims of the occupation.

b. You will maintain sufficient Military Government courts to try persons accused of offenses involving the safety and security of United States and Allied personnel and all cases in which the interest of Military Government requires such procedure.

c. You may extend the jurisdiction of the German courts to all cases which do not involve the interests of Military Government or persons under the protective care of Military Government. Any German tribunal established for the purpose of determining internal restitution claims may exercise jurisdiction over any person, irrespective of his status, who institutes a proceeding therein.

d. As a basic objective of the occupation is the re-establishment of the rule of law in Germany, you will require all agencies under your control to refrain from arbitrary and oppressive measures. Except when it clearly appears that detention is necessary for the security of the occupying forces, no person will be detained except when he is charged with a specific offense and is subject to trial by a duly constituted tribunal. You will protect the civil rights of persons detained under charges assuring them a fair trial and ample opportunity to prepare their defense. You will by regulation limit arrests for security purposes to cases where overriding considerations of military necessity require such procedure. Persons so detained will be permitted to communicate with their nearest relative or friend unless urgent security considerations require an exception, and you will review their cases periodically to determine whether further detention is warranted. When in your opinion it will be compatible with security considerations, you will eliminate such arrests without prejudice to a revival of the practice in emergencies.

12. Legislation

You will exercise your power of disapproval over German legislation only when such legislation conflicts with the legislation or other policies of Military Government.

13. Movement of Persons

a. You will implement the decisions taken 23 April 1947 by the Council of Foreign Ministers with regard to United Nations displaced persons and population transfers.

b. You will, in cooperation with IRO [International Refugee Organization], facilitate the emigration to other countries of those displaced persons unwilling to be repatriated.

c. Pending the movement of displaced persons, you will retain over-all responsibility for their appropriate care, maintenance and protection. You will utilize the IRO to the maximum possible extent in assisting you to discharge this responsibility.

d. The term displaced persons as used above refers to displaced persons and refugees as defined in the IRO Constitution.

e. You will hold the German authorities responsible for the care and disposition of nationals of former enemy countries not otherwise provided for herein, and you will continue to facilitate their repatriation.

f. You will require that persons of German extraction who have been transferred to Germany be granted German nationality with full civil and political rights except in cases of recognized disqualifications under German law. You will take such measures as you may deem appropriate to assist the German authorities in effecting a program of resettlement.

g. You will continue to permit the exchange of Germans seeking permanent residence between the United States zone and other zones on a reciprocal basis. You will permit free movement for temporary purposes to the greatest possible extent consistent with security considerations and with inter-zonal or quadripartite agreement.

h. You will continue to receive those Germans whose presence abroad is deemed by your Government to be contrary to the national interest. You will likewise permit the re-entry of German and former German nationals who desire to return permanently, but in view of restricted facilities you will give priority to those who are willing and able to contribute to the peaceful reconstruction of Germany.

i. You will permit only those Germans to leave Germany who are included in categories approved by Allied agreements or your Government's instructions.

14. Prisoners of War

In carrying out the decision of the Council of Foreign Ministers of 23 April, 1947, you will press in the Control Council for the earliest possible return of all German prisoners of war still located in the territories of the Allied powers and in all other terri-

tories.

15. General Economic Objectives

The economic objectives of the United States Government in Germany are:

a. to eliminate industry used solely to manufacture and to reduce industry used chiefly to support the production of arms, ammunition and implements of war;

b. to exact from Germany reparation for the losses suffered by United Nations as a consequence of German aggression; and

c. to encourage the German people to rebuild a self-supporting state devoted to peaceful purposes, integrated into the economy of Europe.

Although the economic rehabilitation of Germany, within the framework of these objectives, is the task and responsibility of the German people, you should provide them general policy guidance, assist in the development of a balanced foreign trade and insure that German efforts are consistent with, and contribute to, the fulfillment of your Government's objectives.

16. Economic Disarmament and Reparation

a. Your Government continues to desire the general fulfillment of the principles of the Potsdam Agreement regarding reparation and industrial disarmament.

b. Your Government believes that the level of industry eventually agreed upon for Germany as a basis for reparation removals, while eliminating excess industrial capacity which has been used by Germany for the purpose of making war, should not permanently limit Germany's industrial capacity. The German people after the period of reparation removals should not be denied the right, consistent with continued disarmement, to develop their resources for the purpose of achieving higher standards of living.

c. Your Government does not agree to reparation from Germany greater than that provided by the Potsdam Agreement. Nor does your Government agree to finance the payment of reparation by Germany to other United Nations by increasing its financial outlay in Germany or by postponing the achievement of a self-sustaining German economy. Your Government reaffirms the principle that the proceeds of authorized exports shall be used in the first place for the payment of authorized imports.

d. You will attempt to obtain Control Council recognition of the principle of compensation for property taken for reparation or where it has been necessary to destroy property under the agreements for economic disarmament, such compensation to constitute a charge against the German economy as a whole. Except in prohibited industries, you will endeavor to insure, to the greatest extent practicable, that no plant in which there is foreign ownership or control is removed for reparation as long as German-owned plants are available for that purpose.

e. You will continue to assist in the location of cloaked German-owned assets abroad and where possible you will assist in their liquidation.

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17. Restitution

a. You will proceed, consistent with agreements on restitution reached in the Control Council, to restore such identifiable property other than gold and transport essential to minimum German economy, to the Government of the country from which it was taken. You will not consent to any extensive program for the replacement of looted or displaced property which has been destroyed or cannot be located whenever such replacement can be accomplished only at the expense of reparation, a self-sustaining German economy or the cultural heritage of the German people.

b. You will turn over monetary gold uncovered in Germany to the Tripartite Gold Commission in Brussels for distribution in accordance with the terms of the Paris Act on Reparation.

c. In accordance with JCS 1570/9, you will make available for the rehabilitation and resettlement of non-repatriable victims of German action valuable personal property looted from Nazi victims which is not restitutable.

d. It is the policy of your Government that persons and organizations deprived of their property as a result of National Socialist persecution should either have their property returned or be compensated therefor and that persons who suffered personal damage or injury through National Socialist persecution should receive indemnification in German currency. With respect to heirless and unclaimed property subject to internal restitution you will designate appropriate successor organizations.

18. Economic Unity and Recovery

a. Your Government is desirous of securing agreement in the Control Council to the treatment of Germany as an economic unit, the formulation of common policies in all matters affecting Germany as a whole and the establishment of central German administrative agencies for the purpose of implementing such common policies in the fields of finance, transport, communications, agriculture, economics (including industry and foreign trade) and such other fields as the Control Council may consider necessary and appropriate.

b. Your Government likewise desires to secure the adoption of a production and foreign trade program for Germany as a whole which should be directed toward an increasing standard of living in Germany and the attainment at the earliest practicable date of a self-sustaining German economy. Such a program should give highest priority to increased production of coal, food and export goods; provide for such allocation and distribution of German indigenous output and approved imports throughout Germany as are necessary to carry out the production program and attain the agreed standard of living; insure full payment for all goods and services exported from Germany (other than reparation or restitution) in approved imports or in foreign exchange which can be utilized for the payment of approved imports and provide for the pooling of all export proceeds to be made available, first to meet the import needs of Germany as a whole for such time and in such amount as may hereafter be determined, and secondly to compensate the occupying powers for past expenditures pursuant to terms and conditions to be established hereafter, priority in the latter case being given to payment of costs sustained for essential imports in direct proportion to the expenditures made by the occupying powers.

c. In cases where the restoration of normal international commercial relations between Germany and the rest of Europe would involve an increase of United States dollar expenditures for the government of Germany, or a delay in the attainment of a self-supporting German economy at an appropriate standard of living, funds for German expenditures shall be increased, or the German economy compensated through provision by the United States of sufficient relief monies to the country or countries so benefited to enable them to pay Germany. You will consult other European countries and international organizations representing such countries in matters of German production and trade mentioned above, and insure that emphasis is given, in the selection of items for export, to goods needed by European countries for their economic recovery and rehabilitation in so far as these countries may provide in payment needed imports for Germany, or foreign exchange which can pay for such imports. Proposed transactions of a substantial nature which would lead to a restoration of general European trade or normal international commercial relations or restore normal trade exchanges between Germany and other European countries, but which would not conform to the principles stated in this paragraph, should be referred to the United States Government for decision.

d. You will support the removal of existing trade barriers and will encourage the return of foreign trade to normal trading channels.

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19. Finance

a. Your Government views the reorganization of German finances on a sound basis and the attainment of financial stability in Germany as among the main factors essential to German economic recovery along democratic and peaceful lines. To that end, you will endeavor to have the Control Council adopt uniform financial policies in conformity with the principles and the objectives set forth in this directive.

b. Pending agreement in the Control Council, or until receipt of further directive from your Government, you will continue to be guided by the following policies in your zone:

(1) You will control, within the scope of your authority, all financial transactions of an international character in order to keep Nazi influence out of the field of finance and prevent outward movements of capital from Germany;

(2) you will exercise general supervision over German public expenditures and measures of taxation in order to insure that they are consistent with the objectives of the Military Government;

(3) you will take such action as may be necessary to prevent the establishment of a centralized German banking system and an undue concentration of financial power, but will encourage the establishment of a central authority for the production, issuance and control of currency and for technical banking supervision. You will also encourage the Germans to re-establish normal banking facilities within the limitation prescribed above and within the present blocking of assets and accounts under Military Government Law No. 52;

(4) you will use the resources of the German economy to the maximum extent possible in order to reduce expenditures from appropriated funds of your Government. You are authorized, as provided in the Potsdam Agreement, to use the proceeds of exports to pay for imports which you deem essential, subject to strict accounting and auditing procedures;

(5) you will continue to aid economic recovery by collection of full payment for exports of German goods and services; and

(6) you will continue to prevent nonessential imports.

c. You will press for the adoption by the Control Council of a program for financial reform which provides for a substantial and appropriate reduction in outstanding currency and monetary claims, including public and private debt; for the equitable sharing of the costs of war and defeat; and for ancillary measures including adjustments in the wage-price structure necessary to the restoration of balance between the financial structure and the economic realities.

d. (1) You will maintain such accounts and records as may be necessary to reflect the financial operations of the Military Government (United States) in Germany, including also such operations undertaken jointly by you with the Military Government in the British and other zones of occupation in Germany.

(2) You will take measures necessary for calculating occupation costs distinguishing those now incurred within Germany and supported by the German economy, and external occupation costs for eventual settlement with Germany. You will endeavor to agree on a definition of occupation costs of both types within the Control Council and to limit and control internal occupation costs on a quadrilateral basis.

20. Agriculture

a. In accordance with the decision of 23 April 1947 of the Council of Foreign Ministers, you will insure the carrying out and completion of land reform in your zone in 1947.

b. You will require the appropriate German authorities to adopt and implement policies and practices which will maximize the production and provide for the effective collection and distribution of agricultural products.

c. You will require the appropriate German authorities to adopt and implement similar policies and practices in respect to forestry and fishing resources.

21. Economic Institutions

a. Pending agreement among the occupying powers, you will in your zone prohibit all cartels and cartel-like organizations, and effect a dispersion of ownership and control of German industry through the dissolution of such combines, mergers, holding companies and interlocking directorates which represent an actual or potential restraint of trade or may dominate or substantially influence the policities of governmental agancies. You will not, however, prohibit governmental regulation of prices or monopolies subject to Government regulation, in fields where competition is impracticable. In so far as possible, you will coordinate your action in this field with the commanders of other zones of occupation.

b. You will permit the formation and functioning of cooperatives, provided they are voluntary in membership and are organized along democratic lines and do not engage in activities prohibited under the above paragraph.

c. While it is your duty to give the German people an opportunity to learn of the principles and advantages of free enterprise, you will refrain from interfering in the question of public ownership of enterprises in Germany, except to insure that any choice for or against public ownership is made freely through the normal processes of democratic government. No measure of public ownership shall apply to foreign-owned property unless arrangements which are satisfactory to your Government have been made for the compensation of foreign owners. Pending ultimate decision as to the form and powers of the Central German Government, you will permit no public ownership measure which would reserve that ownership to such Central Government.

d. Pending agreement among the occupying powers, you will limit new foreign investment in your zone of Germany and will continue to insure that all property, however owned, and all production and manpower in your zone are subject in all respects to the decisions and directives of the Control Council and to Military Government and German law.

e. (1) You will permit the organization, operation and free development of trade unions, provided that their leaders are responsible to the membership and their aims and practices accord with democratic principles. Any federation of trade unions shall not impair the financial and organizational autonomy of member unions. You will encourage the trade unions to support programs of adult education and to foster an understanding of democratic processes among their members. You will permit trade unions to act in the interests of their members and to bargain collectively regarding wages, hours and working conditions within the framework of such wage and price controls as it may be necessary to maintain.

(2) Trade unions may represent the occupational, economic and social interests of their members in accordance with the authority contained in their constitutions. Their basic functions may include participation with appropriate authorities in the establishment and development of a peaceful economy.

f. You will permit the organization and functioning of work councils on a democratic basis for the representation of the interests of employes in individual enterprises and will not prohibit the cooperation of trade unions therewith.

g. You will also permit the establishment of machinery for the voluntary settlement of industrial disputes.

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22. Cultural Objectives

Your Government holds that the re-education of the German people is an integral part of policies intended to help develop a democratic form of government and to restore a stable and peaceful economy; it believes that there should be no forcible break in the cultural unity of Germany, but recognizes the spiritual value of the regional traditions of Germany and wishes to foster them; it is convinced that the manner and purposes of the reconstruction of the national German culture have a vital significance for the future of Germany.

It is, therefore, of the highest importance that you make every effort to secure maximum coordination between the occupying powers of cultural objectives designed to serve the cause of peace. You will encourage German initiative and responsible participation in this work of cultural reconstruction and you will expedite the establishment of these international cultural relations which will overcome the spiritual isolation imposed by National Socialism on Germany and further the assimilation of the German people into the world community of nations.

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23. Education

a. In recognition of the fact that evil consequences to all free men flow from the suppression and corruption of truth and that education is a primary means of creating a democratic and peaceful Germany, you will continue to encourage and assist in the development of educational methods, institutions, programs and materials designed to further the creation of democratic attitudes and practices through education. You will require the German Laender authorities to adopt and execute educational programs designed to develop a healthy, democratic educational system which will offer equal opportunity to all

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according to their qualifications.

b. You will continue to effect the complete elimination of all National Socialist, militaristic and aggressively nationalistic influences, practices and teachings from the German educational system.

24. Religious Affairs

a. You will, in the United States area of occupation, continue to assure freedom of religion. You will assure protection of religious activity and support these principles in the deliberations of the Control Council.

b. You will give freedom to the Germans to decide all questions concerning the constitution, the religious activity and the amalgamation of purely ecclesiastical bodies.

c. You will continue to take such action as may be necessary to prevent the revival of National Socialist and militaristic activity under the cloak of a religious program or organization.

25. Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives

a. You will respect, and permit German authorities to protect and preserve, the property of all cultural institutions dedicated to religion, charity, education, the arts and sciences, historic monuments and historic archives, together with their collections and endowments. You will apply the same principle to all other property of cultural value, whether publicly or privately owned, except for institutions and monuments specifically devoted to the perpetuation of National Socialism or to the glorification of the German militaristic tradition.

b. You are authorized to make such use of German records and archives as may be appropriate.

26. Public Information

a. You will, in the United States area of occupation supervise, encourage and assist in the development by the Germans of media of public information designed to advance the political and cultural objectives stated in this directive.

b. You will arrange through the Allied Control Council for the implementation of the decision of 23 April 1947 of the Council of Foreign Ministers on the free exchange of information and democratic ideas by all media in all of Germany.

c. You will develop and maintain organizations and facilities for the operation of media of information, including those sponsored by Military Government, designed to further the objectives of your Government.

27. Re-establishment of International Cultural Relations

In furtherance of the program of the reorientation of the German people and the revival of international cultural relations, you will permit and assist the travel into and out of Germany of persons useful for this program within the availability of your facilities. You will also permit and assist, to the extent of your facilities, the free flow of cultural materials to and from Germany.

11 Nazis On Trial For Execution Of 13,000

Nuernberg, Germany, July 15 (AP)—Two German field marshals and nine generals went on trial before a United States military court today on charges of executing 13,000 civilians who resisted German occupation of the Balkans and Norway.

Only Field Marshal Maximilian von Weichs, who commanded in the Balkans, showed nervousness. He bit his lips constantly. The other field marshal was Wilhelm List.

Brig. Gen. Telford Taylor, chief American prosecutor, accused them all of killing and murder in violation of the rules of war and "undermining the very basis of civilization."

"Policy Of Terror"

"Their policy of terror was a military failure and an important cause of the defeat which has brought them to their present plight," Taylor told the five-man tribunal.

Weichs was accused specifically of ordering 100 hostages shot for every German soldier killed by resistance groups.

Other defendants were Col. Gen. Lothar Rendulic, commander in Norway, and Generals Walter Kuntze, Hermann Foertsch, Wilhelm Speidel, Kurt von Geitner, Helmut Selmy, Hubert Lanz, Ernst Demner and Ernst von Leyser.

Much "Greater Scope"

Taylor said the scope of the current trial was "much greater" than any previously heard by United States war-crimes courts, which have been in constant session here. He explained:

"There is a general feeling that some of the laws of war as written in the Hague Conventions are obsolete and on both sides are honored only in the breach. This case will achieve international meaning. We have not sought and will not seek in this case to make murderers out of soldiers for the violation of rules framed in 1907, if those rules are outmoded and generally disregarded."

Germans Acclaim Policy

FRANKFURT AM MAIN, July 15 (AP).—German leaders tonight welcomed the new American policy toward Germany as a step toward restoring Germany to a place in the world and saving the German people from idleness.

Ludwig Metzger, chairman of the executive committee of the newly formed Economic Council of the American and British zones, interpreted Washington's new directive as an "obvious step toward readmitting Germany to the world economy."

In Bavaria, Minister-President Dr. Hans Ehard said, "If the Germans are given more liberty, if they can dispose of their own raw materials and if the dismantling of our factories is stopped, I am convinced that better food and economic conditions for Germany can be attained before winter."

Austria Fears Soviet Squeeze

VIENNA, July 15 (AP).—A high Austrian government official expressed fear today that what he described as a "second iron curtain" would be erected along the boundary of the Russian occupation zone if Austria participates in a general European recovery plan such as that being discussed now in the Paris economic conference. Austria is participating in the conference.

The Russian zone includes Austria's most productive agricultural areas, most of the country's industry and the nation's entire indigenous oil production. By a rigid control of this zone, the Soviet Union effectively could counter Austria's participation in any program upon which the Russians might frown.

The official also expressed fear that Russian trade agreements with Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Poland and Romania would create an eastern economic bloc which might deprive Austria of her best markets and sources of supply. He said Russia might exert pressure on these countries to break their present trade agreements with Austria.

Red Hits Austria's Aid Pact With U.S.

Vienna, July 15 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. L. V. Kourasov, Soviet high commissioner, has warned Chancellor Leopold Figl that Russia believes the Austrian-American agreement for economic aid to Austria is "not in accordance" with the Moscow declaration of 1943 and that the agreement will not be recognized as legal by the Soviet Union.

"The assumption of unlimited control over the entire Austrian economy by one occupying power constitutes a threat against Austrian sovereignty," Kourasov wrote Figl.

Informants said Figl would inform Russian authorities that he would submit the matter for further study by his Government, but would also tell them that Austria intended to live up to her agreement with the United States.

Hungarian Coup Clinching Impends

Budapest, July 15 (AP)—*Vilagossag*, Social Democratic newspaper, said today the Hungarian Parliament might be dissolved next week—a step which would deprive opposition members of their parliamentary immunity from arrest.

The paper said passage of new election laws would precede adjournment. Anti-Communist leaders have predicted these new laws would guarantee sweeping Left-wing victories in the September elections and clinch the Communist coup of May 31.

Szabad Nep, Communist newspaper, published what it said were provisions of the new election laws which will be submitted to committee when Parliament convenes tomorrow and to Parliament as a whole Monday.

Changes In Election Laws

The newspaper gave a brief description of the laws totally different from the versions previously published. This was taken as indicating the proposed laws may be changed again before submission.

The new laws, the Communist organ said, will reduce the number of parliamentary members by requiring that there be one seat for every 14,000 voters instead of one for every 12,000 as heretofore.

Those who would be deprived of the right to vote would include all members of previous parties now considered "Fascist," plus members of the German minority destined for deportation and persons who "went to the west" and did not return before October 31, 1945.

Must Submit Petitions

In their latest form, the proposed laws provide that parties which did not take part in last elections in November, 1945—including Father Istvan Balogh's new Hungarian Independent Democratic party — must submit petitions signed by qualified voters before being entitled to a place on the ballot.

An announcement said the Small Holders party, after meeting with President Zoltan Tildy yesterday at Lake Balaton, had decided against calling a party assembly before the September election.

OPPOSITION HEADS SEIZED IN ROMANIA

Peasant Party Leaders Taken At Airport In Attempt To Flee

Bucharest, Romania, July 15 (AP). Several leading members of the principal government opposition, the National Peasant party, were arrested Monday at Tamadau airport just outside Bucharest while trying to flee to another country, it was announced tonight.

Among those arrested were Ion Mihalache, vice president of the party; Nicholae Penescu, its secretary general, and Dr. Constantin Gafnko, a prominent member.

Dr. Iuliu Maniu, president of the party, is being held incommunicado at a sanitarium in Bucharest which he entered six days ago for treatment.

Confirmed By Ministry

The arrests were confirmed tonight by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, which issued a communiqué saying:

"Full of hate for the popular democratic regime and wanting to overthrow the regime; being implicated in the criminal actions of elements hostile to the people and afraid of the responsibilities before justice and the people's anger at the illegalities they have committed, several leaders of the National Peasant party, at the direct order of Iuliu Maniu, attempted on July 14 to escape to a foreign country.

"For that purpose they bribed several pilots of the military air force.

Names Leaders Seized

"State security police on July 14 at 7 o'clock arrested at Tamadau Airport . . . as they tried to escape by boarding a plane the following leaders of the National Peasant party and their accomplices:

Ion Mihalache, vice president of the National Peasant party.

Nicholae Penescu, secretary general of the party.

Elena Penescu, wife of the secretary general.

Ilie Lazar, member of the central commmittee of the party.

Nicholae Carandino, former editor of the party newspaper.

Lily Carandino, his wife and well-known Romanian actress.

Dr. Constantin Gafnko, prominent member of the party.

George Popescu, engineer and party member.

The arrests apparently preceded a raid on party headquarters staged by police Monday night. Several party members found on the premises also were arrested.

The National Peasant party opposes the policies of the six-party pro-government leftist bloc.

Russ Press Sees 'Dollar Trap' In Aid

Moscow, July 15 (AP) — While carrying far less news than before on the Paris Economic Conference, the Soviet press nevertheless hinted today at a sorry fate for European nations that will get American aid.

The only published dispatch from Paris was a two-paragraph item of the official Soviet news agency Tass reporting that "in journalistic circles they say that the United States demanded the granting of the seat of 'third power' to Italy."

Izvestia, Russian Government newspaper, in an article titled "Dollar Trap" noted that Britain's loan from the United States was going fast and said Britain, by terms of the loan, now had to buy food from the United States or do without.

British In "Trap"

"Having gotten into the dollar trap," said the article, "the British are forced again to stand before the U.S.A. hat in hand or tighten their belts, longingly gazing at the dominions' food.

"This is how 'sympathetic' American aid turned out for Britain. If American philanthropists are so tough with their Anglo-Saxon brothers, one can imagine the consequences of aid for other European nations."

[Moscow Radio Commentator K. Gofman, heard in London, said today an effort was afoot to "utilize the drawing up of a general European economic plan for the resurrection of the German monopolies." He declared that "Bevin and Bidault have not succeeded in creating an atmosphere of mutual understanding and good will" and had drawn "unconditional support" only from Italy, Portugal and Turkey.]

RUSS AID SEEN FOR ALBANIA

Izvestia Hints At 'Dollar Trap' For 16 Paris Conferees

Moscow, July 15 (AP)—Russia was believed drafting plans today to give economic aid to Albania, while the Soviet press hinted at a gloomy fate for European nations which accept American assistance.

The presence in Moscow of Gen. Enver Hoxha, Communist Premier of Albania, gave rise to speculation that an economic agreement between Russia and the Balkan nation would be announced soon.

Hoxha, who arrived by plane yesterday, said in a greeting to the Soviet people that Russia "gave us freedom, gave us victory and now is giving us light and life."

Follows Gottwald's Visit

As the Paris conference to implement the Marshall plan proceeds, other diplomats from eastern and southern European countries may show up here for economic conferences. Hoxha is the second Premier to visit Moscow in the last week. Premier Klement Gottwald of Czechoslovakia arrived here July 9 and worker out an economic

and political agreement.

Meanwhile, the Government newspaper *Izvestia* hinted that the sixteen nations participating in the Paris conference (Russia and eight of her satellities are not participating) would fall into a "dollar trap."

Britain In "Dollar Trap"

The newspaper said Britain already had fallen into such a trap by accepting a loan from the United States. It added that the loan was going fast and that Britain now, under the terms of her agreement, had to buy goods from the United States or go without.

"Having gotten into the dollar trap, the British are forced again to stand before the United States of America hat in hand or tighten their belts, longingly gazing at the dominions' food," the article said.

"This is how 'sympathetic' American aid turned out for Britain. If American philanthropists are so tough with their Anglo-Saxon brothers, one can imagine the consequences of aid for other European nations."

Manchuria General Reported On Leave

Peiping, July 15 (AP)—Mpkden dispatches said today that Gen. Tu Li-ming had been relieved temporarily of his Manchurian command to permit him sick leave. One newspaper said he planned to go to the United States for medical treatment.

The reports said Gen. Chen Tung-kuo, Tu's second in command, would assume his position.

Trial Of Former Jap Governor Completed

Nanking, July 15 (AP)—A Chinese military tribunal today concluded the two-day war crimes trial of Lieut. Gen. Renseke Isgai, wartime Japanese occupation governor of Hong Kong. Judgment will be rendered July 22.

Isgai denied all charges against him, including specifications that he placed 400,000 Chinese civilians in concentration camps and encouraged opium smoking in Hong Kong.

Peiping, China, July 15 (AP)—The naming of Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer to a fact-finding mission was considered here today as a further indication that the United States has abandoned a policy of "drift" in China—and highly authoritative sources said there are two alternatives:

1. Pull out of China entirely, leaving the nation to shift for itself.

2. Take steps aimed at securing the unity and democracy which President Truman and the "Big Three" Foreign Ministers said last year they believed necessary for China.

The feeling is general here that the United States will not undertake all-out military support of the Chinese Government in its current civil war.

First, such a course would be highly unpopular in America, well-informed sources are convinced; second, it would create hostility toward America among a large segment of China's population, and, third, a Chinese Government victory over Communist armies appears almost impossible to attain under present methods of warfare.

Hence, American efforts appear to be on the side of urging the Chinese Government to secure wider support from the people, through basic reforms, these sources say, particularly reforms in land rents and ownership. It is generally believed the Government's mobilization order disappointed Washington, because it ignored such points.

Whether Wedemeyer can succeed in convincing the Nationalist Government that America wants to see a better China before help is forthcoming is one of the big questions still to be answered.

Another major question: What course should Washington chart in event the Nanking Government collapses? Some observers here predict that this eventuality may not be far distant.

In the balance also would be the fate of the United States military advisory group in China, which is acceptable to and desired by China's present Government but which might not be welcomed by some subsequent administration.

United States Ambassador J. Leighton Stuart, meanwhile, has expressed his willigness to continue in office as long as Secretary of State Marshall feels that he needs him, it was learned authoritatively today.

U.S. Policy Of 'Drift' In China Held Near End

Chiang Troops Re-Enter Taian

Nanking, July 15 (AP)—Chinese Government troops have re-entered Taian, on the Tientsin-Pukow railroad, 33 miles south of Tsinan, field dispatches reported today.

They said Communists withdrew in the face of superior Government forces, easing the threat to Tsinan itself, the Shantung provincial capital.

Nationalist dispatches admitted the loss of the railroad towns of Kiaochow and Kaomi, west of Tsingtao, Shantung port city. The cities were lost two days after Government forces occupied them.

Mobilization Approved

In Nanking, the executive Yuan approved general mobilization, which virtually placed the Government on a war footing, economically, politically and militarily. Details of the order for "general mobilization and completion of preparations for enforcement of the constitution" will be published after the State Council gives its sanction this Friday.

A qualified source said the order places emphasis on a controlled economy as a means of preventing profiteering while the Government goes all out in a military campaign against the Communists.

Meanwhile, reports from remote Tihwa, capital of Sinkiang province, told of growing unrest in the Kashgar district, in the southwest corner of the province.

The reports suggested that leaders of the district would back up rebels in the Ili area in northwest Sinkiang who object to appointment of Mahsud Sabri as governor and want a greater degree of self-government.

Sinkiang borders on the Soviet Union and Outer Mongolia. Earlier this year, Outer Mongolians staged a brief invasion of the province in the outgrowth of a border dispute.

PRESIDENTIAL TALK IGNORED BY MACARTHUR

General Silent On Wisconsin Speculation He 'Will Be Available'

Tokyo, July 15 (AP)—MacArthur-for-President speculation from Wisconsin landed in silence here today.

Efforts were unavailing to obtain General MacArthur's comment on a statement by Lansing Hoyt, chairman of the Wisconsin MacArthur-for-President Club, that "I'm positive he will be available" as a Republican presidential candidate in 1948.

Hoyt declared he had learned from "a source on the highest level in Tokyo" that MacArthur would accept, but headquarters officers declined to discuss his announcement, issued after the General told a visiting Wisconsin editor he intended to settle down in Milwaukee, his boyhood home.

Has Disclaimed Political Aims

There was a feeling at headquarters that this meant pressure once more would be brought on the five-star supreme commander for the Allied powers to enter politics—as it was frequently during the war. Several times he has denied having any political ambitions.

MacArthur repeatedly has insisted he would remain here until the job is completed. Lately he has clarified this to mean he will stay on until the peace treaty is signed. He has expressed belief the treaty would be completed in one year to eighteen months—or between July, 1948, and January, 1949.

"After The Treaty Is Signed"

MacArthur, 67 years old last January 26, first disclosed his intention to settle in Milwaukee to James Packman, managing editor of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, whom the General greeted Monday with the remark: "It's good to meet somebody from my home State."

Later he added: "Tell your paper that I plan to go back and settle down in Milwaukee after the peace treaty is signed."

Other members of the visiting editors' party who talked with Mrs. MacArthur said they received the impression the famous couple had decided definitely to return to the United States upon the General's retirement but were considering several possible residence sites.

In the past, MacArthur has talked with relish and vivid memory of numerous places where he has lived when meeting someone from one of them.

Talked Of His East Coast Home

On one occasion he described with great detail an east coast home he had not seen since boyhood in conversing with a visitor who once was a neighbor. He talked similarly with a Korean editor about Seoul where he lived for a time as a boy and later as a young officer.

MacArthur takes pride in his amazing ability to remember such precise details. He has demonstrated a sentimental attachment for many periods and many cities in his long, widely traveled career.

On the other hand, MacArthur's family has had long association with Wisconsin. He was born in Little Rock, Ark., but moved to Milwaukee with his mother in 1898 while his father was commanding the American Army in the Philippines. His grandfather was once Governor of Wisconsin.

Army Plane Hits Freight In Japan; Trainman Dead

TOKYO, July 15 (AP).—A United States Army A-26 attack bomber crashed into the rear end of a Japanese freight train Monday, killing one trainman and injuring six, but both occupants of the plane escaped serious injury, Far East Air Forces announced today.

The train was crossing a bridge near Hachioji, west of Tokyo, when the accident occurred, the announcement said. One of four cars in the train was knocked from the bridge into the river.

The flyers, who suffered bruises, burns and shock, were identified as Lieutenant David A. Jones, of Brownwood, Tex., and Technical Sergeant Edwin M. Noonan, of Alhambra, Calif.

M'Arthur Bans Sun Suits, Slacks As Working Dress

Tokyo, July 15 (AP)—General MacArthur came up today with a few fashion notes for civilian employés of general headquarters.

An order signed by the supreme commander said the employés must wear "conventional dress" when in public buildings or places.

And such dress, he said, does not include "sun suits, play suits or men's undershirts as outer garments."

As for slacks—women may wear them "only when in the opinion of the section chief concerned, (the wearer's) duty is such as to make this dress desirable."

Russ Korea 'Veto' Invalid: U.S. Aide

Seoul, Korea, July 15 (AP)—The chief American delegate to the joint United States-Soviet Commission accused Russia today of attempting to use unauthorized veto power to exclude certain Korean groups from consultations on formation of a provisional government for all of Korea.

Maj. Gen. Albert E. Brown said that the Russian attitude was contrary to the agreement that negotiations on setting up a government would be resumed on a basis of broad consultation of political and social organizations. In addition, he said, it would prevent a fair sampling of Korean opinion.

"Bad Faith" Charged

Brown also said the Soviets had charged all parties affiliated with the South Korean Anti-Trusteeship Committee with bad faith. The United States, he declared, "holds that no group can be accused of bad faith until indicted and convicted."

The Anti-Trusteeship Committee, which claims an enrollment of 40 Rightist parties, was formed by Political Leader Kim Koo in December.

The American delegate added that the Soviets had sought to deny consultation privileges to purely local and district organizations, such as chambers of commerce and medical institutes on the ground they were not social organizations. He said the Russians had refused American offers to define social organizations and to limit consultation to groups of more than 1,000 or any figure proposed by the Russians.

Pay With Good Grace, Ex-Premier Tells Japs

Shizuoka, Japan, July 15 (AP)—Former Premier Shigeru Yoshida said today the Japanese should make reparations payments with "good grace" and avoid trying to "get anything in the peace treaty."

"Most of the machinery which has been designated for reparations is now quite old," Yoshida told Japanese newsmen. "It would be of value in a fast-progressing world to cling to old things. The Japanese people, who are determined to build a new Japan, should search for newer and better things."

Yoshida, president of the Liberal party, said reparations and peace terms should be accepted by the Japanese "with good grace, as they have accepted the surrender."

Natanya Kidnap Hunt Pressed For Soldiers

Jerusalem, July 15 (AP)—Troops pressed a house-to-house hunt today through curfew-stilled Natanya in a search for two kidnapped British sergeants held as hostages for three condemned members of Irgun Zvai Leumi, Jewish underground organization.

The search began yesterday after the imposition of military rule over Natanya—Palestine diamond center—and the surrounding area.

Ekron Isolated

Nearly 14,000 persons were left without newspapers, mail, bus service or banks. Only essential telephone traffic was permitted and a military court was established to replace the civil courts.

Police, acting on a tip, later sealed off Ekron, and a three-hour search was made of the small Jewish village south of the all-Jewish city of Tel Aviv. The sergeants were abducted early Saturday in Natanya.

Meanwhile, Samuel Mikunis, secretary of the Jewish Communist party, testifying before the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine, said today it was his opinion that British troops were in the Holy Land "in preparation for a third world war.

Evidence Sought

Mikunis was replying to a question by the Committee's Yugoslav member, Vladimir Simic, who asked if the Communist leader had any evidence to support his earlier contention that Britain was using Palestine as a military base.

The Communist replied that British troops are "said to be here for the protection of Jews and Arabs, but most are not stationed in Jewish or Arab areas but in the south in big military camps."

"The troops are here with help and assistance of American imperialism," he added.

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BRITISH HOLD 15 IN KIDNAPPINGS

House-To-House Manhunt In Palestine Continuing

Jerusalem, July 15 (AP)—British troops, continuing their house-to-house manhunt in the martial law area of Natanya, arrested fifteen persons today for questioning in connection with the kidnapping last week of two British sergeants.

An announcement said two of those detained were "top grade" leaders of the Jewish underground, and that a third was a "second grade" leader.

U.N. Group In Session

At the same time, a military source disclosed the Army was considering the possibility that the kidnapped pair may have been smuggled to a secret hideaway by ship, after they were whisked away from Natanya in an automobile.

This informant said it would have been possible for Irgun Zvai Leumi, Jewish underground organization which has admitted responsibility for the kidnapping, to have led the pair through shadowed orange groves and seaside sand dunes to a hidden boat.

Meanwhile, the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine, continuing its sessions here, heard a charge by Samuel Mikunis, secretary of the Jewish Communist party, that British troops were in the Holy Land "in preparation for a third World War."

"American Imperialism"

Mikunis, under questioning of Vladimir Simic, Yugoslav member of the committee, asserted British troops were "said to be here for the protection of Jews and Arabs," adding that "most are not stationed in Jewish or Arab areas but in the South in big military camps."

He said the "troops are here with the help and assistance of American imperialism."

sergeants. Officials described two of the persons seized as top grade Underground leaders and a third as a second grade leader.

One official said that the Jewish Underground organization Irgun Zvai Leumi, which has announced it was responsible for the kidnaping, may have used a sea route to smuggle the sergeants to a secret hideaway, to be held as hostages for three condemned Irgun members.

Indonesia Trading Rice For Textiles

Batavia, July 15 (AP)—The Indonesian Republican Government today announced plans to ship 76,000 tons of rice to non-Republican areas of Indonesia which for nearly two years have been dependent upon imported supplies on virtually a ship-to-mouth basis.

In return the republic will receive two thirds of the textiles, agricultural tools and other supplies which the Dutch have stockpiled in Australia.

It was expected that the rice situation in Malaya, the Philippines and other parts of Southeast Asia would be eased by the new arrangements.

Quirino Ends Mission

Manila, July 15 (AP)—Vice President Elpidio Quirino returned today from an 80-day diplomatic mission around the world. He was met at Makati International Airport by President Roxas and Government and consular officials.

Argentina Accepts Bid To Parley At Rio

Buenos Aires, July 15 (AP)—Juan A. Bramuglia, Foreign Minister, said today that Argentina has accepted an invitation to attend the Rio de Janeiro hemisphere defense conference scheduled to open August 15.

Bramuglia told a news conference Argentina would send a delegation including representatives of the Army, the Navy, the Air Force and the Foreign Office.

BRITISH SEIZE 15 IN JEWISH TOWN

Jerusalem, July 15 (A. P.).—Fifteen persons were seized by British troops today in a house-to-house hunt through Batavia for the kidnapers of two British

PRESIDENT SIGNS BILL EXTENDING TRADE CONTROLS

WASHINGTON, July 15 — (AP) President Truman today pictured the nation as united on foreign policy and stressed anew "our desire to assist nations willing to cooperate in the common objective of reconstruction."

The President's remarks came at a time when European nations outside the Russian sphere are holding an economic conference at Paris as a result of a suggestion by Secretary of State Marshall. Marshall proposed that Europe get together on a program of recovery, and said the United States would give aid where practicable.

The President's statement was regarded as an effort to allay any doubts that Congress would support the Marshall Plan when the time comes to decide on American financial assistance.

Signs Trade Measure

The President issued his statement in signing legislation, passed at his request, continuing export and import controls over certain scarce goods until next March 1.

He said that with enactment of this measure "we have again demonstrated to the world our unanimity on matters affecting our international relations."

"This is particularly significant and timely," he added, "at this moment when so much attention is focused abroad on our desire to assist nations willing to cooperate in the common objective of reconstruction."

Congress again has shown, he said, "its willingness to support the achievement of our foreign policy objectives."

Mr. Truman said he had been reluctant to ask continuation of the controls, which would have expired today, "but world shortages have by no means been dispelled and the threat of inflation has not been dissipated."

Seen as Economic Aid

He observed that "haphazard distribution" of our products throughout the world would have bad economic results. Our objective remains, he said, "the removal of interferences with world trade."

The legislation includes authority to direct delivery abroad of goods required for "production in foreign countries of commodities urgently needed in the United States, or required for carrying out our foreign policy," Mr. Truman said.

It continues the office of defense transportation along with its powers to allocate transportation equipment.

It drops controls on Manila and other types of fiber and cordage. Import controls on rice and rice products are retained.

Materials on which the emergency wartime regulations are continued include tin and tin products, except for imports of tin ores and concentrates; antimony, fats and oils, petroleum and petroleum products.

The President said the controls will be used sparingly and dropped as conditions allow. He added, however, he expects the need "for some supervision of our foreign trade will continue beyond next February."

FEARED MRS. R. VISIT—HALSEY

Admiral Later Lauded Her After Pacific Trip In 1943

Nimitz In Hospital

Washington, July 15 (AP)—The Navy said today that its 62-year-old chief of naval operations, Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, has entered Bethesda Naval Hospital for treatment of an inflammation of the right leg.

His condition is not serious, the Navy said, and he is expected to be out in about a week.

New York, July 15 (AP) — Fleet Admiral William F. Halsey said today he dreaded the visit of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt to his South Pacific area command in 1943, but he later decided she had accomplished much for the morale of his men.

Writing in the *Saturday Evening Post*, the former 3d Fleet commander said he "marveled" at Mrs. Roosevelt's hardihood and told of her eagerness to visit Guadalcanal at a time when he believed the trip too dangerous for her.

Lauds MacArthur

Halsey also wrote of arguments with Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Despite his arguments with MacArthur, which "always ended pleasantly," Halsey said he could recall "no flaw in our relationship." He expressed his deep admiration for the General's wartime leadership and his "masterly administration" of occupied Japan.

Of Mrs. Roosevelt's visit to Noumea in New Caledonia, the admiral said:

"Among an area commander's worst problems are the politicians, admirals and generals, 'special' correspondents and 'dogooders' who present themselves in the assurance that their visit is a 'morale factor' or that they are entitled to 'see it from the inside.'

"Mrs. Roosevelt I classed as a dogooder and I dreaded her arrival. . . . I had known Mrs. Roosevelt for many years, and I have always liked and admired her, but I could find no excuse for her entering my area and monopolizing planes, crews and fuel that were needed for military purposes."

Halsey recalled that Mrs. Roosevelt presented a letter from the President requesting permission for her to go to Guadalcanal, if the Admiral thought it feasible. This conversation followed:

"I told her rather curtly, 'Guadalcanal is no place for you, Ma'am!'

"'I'm perfectly willing to take my chances,' she said. 'I'll be entirely responsible for anything that happens to me.'"

Visited New Georgia

Halsey then explained he couldn't spare any fighter escort for her trip to Guadalcanal. Later, when the New Georgia campaign ended, he permitted Mrs. Roosevelt to visit the island.

Speaking of her inspection tours, Halsey said he "marveled at her hardihood, both physical and mental; she walked for miles and she saw patients who were grievously and gruesomely wounded. But I marveled most at their expressions as she leaned over them.

". . . When I saw her off, I told her that it was impossible to express my appreciation of what she had done, and was doing, for my men.

"I was ashamed of my original surliness. She alone had accomplished more good than any other person or any group of civilians who had passed through my area."

Secret Project Base Disclosed

WASHINGTON, July 15 — (AP) Use of a New Mexico base for a highly secret project was disclosed indirectly today in a War Department announcement of routine changes of command for a number of general officers.

The announcement reported that Brig. Gen. Robert M. Montague, former assistant commandant of the anti-aircraft and guided missiles center at Fort Bliss, Tex., was now assigned to the "armed forces special weapons project at Sandia Base, Albuquerque, N. M."

There was no further explanation of the function of this project.

It is known, however, that Maj. Gen. Leslie J. Groves, former chief of the Manhattan Project, the agency which developed the atom bomb for the Army, is associated with direction of the "armed forces special weapons project" at Washington.

The Sandia base was a former Army air forces field. It is in the general area of the Los Alamos a-bomb laboratories and the site of the first bomb test at Almagordo.

Succeeding Montague at the Fort Bliss guided missiles center is Brig. Gen. Charles E. Hart, artillery officer for the first army, at Governors Island, N. Y.

The War department announcement also said that Maj. Gen. Ernest N. Harmon, who commanded the famous 2nd Armored "Hell on Wheels" Division which pierced the Siegfried Line and who has commanded constabulary forces in the American zone of Germany, will retire on Aug. 31 after 30 years army service.

SENATORS JOIN ATOM HUNT

Question of 'Russian Pipeline' on Secrets to Be Studied

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—The Senate War Investigating Committee has joined in the hunt to determine whether atomic secrets have been lost to foreign agents.

Chairman Owen Brewster, Republican, of Maine, reported today that the committee's staff has revived a wartime inquiry into the spending of $2,000,000,000 for development of the atomic bomb.

Mr. Brewster told a reporter the investigation will be broad enough to go into the question of whether "Russian pipelines" were draining highly restricted information from the project.

"If there were Russian pipelines operating into it, that would come under the head of waste and extravagance," he said. "If we found such evidence, we would consult with the Joint Atomic Energy Committee and the Department of Justice to see what information they had about it."

Mr. Brewster said the inquiry has been under way some time, although he has not received a progress report.

"Our primary interest is as to the prudence of the contracts, which necessarily were handled secretly," he said.

R.A.F. 'Dam Busters' Squadron To Visit U.S.

Washington, July 15 (AP)—Sixteen four-engine Lincoln bombers of Royal Air Force Squadron 617 will arrive at near-by Andrews Field on July 28 for a visit to the United States.

The Army Air Force and the British Embassy announced today that Squadron 617, famous during the war as "Dam Busters" and for helping sink the German warship, the Von Tirpitz, are coming here to assist in celebrating Air Force Day August 1.

After the celebration the squadron will go on a good-will tour to six AAF bases—Selfridge Field, Mich.; Smoky Hill Army Air Base at Calina, Kan.; Mather Field at Sacramento, Cal.; March Field at Riverside, Cal.; Fort Worth (Texas) Army Air Base and the Air University at Maxwell Field in Alabama.

Squadron 617 got its name of "Dam Busters" when nineteen planes from the unit broke the dams of the great German Noehne and Eder reservoir.

TANKERS FOR RUSSIA SET

Commerce Department Reveals Three to Carry Licensed Exports

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—The Commerce Department identified today the three Russian tankers designated to carry 248,901 barrels of petroleum products from San Pedro, Calif., to Russia as the Taganrog, Maikop and Suchan.

The department has licensed, over protests of some members of Congress, export to Russia of 805 barrels of aviation gasoline, 21,905 barrels of motor gasoline, 4,762 barrels of kerosene and 221,429 barrels of Diesel oils. Officials said the licenses did not specify the tankers, but that their names were among the papers accompanying the application for licenses.

Study Proposed On Foreign Need

Washington, July 15 (AP)—Legislation setting up a nineteen-member special House commitee to study foreign economic needs and this country's ability to meet them was offered today by House Republican leaders.

It was introduced by Representative Herter (R., Mass.).

The resolution provides for appointment of the committee, probably eleven Republicans and eight Democrats, by Speaker Martin (R., Mass.).

SAYS SOVIET BLOC NEEDS LITTLE GRAIN

Washington, July 15 (A. P.).—Secretary of Agriculture Anderson reported after a talk with President Truman today that he foresaw little need for shipping grain to European countries in the Russian sphere of influence.

Anderson returned yesterday from the International Cereals Conference at Paris. He said that there would be no shipments of grains to Czecho-Slovakia which, he said, was not a deficit nation. There may or may not be shipments to Poland, he continued, adding a personal belief that Poland is in pretty fair shape. During the Paris talks Anderson sent an American mission into Poland and expects a report within two or three days.

The Secretary also said that the United States does not intend to ship grains into areas where needs are being supplied from other sources.

The Government has no information on Russian crop prospects, but unofficial indications are, he said, that the harvest in Ukrainia will probably be the best in fifty years. Asked whether there would be grain shipments to Romania, Anderson replied he did not expect any.

3 BILLION FOR NAVY PASSES IN CONGRESS

55 Million to Run Both Houses Also Sent to White House—Senate Raises Army Fund

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—Behind schedule, the fourth and fifth of a dozen big departmental appropriation bills needed to run the Government for this fiscal year went from Congress to the White House today.

They set up $3,433,046,100 cash for the Navy and $55,000,000 to operate Congress.

As the money mill ground slowly in the economy-minded Congress, the House took emergency steps to keep thousands of Government employes from going payless. It passed and sent to the Senate a measure authorizing the agencies to meet their mid-July payrolls.

The Senate passed by voice two other appropriation bills—$6,160,-000,000 for the Army and $8,307,-978,247 for a score of independent executive agencies, including $6,-985,504,300 for the Veterans Administration.

The War Department measure was increased $600,000,000 by Senate action, mostly for the Air Forces. The Senate also added $140,109,220 to the independent agencies bill as passed by the House. If the House does not accept these changes the bills must be held up for compromise.

The remaining five big appropriation bills are pending in conference committees working out differences between Senate and House, or are awaiting Senate passage. All apply to the fiscal year which began July 1.

The appropriation for Congress includes the lawmakers' salaries.

The Navy bill, which carries in addition to the $3,433,046,100 cash the authority to contract for $248,000,000 in aircraft, passed the Senate by voice vote after the House had approved. Its cash outlay is $234,000,000 below President Truman's recommendation. It provides for an average Navy strength of 395,000 enlisted and 42,000 officer personnel.

Just before passage of the Army bill, the Senate rejected an attempt by Senator Warren G. Magnuson, Democrat, of Washington, to place in the measure a rider that would prevent any "stop-watch" or "time-measuring" studies in War Department agencies.

Senator Wayne Morse, Republican, of Oregon, supported Mr. Magnuson, saying that unless the prohibition was included some Army and Navy officers would become "petty tyrants" and "speed-up artists" in their sections.

Senator Harry F. Byrd, Democrat, of Virginia, blocked a War Department request for exemption from the ceiling on the number of its civilian employes, which had been approved by the Appropriations Committee. Mr. Byrd said the department had 547,000 civilian workers, or more than one for every two soldiers.

As the bill passed the Senate it provided for 35,205 more civilians than allowed by the House, which had cut 74,806 positions from the 495,034 recommended by the budget.

The bill to finance independent executive agencies carries an additional $592,393,000 contract authorization for five of the agencies, approved by both houses.

As approved by the Senate, the bill carries some $192,000,000 less than the President asked in his budget.

Also covered in it are the Executive Office of the President, the Atomic Energy Commission, War Assets Administration, Civil Service, Federal Trade, Interstate Commerce, Communications and Federal Power Commissions, the Federal Works Agencies and a dozen smaller agencies.

The Senate on a 47-35 roll-call defeated an attempt by Senator J. William Fulbright, Democrat, of Arkansas, to increase the allotment for the Federal Trade Commission from $3,000,120 to $3,920,-700.

SEES EUROPE FINISHED

Washington, July 15 (A. P.).—Robert E. Wood, chairman of the board of Sears, Roebuck & Co., said today that the United States should halt most of its aid to Europe "because western Europe is to a large extent finished."

Wood made the statement before the joint congressional committee on the economic report, which is studying ways to stabilize the nation's economy.

Guam Postal Loss Bill Voted

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—The House passed a bill today relieving James H. Underwood, former postmaster of Guam, of responsibility for the loss of $25,-439.31 in postal receipts when the island of Guam was invaded by the Japanese Dec. 10, 1941. The bill now goes to the Senate.

Authorizes Hawaii Bonds

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP).—President Truman signed today legislation authorizing Hawaii, during the years 1947 to 1951 inclusive, to issue public improvement bonds in such amounts as will not cause the total indebtedness of the territory to exceed $35,-000,000.

GOVERNORS BACK MARSHALL PLAN TO AID EUROPE

SALT LAKE CITY, July 15—(AP) The nation's governors coupled tonight support of the Marshall plan with moves toward endorsement of the widespread military preparedness program.

The governors' conference resolutions committee is studying four national preparedness resolutions. One is likely to be submitted to the 43 governors in attendance for a vote tomorrow.

Secretary of State Marshall's plea here for support of his program to aid Europe drew a generally favorable program from the governors.

Gov. Herbert B. Maw, Utah Democrat, said he will ask the resolutions committee, of which he is a member, to draft and report out a resolution formally endorsing the secretary's program.

Urges Preparedness

Meanwhile J. Strom Thurmond, South Carolina Democrat, told his colleagues at a luncheon that the United States must begin immediately to prepare on a wide scale for any eventuality.

"One of our great allies in the recent war has embarked on what appears to be a policy of isolationism," he said. "One group of European nations is meeting in Paris in an effort to design plans for rehabilitation of war-devastated Europe. Another group, under the leadership of the Soviet Union, has remained away from the Paris conference."

"This choosing up of sides in Europe x x x is following a policy that leads to war and not to peace," Thurmond declared.

He urged universal military training, merger of the armed services, legislation providing for total mobilization in case of war, uniform hemispheric defensive training and armament, and research "to stay ahead of the world."

Bi-partisan backing of Marshall's plan was reflected in statements by a cross-section of the 43 governors after the secretary told their annual conference last night the United States must choose between completing the European aid program or seeing many nations move in directions "consistent neither with their own traditions nor with those of this country."

Marshall reinforced his public appeal with a private talk to the governors in which he was reported to have placed stronger emphasis on implementation of the administration's program.

Dewey Declines Comment

While a few governors, including Thomas E. Dewey of New York, withheld comment, and one expressed doubt that the United States should try to rebuild Europe's economy, several others were outspoken in their endorsement of the program.

Gov. Earl Warren of California, a prospective candidate for the Republican presidential nomination and a self-declared enthusiastic admirer of Marshall, said the secretary's advocacy of "a course of action fully consistent with our national interests" is "a very sound approach to the international situation."

Gov. William Preston Lane, Jr., Maryland Democrat, said, "I am 100 per cent for whatever Secretary Marshall wants."

Republican Gov. Ralph F. Gates of Indiana said he believed Marshall "will have the governors with him unanimously."

"It calls our shots, as I see it," commented Gov. Mon Wallgren, Washington Democrat, who has been mentioned prominently as a possible running mate of President Truman next year. "I am satisfied that the whole country is behind Marshall's plan to do everything we can, within justifiable bounds, to help rebuild these European nations."

No Dole Says Gov. Duff

Pennsylvania's Republican Gov. James H. Duff declared that "if Secretary Marshall means that we must help these European countries to help themselves, I am fully in accord with that idea. We must keep away from the dole in Europe. It don't work here and it won't work there."

Gov. Dwight H. Green, Illinois Republican, had no comment, and Gov. Kim Sigler, Michigan Republican, termed the speech "a carefully worded statement by a sincere gentleman."

The third day of the annual conference ended with a parade of governors and their wives through the business district of the city, a dinner at the home of President George Albert Smith of the Latter-day Saints (Mormon) church, attendance at a rodeo in connection with the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the arrival in this mountain-girdled valley of Brigham Young and his Mormon followers.

The conference will close tomorrow.

Wife Divorces Vet So They Can Wed

Forced to Dissolve Irish Union So She Can Come to United States Where They'll Remarry.

Seymour, Conn., July 15 (A. P.).—The story of a veteran whose wife divorced him so she could marry him came to light here today.

The divorce was obtained in Belfast, Ireland, last week by Mrs. Agnes Gibbons Torowich, 25 years old, of that city, who plans to come here next month to remarry her 32-year-old ex-husband, John Torowich, an American Brass Company employee.

The divorce had to be obtained, Torowich explained, because he married Miss Gibbons in 1944 without Army permission while he was stationed in northern Ireland. After he was returned to the United States and discharged, Torowich discovered that his wife and their daughter, now 2 years old, could not come here with the regular war bride shipments because he had married without Army permission.

However, with the divorce, obtained in four days through the intercession of the United States consul in Belfast instead of the six months usually required, Mrs. Torowich becomes eligible to enter the United States as an alien seeking to join her ex-G. I. fiance.

Torowich said today he had not seen his wife and daughter for fourteen months.

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LONDON--FOURTH ADD FOREIGN OFFICE XXX ALBANIA. (A96)
ALEXANDER A.PALLIS, SPOKESMAN FOR THE GREEK EMBASSY IN LONDON, SAID
THAT 20,000 GREEK MOSLEMS WHO, AFTER THE LIBERATION, HAD LEFT THEIR
COUNTRY AND SOUGHT REFUGE IN ALBANIA, WERE MASSING ON THE FRONTIER
IN AN APPARENT BID TO MARCH INTO THEIR OLD TERRITORY IN SOUTHWESTERN
EPIRUS.
PALLIS ASSERTED THESE GREEK MOSLEMS (KNOWN AS TSAMS IN
THEIR OWN COUNTRY) WERE FULLY EQUIPPED AND SAID THEY OBVIOUSLY HAD
"RECEIVED THEIR ARMS FROM THE ALBANIAN GOVERNMENT."
"DURING THE WAR," PALLIS DECLARED, "THESE PEOPLE COLLABORATED FIRST
WITH THE ITALIANS AND THEN WITH THE GERMANS."
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30. 24 - 10931

(Advance) London, July 15-(AP)-Minister of State Hector McNeil will head the United Kingdom delegation to the fifth session of the economic and social council of the United Nations, schedule to open in New York Saturday. The foreign office, making the announcement, said McNeil probably would arrive in New York by plane on Saturday.

(End advance for use at 530 pm EST today Tuesday July 15 1947

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FOLO ATHENS

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 16-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TODAY, QUOTING AN ATHENS DISPATCH BY THE SOVIET NEWS AGENCY TASS, THAT THE "INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE," REPORTED BY THE GREEK GOVERNMENT TO BE OPERATING ON THE NORTHERN GREEK FRONT, "ACTUALLY WAS GROUPS OF PARTISANS WHICH ADVANCED FROM THE GRAMMOS AREA AND ARE MOVING SOUTHWARD."

THE PARTISANS WERE ATTEMPTING, TASS SAID, "EVIDENTLY TO CUT OFF THE KONITSA GARRISON FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT TROOPS."

AT THE SAME TIME, THE MOSCOW RADIO BROADCAST A MONTH-OLD REPORT BY THE GREEK GUERRILLA LEADER, GEN.MARKOSN ACCUSING BRITISH PILOTS OF PARTICIPATING IN AIR RAIDS AGAINST GUERRILLA FORCES.

THE BROADCAST QUOTED A TASS DISPATCH FROM BELGRADE DESCRIBING MARKOS' REPORT WHICH WAS PUBLISHED LAST MONTH IN GUERRILLA NEWSPAPERS.

"WITH COMPLETE JUSTIFICATION, WE SUGGEST BRITISH PILOTS ARE ALSO TAKING PART CN AIR RAIDS" AGAINST "UNDEFENDED VILLAGES," THE REPORT SAID.

MARKOS ALSO CITED NUMEROUS ALLEGATIONS OF AMERICAN AND BRITISH ASSISTANCE TO GREEK GOVERNMENT TROOPS IN THE CIVIL WAR AND SAID:

"IT CLEARLY FOLLOWS THAT INTERVENTION OF BRITISH AND AMERICANS NOT ONLY PERSISTS, BUT TAKES ON THE CHARACTER OF DIRECT PARTICIPATION IN THE CIVIL WAR WHICH THE MONARCHO-FASCISTS ARE WAGING AGAINST THE PEOPLE."

AMERICAN ARMY OFFICERS, MARKOS' REPORT SAID, TAKE PART IN ALL GREEK GENERAL STAFF DISCUSSIONS OF OPERATIONS.

THEREFORE, HE ADDED, THE GUERRILLAS "CANNOT MAKE A DISTINCTION BETWEEN GREEK GOVERNMENT TROOPS AND THE ANGLO-AMERICANS PARTICIPATING IN OPERATIONS AGAINST THE DEMOCRATIC ARMY."

"BRITISH AND AMERICAN AUTHORITIES," THE REPORT SAID, "IN EVERY WAY SUPPORT THE GREEK MONARCHIST FASCISTS AND ARE FANNING THE CIVIL WAR IN GREECE, WHICH IS SPREADING."

ON JUNE 13, THE REPORT SAID, AMERICAN AND BRITISH PLANES APPEARED IN THE AREA OF MILITARY OPERATIONS NEAR AGRAPHA, ABOUT 150 MILES NORTHWEST OF ATHENS.

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JUL 1947

FIRST LEAD DAY

LONDON,JULY 15-(AP)-A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID TONIGHT THAT BRITISH DIPLOMATS IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES HAD BEEN UNABLE "TO PROVE OR DISPROVE" BALKAN REPORTS THAT AN "INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE" WAS AIDING GREEK GUERRILLA FIGHTERS.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID BRITISH ENVOYS IN "VARIOUS" UNNAMED COUNTRIES HAD BEEN INSTRUCTED TO MAKE INQUIRIES ABOUT POSSIBLE EXISTENCE OF AN INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE. HE DECLINED TO COMMENT ON REPORTS FROM OTHER WHITEHALL SOURCES THAT A JOINT ANGLO-AMERICAN PROTEST TO THE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL WOULD BE CONSIDERED IF EXISTENCE OF AN INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE WAS DISCOVERED.

"THE REPLIES TO THE INQUIRIES GAVE NOTHING TO PROVE OR DISPROVE THE INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE'S EXISTENCE," THE SPOKESMAN SAID.

THE FOREIGN XXX 4TH PGH (DAY)

MJ535PED

JUL 1947

LONDON,JULY 15-(AP)-A BOARD OF TRADE SPOKESMAN SAID TONIGHT CONCLUSION THIS WEEK OF AN ANGLO-SOVIET TRADE AGREEMENT, PROVIDING FOR RUSSIAN DELIVERY OF 6,000,000 TONS OF CEREALS IN THE NEXT FOUR YEARS WAS PROBABLE.

UNLESS SOME UNFORESEEN LAST-MINUTE DIFFICULTY ARISES, PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE MAY ANNOUNCE DETAILS OF THE PACT IN THE COMMONS BEFORE THE END OF THE WEEK, OTHER GOVERNMENT INFORMANTS REPORTED.

IN RETURN BRITAIN IS EXPECTED TO AGREE TO THE REVISION OF A 1941 ANGLO-SOVIET CIVIL CREDIT AGREEMENT REDUCING THE RATE OF INTEREST FROM THREE PERCENT TO ONE-HALF PERCENT ON A DEBT OF 55,000,000 POUNDS $220,000,000) AND INCREASING THE REDEMPTION PERIOD FROM SEVEN TO 12 YEARS.

IN ADDITION BRITAIN WILL EXCHANGE STEEL RAILS, MACHINERY, TIMBER-CUTTING EQUIPMENT AND OTHER GOODS AND EQUIPMENT FOR RUSSIAN TIMBER, CANNED FISH AND A WIDE RANGE OF RAW MATERIALS INCLUDING CHEMICALS.

BJ425PED

JUL 1947

LONDON, JULY 15-(AP)-TAKING FLYING SAUCERS SERIOUSLY, A BRITISH SCIENTIST SAID TODAY, MAY LEAD TO USE OF THE ATOM BOMB AS INDISCRIMINATELY AS NEW ENGLANDERS BURNED WITCHES 300 YEARS AGO.

"PEOPLE DON'T TAKE THESE THINGS SERIOUSLY UNLESS THEY HAVE BEEN WORKED UP INTO A STATE OF TERROR, HATRED OR SOME OTHER EMOTION," PROF. J. B. S. HALDANE WROTE IN THE COMMUNIST DAILY WORKER, OF WHICH HE IS BOARD CHAIRMAN.

"ONCE THEY ARE REPORTED, OTHER PEOPLE SEE THEM, AND WE HAVE THE ATMOSPHERE FOR A WAR SCARE," HE CONTINUED, ADDING: "IGNORANCE OF THIS KIND IS NOT FUNNY," HE SAID. "IN THE PAST IT LED TO BURNING WITCHES ALIVE. IN THE PRESENT IT MAY LEAD TO THE BURNING OF STILL LARGER NUMBERS OF PEOPLE WITH ATOMIC BOMBS."

THE PROFESSOR SAID THE FLYING SAUCERS THEMSELVES WERE "PHYSIOLOGICAL PHENOMENA."

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SECOND LEAD ECONOMIC

BY TOM WILLIAMS

PARIS, JULY 15-(AP)-THE 16-NATION EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE APPROVED TODAY PLANS FOR ORGANIZING A COOPERATIVE EFFORT TO SPEED THE CONTINENT'S RECOVERY UNDER THE MARSHALL PROPOSAL.

THE DELEGATES UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED A RULES COMMITTEE REPORT NOMINATING BRITAIN, FRANCE, ITALY, NORWAY AND THE NETHERLANDS TO A KEY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND SETTING UP FOUR SUBCOMMITTEES ON FOOD AND AGRICULTURE, IRON AND STEEL, TRANSPORT AND COAL AND ENERGY.

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A167

THE PLENARY SESSION, THIRD SINCE THE CONFERENCE CONVENED SATURDAY, WILL BE THE LAST UNTIL THE COMMITTEES HAVE COMPLETED THEIR DETAILED WORK OF ASSESSING THE RESOURCES AND NEEDS OF THE PARTICIPATING NATIONS BEFORE APPLYING FOR AMERICAN FINANCIAL AID UNDER THE PROPOSAL OF U.S.SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE C.MARSHALL.

JUL

ADDRESSING THE SESSION, PREMIER PAUL-HENRI SPAAK OF BELGIUM URGED LONG-RANGE ECONOMIC PLANNING WHICH WOULD "NOT BE LIMITED TO IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES," AS WELL AS A SHORTER-RANGE PROGRAM TO QUALIFY THE NATIONS FOR THE AMERICAN AID.

SPEAKING FOR THE BENELUX DELEGATIONS--THOSE OF BELGIUM, THE NETHERLANDS AND LUXEMBOURG HE SAID THE NATIONS SHOULD SEEK BY THEIR ACTIONS HERE TO CONVINCE THE AMERICAN PUBLIC "THAT WE ARE ON A CONSTRUCTIVE PART."

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THE INFORMANT--COMMENDING ON SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL'S ADDRESS LAST NIGHT IN SALT LAKE CITY, IN WHICH HE SAID THE PROGRAM WOULD NOT BE SUBMITTED TO CONGRESS BEFORE JANUARY --SAID THE MARSHALL TIME TABLE DOUBTLESS WAS FIXED AFTER CAREFUL CONSIDERATION OF THE BEST MEANS OF PREPARING THE LEGISLATION.

(WHAT THE COST WILL BE NEVER HAS BEEN STATED DEFINITELY. BENJAMIN COHEN, STATE DEPARTMENT COUNCILLOR, SAID A MONTH AGO EUROPE WOULD NEED $24,000,000,000 DURING THE NEXT FOUR YEARS AND WOULD REQUIRE $15,000,000,000 ALONE TO PREVENT STARVATION.)

OFFICIAL FRENCH CIRCLES SAID THEY SAW NO REASON FOR ALTERING THE GOAL OF SEPT. 1 FOR COMPLETION OF A SURVEY OF RESOURCES AND DOLLAR NEEDS AMONG THE 16 NATIONS PARTICIPATING IN THE PARIS CONFERENCE. (RUSSIA AND EIGHT EASTERN EUROPEAN NATIONS DECLINED TO TAKE PART).

THE NATIONS WHICH MAKE UP THE CONFERENCE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND FOUR SUBCOMMITTEES ON FOOD AND AGRICULTURE, IRON AND STEEL, TRANSPORT AND COAL AND POWER WERE SELECTED YESTERDAY BY THE RULES CMMITTEE. THE NOMINATIONS WERE TO BE SUBMITTED TO A PLENARY SESSION AT 4 P.M (10 A.M. EST.)

THIS WAS EXPECTED TO BE THE LAST PLENARY SESSION UNTIL COMMITTEE REPORTS ON ASSETS AND DOLLAR NEEDS ARE COMPLETED. A BRITISH SPOKESMAN SAID FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN PROBABLY WOULD RETURN TO LONDON TOMORROW.

ONE CONFERENCE SOURCE SAID FRANCE WOULD BE AMONG THE FIRST TO FEEL ILL EFFECTS OF ANY DELAY IN U.S.CREDITS. FRENCH OFFICIAL SOURCES SAID LAST WEEK THAT FRANCE'S DOLLAR SUPPLY, INCLUDING ALL PRIVATE FRENCH DOLLAR HOLDINGS IN THE UNITED STATES, WOULD BE EXHAUSTED BY JAN 1. THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT REQUISITIONED BY DECREE RECENTLY PRIVATE FRENCH DOLLAR HOLDINGS IN THE U.S.

FRENCH OFFICIALS COMMENTED CAUTIOUSLY ON MARSHALL'S SPEECH. A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID HE REGARDED THE ADDRESS AS AN EXPLANATION TO AMERICANS AS TO WHY THEY SHOULD HELP EUROPE. SWEDISH, BELGIAN, DUTCH AND LUXEMBOURG DELEGATES RESERVED COMMENT.

THE FRENCH AND BRITISH VIEW HAS BEEN THAT SHOULD THE PARIS CONFERENCE DEVISE A PROGRAM OF SELF HELP, IT WOULD HAVE MADE A MAJOR STEP TOWARD ECONOMIC RECOVERY ALTHOUGH U.S.CREDITS WERE NOT IMMEDIATELY FORTHCOMING.

IN BRIEF TALKS CLOSING THE FIRST PATH OF THE CONFERENCE, BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN AND FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT PRAISED THE SPIRIT OF COOPERATION SHOWN HERE.

"THIS MEETING HAS BEEN REMARKABLE IN TWO RESPECTS," BIDAULT SAID. "IT HAS SHOWN THAT WHEN VARIOUS PEOPLES APPROACH A PROBLEM WITH GOOD WILL THEY CAN AGREE.

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"IT HAS BEEN REMARKABLE FOR THE EXTREME SPEED WITH WHICH FUNDAMENTAL DECISIONS HAVE BEEN REACHED. IT HAS BEEN A FINE EXAMPLE TO THE WORLD OF WHAT PEOPLE CAN DO IF THEY WANT TO."

BEVIN SAID THAT "WE CAN GO AWAY FROM PARIS UNDER THE CERTAINTY THAT THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD WANT TO AGREE AND WILL AGREE IF THEY ARE PERMITTED TO."

SPAAK PARAPHRASED AN OLD FRENCH PROVERB: "HELP YOURSELF AND HEAVEN WILL HELP YOU."

"HELP YOURSELF AND THE U.S.WILL HELP YOU," HE SAID.

THEN, IN AN APPARENT REFERENCE TO THE RUSSIAN OBJECTION THAT ECONOMIC COOPERATION WOULD THREATEN NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTIES, HE DECLARED:

"WE HAVE OFTEN HEARD TALK OF THE SOVEREIGNTY OF STATES. EXPERIENCE SHOWS THAT THERE IS A TENDENCY TO INVOKE SOVEREIGNTY AS A CLOAK FOR AGGRESSIVE NATIONALISM OR A SELFISH ECONOMIC POLICY. WE THINK THAT SOVEREIGNTY SHOULD BE USED AS SOMETHING TO PROMOTE A CONSTRUCTIVE SPIRIT OF COOPERATION. I THINK WE CAN ESTABLISH AN ORGANIZATION FOR THE COMMON GOOD WITHOUT IT BEING CONSIDERED A MENACE OR A DISAGREEABLE ACTION."

SPAAK SAID THE MARSHALL PROPOSAL "IS PERHAPS A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR EUROPE TO PUT AN END TO POST-WAR DIFFICULTIES."

THE COOPERATION COMMITTEE WILL MEET AT 10 A.M. (4 A.M., EST) TOMORROW TO MAP A SCHEDULE FOR THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND SUBCOMMITTEE SESSIONS.

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EARLIER, A WELL INFORMED SOURCE SAID THE ORGANIZATION OF EUROPEAN RECOVERY WOULD PROCEED DESPITE INDICATIONS THAT UNITED STATES MONEY MIGHT NOT BE AVAILABLE BEFORE LATE WINTER.

BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN, CONFERENCE CHAIRMAN, HAD INTIMATED THAT THINGS WERE GOING SO WELL WITH EUROPEAN PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE MARSHALL PLAN THAT HE PROBABLY WOULD LEAVE FOR HOME TODAY.

RUSSIA AND EIGHT OTHER EASTERN COUNTRIES WERE BOYCOTTING THE CONFERENCE. IN LONDON, BRITISH OFFICIALS SAW EVIDENCE OF THE EMERGENCE

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30. 24- 10933

OF A "MOLOTOV PLAN," TO EMBRACE THESE NATIONS, IN RECENT EASTERN TRADE NEGOTIATIONS.

SOME MOSCOW SOURCES SAID A TRADE AGREEMENT BETWEEN RUSSIA AND ALBANIA MIGHT RESULT FROM THE VISIT OF ALBANIA'S COMMUNIST PREMIER, GEN. ENVER HOXHA, IN THE SOVIET CAPITAL. RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER V.M. MOLOTOV MET HOXHA UPON HIS ARRIVAL BY PLANE YESTERDAY.

NORWAY, SWEDEN AND DENMARK WERE TAKING PART IN THE CONFERENCE, BUT SOME OBSERVERS SAID THEY WERE FEARFUL THAT IN DOING SO THEY WOULD BE SUSPECTED OF A POLITICAL RATHER THAN AN ECONOMIC INTEREST. LAST NIGHT A SCANDINAVIAN SOURCE IN PARIS, WHILE DISCOUNTING THIS SOMEWHAT, DECLARED THEY WOULD BE UNWILLING TO GIVE UP ANY EASTERN MARKETS IN FAVOR OF WESTERN EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION.

THE SETUP DESCRIBED IN THE RULES COMMITTEE REPORT, APPROVED YESTERDAY, WOULD CONSIST OF AN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (FIVE NATIONS); SUBCOMMITTEES ON FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (EIGHT), STEEL AND IRON (FIVE), TRANSPORT (SEVEN) AND FUEL AND POWER (NINE), AND A GENERAL SECRETARIAT.

THE SECRETARIAT WOULD BE HEADED BY CLAUDE BOUCHINET-SERREULLES OF FRANCE AND WOULD START WORK TOMORROW IN THE GRAND PALAIS, PARIS EXPOSITION BUILDING. BRITAIN AND FRANCE WOULD BE ON ALL FIVE COMMITTEES. OTHERS ON THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE WOULD BE ITALY, THE NETHERLANDS AND NORWAY.

THE INFORMANT WHO REPORTED THE ATTITUDE OF NORWAY, SWEDEN AND DENMARK SAID: "I DO NOT THINK THERE IS ANY POSSIBILITY OF GETTING THE SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES TO CHANGE THE BALANCE BETWEEN THE EASTERN AND WESTERN COUNTRIES IN THEIR FOREIGN TRADE.

THIS DOES NOT MEAN THAT THE THREE NATIONS ARE HEDGING IN THE CURRENT CONFERENCE, HE ADDED, BUT THAT THEY WANT BOTH A PART IN WESTERN EUROPEAN ECONOMIC PLANNING AND CONTINUED TRADE RELATIONS WITH THE EAST.

A26

HE POINTED TO SWEDEN'S AND NORWAY'S HISTORY OF HEAVY TRADE WITH FINLAND, POLAND, ROMANIA, BULGARIA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

TRADITIONS OF "SEVERAL HUNDRED YEARS OF COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH EASTERN EUROPE," MORE THAN ANY FEAR OF RUSSIA OR ANY ALLEGED POLITICAL BLOCS, FORM THE BASIS OF THE SCANDINAVIAN ATTITUDE, THIS SOURCE SAID.

POLAND, WHICH TURNED DOWN A BRITISH-FRENCH INVITATION TO THE CONFERENCE, SAID YESTERDAY SHE DID SO PRIMARILY FOR FEAR OF RECREATING "THE DOMINATING ROLE AND SPECIFIC WEIGHT OF GERMANY" IN EUROPE.

THIS WAS BROUGHT OUT IN THE TEXT OF POLAND'S NOTE OF REFUSAL, MADE PUBLIC AT THE POLISH EMBASSY IN LONDON. IN THIS NOTE, DELIVERED JULY 9 TO BIG FOUR AMBASSADORS IN WARSAW, POLAND ALSO OBJECTED THAT THE INVITATION'S WORDING SEEMED TO EXCLUDE "IN ADVANCE ALL AMENDMENTS AND CHANGES" IN THE PROPOSED STRUCTURE FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION.

IN A NEWS CONFERENCE, K. DUNIN-KEMPLICZ, EMBASSY PRESS ATTACHE, REMARKED, "WE WILL NOT TAKE PART IN A FAKE SHOW."

A WARSAW DISPATCH MEANWHILE SAID POLISH MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY WIKTOR GROSZ TOLD REPORTERS POLAND WAS DEEPLY CONCERNED OVER A U.S. DECLARATION LAST WEEK IN FAVOR OF REBUILDING GERMANY.

THIS SEEMED TO BE A REFERENCE TO A PLANNED U.S.--BRITISH CONFEGENCE IN WASHINGTON IN LATE JULY ON HOW TO RAISE THE RUHR'S COAL OUTPUT, DEEMED VITAL IN EUROPEAN RECONSTRUCTION.

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Rome, July 15--(ap)--Italian foreign office sources said today Foreign Minister Carlo Sforza, now attending the Paris economic conference was expected to return to Rome tomorrow afternoon to report to the constituent assembly on the talks in the French capital.

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Sforza also was expected to open assembly debate Thursday on ratification of the Italian peace treaty. It was believed Sforza would urge immediate assembly ratification [redacted] despite widespread Italian opposition to the treaty on the grounds it does not compensate for [redacted] Italy's co-belligerency after her surrender in September, 1943.

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B75 Q

WIESBADEN, GERMANY, JULY 15-(AP)-ONE PILOT WAS KILLED TODAY WHEN TWO AMERICAN P-51 MUSTANG FIGHTERS CRASHED IN THE AIR, U.S. ARMY AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED.

THE ACCIDENT OCCURRED DURING A ROUTINE TRAINING FLIGHT NEAR STARNBERG, BAVARIA, WHEN THE TWO PLANES TIPPED TOGETHER, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID. THE PILOT OF ONE, FIRST LT.RICHARD C.BRIGGS, FRESNO, CALIF., PARACHUTED TO SAFETY. THE OTHER, AS YET UNIDENTIFIED BY THE ARMY, TRIED TO LAND AT THE OBERPAFFENHOFEN AIR BASE. HIS PLANE CRASHED A QUARTER OF A MILE FROM THE RUNWAY.

B1148AED

BERLIN, JULY 15-(AP)-AN AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL SAID TODAY THAT GEN. LUCIUS D. CLAY'S ORDER FOR A PRESS CAMPAIGN TO INFORM GERMANS OF LARGE U.S. AND BRITISH FOOD CONTRIBUTIONS HAD MISFIRED AND THAT OCCUPATION POWERS STILL WERE BLAMED FOR LOW RATIONS

"THERE IS LITTLE EVIDENCE THAT THE RECENT INCREASE IN PRESS INFORMATION CONCERNING AMERICAN FOOD SHIPMENTS TO GERMANY HAS IMPRESSED THE RANK AND FILE OF THE GERMAN POPULATION," SAID DR. CHARLES E.BROWN, MEDICAL NUTRITIONIST FOR THE A.M.G. IN HIS MONTHLY REPORT.

"REMARKS FREQUENTLY HEARD AT THE SURVEYS EXPRESS BLAME FOR THE FOOD SHORTAGES RATHER THAN APPRECIATION FOR THE TREMENDOUS CONTRIBUTIONS."

THE RUSSIAN MILITARY ADMINISTRATION BEGAN A CAMPAIGN IN ITS OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER, TAEGLICHE RUNDSCHAU, ABOUT FOOD PACKAGES BEING SENT TO GERMANS BY GERMAN SPECIALISTS, TECHNICIANS AND ENGINEERS WORKING IN RUSSIA. A PAGE OF PICTURES WAS TITLED "FOOD PACKAGES FROM THE SOVIET UNION ROLL TO BERLIN." THE ARTICLE ASSERTED 2,500 PARCELS HAD ARRIVED SINCE MARCH 19.

AMERICANS HAVE SENT MORE THAN 10,000,000 FOOD AND OTHER GIFT RELIEF PACKAGES TO GERMANS, PLUS TENS OF THOUSANDS OF C.A.R.E. PACKAGES, SINCE JUNE OF 1946.

DR. BROWN'S REPORT SAID THERE WAS NO ACCELERATED DETERIORATION IN THE NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF URBAN POPULATIONS DURING MAY COMMENSURATE WITH THE FOOD SHORTAGES DURING MARCH, APRIL AND MAY. HE SAID A GENERAL, SLIGHT DOWNWARD TREND RECORDED IN THE LATE WINTER AND EARLY SPRING HAD CONTINUED.

EZ1011AED

JUL 1947

BERLIN---FIRST ADD DIRECTIVE (A120) XXX STANDARDS OF LIVING.

THE DIRECTIVE APPARENTLY WAS AN ATTEMPT TO FIT AMERICAN POLICY IN GERMANY INTO THE MARSHALL PROPOSALS FOR EUROPEAN RECOVERY.

IT DIRECTLY INSTRUCTED GEN.CLAY TO CONSULT OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS REPRESENTING THOSE COUNTRIES IN MATTERS OF GERMAN PRODUCTION AND TRADE.

"YOU (GEN.CLAY) WILL CONSULT OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS REPRESENTING SUCH COUNTRIES IN MATTERS OF GERMAN PRODUCTION AND TRADE MENTIONED ABOVE," IT SAID. "AND ENSURE THAT ENMPASIS IS GIVEN: IN THE SELECTION OF ITEMS FOR EXPORT, TO GOODS NEEDED BY EUROPEAN COUNTRIES FOR THEIR ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND REHABILITATION IN SO FAR AS THESE COUNTRIES MAY PROVIDE IN PAYMENT NEEDED IMPORTS FOR GERMANY, OR FOREIGN EXCHANGE WHICH CAN PAY FOR SUCH IMPORTS."

THE DIRECTIVE ALSO RESTATED THE U.S.STAND ON NATKALIZATION JUST BEFORE THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS ARE SCHEDULED TO DISCUSS THE QUESTION OF SOCIALIZWION OF THE RUHR AND BOOSTING COAL OUTPUT.

"YOU WILL REFRAIN FROM INTERFERING IN THE QUSTION OF PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF ENTERPRISES IN GERMAN EXCEPT TO ENSURE THAT ANY CHOICE FOR OR AGAINST PUBLIC OWNERSHIP IS MADE FREELY THROUGH NORMAL PROCESSES OF DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT," IT SAK.

"NO MEASURE OF PUBLIC OWNERSHIP SHWL APPLY TO FOREIGN-OWNED PROPERTY UNLES ARRANGEMENTS WHICH ARESATISFACTORY TO YOUR GOVERNMENT HAVE BEEN MADE FOR THE COMPENSATION OFFOREIGN OWNERS."

TURNING TO AMERICA'S POLITICAL OBJECTIVES IN GERMANY, THE DIRECTIVE STATED: "YOUR GOVERNMENT DOES NOT WISH TO IMPOSE ITS OWN HISTORICALLY DEVELOPED FORMS OF DEMOCRACY AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATION ON GERMANY AND BELIEVES EQUALLYFIRMLY THAT NO OTHER EXTERNAL FORMS SHOULD BE IMPOSED.

JUL 1947

A158

"IT SEEKS THE ESTABLISHMENT IN GERMANY OF A POLITICAL ORGANIZATION WHICH IS DERIVED FROM THE PEOPLE AND SUBJECT TO THEIR CONTROL, WHICH OPERATES IN ACCORDANCE WITH DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL PROCEDURES, AND WHICH IS DEDICATED TO UPHOLD BOTH THE BASIC CIVIL AND HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE INDVIDUAL.

"IT IS OPPOSED TO AN EXCESSIVELY CENTRALIZED GOVERNMENT WHICH THROUGH A CONCENTRATION OF POWER MAY THREATEN BOTH THE EXISTENCE OF DEMOCRACY IN GERMANY AND THE SECURITY OF GERMANY'S NEIGHBORS AND THE REST OF THE WORLD."

THE DIRECTIVE ADVOCATED THE ESTABLISHMENT THROUGHOUT GERMANY OF FEDERAL GERMAN STATES AND THE FORMATION OF A CENTRAL GERMAN GOVERNMENT WITH CAREFULLY DEFINED AND LIMITED POWERS TO FUNCTION.

RQ124PED

JUL 1947

VIENNA, JULY 15-(AP)-A RUSSIAN OFFER OF IMPORTED ALCOHOL IN EXCHANGE FOR THE PRODUCTS OF AUSTRIAN FACTORIES NOW UNDER SOVIET CONTROL AS GERMAN ASSETS WAS FLATLY REJECTED BY THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT LAST WEEK ON THE GROUNDS THAT IT WOULD GIVE RUSSIA EXTRATERRITORIAL RIGHTS WITHIN AUSTRIA, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

AN INFORMED GOVERNMENT SOURCE SAID USIWA, THE RUSSIAN TRADE AUTHORITY, OFFERED AUSTRIA 9,000 TONS OF LIQUORS AND MEDICINAL ALCOHOL FROM THE BALKANS FOR COMPLETE RIGHTS TO ALL PRODUCTION OF SEVERAL AUSTRIAN FACTORIES PRODUCING FARM AND INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY.

THE OFFER WAS DESCRIBED AS "TEMPTING" IN VIEW THAT AUSTRIA NOW HAS NO CONTROL OVER THE PRODUCTION OF THE FACTORIES PENDING A DECISION BY THE ALLIED TREATY COMMISSION ON WHETHER THEY ARE ACTUALLY GERMAN ASSETS AS CLAIMED BY THE RUSSIANS. THE GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER, WAS SAID TO HAVE TAKEN THE STAND THAT THE OFFER WAS A "BRIBE." IT MIGHT ALSO BE CONSIDERED BY THE RUSSIANS TO BE PERMANENTLY BINDING ON AUSTRIA.

A RANKING AMERICAN OFFICIAL SAID THAT UNLESS THE PROPOSED AGREEMENT ADHERED STRICTLY TO THE AUSTRIAN LAW IT WOULD BE CONTRARY TO THE ALLIED COUNCIL DECISION ON AUSTRIAN TRADE AGREEMENTS.

VS838PED

JUL 1947

THE OFFICIAL SAID AUSTRIA, FOR EXAMPLE, NEEDED COAL. THUS, HE ADDED, IF POLAND AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA SHOULD HALT EXPORTS OF COAL TO AUSTRIA, THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC MACHINERY WOULD BREAK DOWN.

THE OFFICIAL SAID AUSTRIA WAS IN AN AWKWARD POSITION BETWEEN A DESIRE TO PARTICIPATE IN THE RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE AND FEAR OF RUSSIAN ECONOMIC REPRISALS. HE PREDICTED THAT AUSTRIA WOULD MOVE SLOWLY, WITHOUT COMMITTING HERSELF DEFINITELY TO FULL PARTICIPATION IN ANY PLAN, UNTIL IT WAS DETERMINED JUST HOW FAR RUSSIA WOULD GO TO STALL SUCH A PROGRAM.

BJ408PED

30.24- 10935

BUDAPEST, HUNGARY, JULY 15-(AP)-THE SOCIAL DEMOCRAT NEWSPAPER VILAGOSSAG SAID TODAY THE HUNGARIAN PARLIAMENT MIGHT BE DISSOLVED NEXT WEEK AFTER PASSING NEW ELECTION LAWS.

THIS WOULD DEPRIVE ALL MEMBERS OF IMMUNITY FROM ARREST AND OPPOSITION SPEAKERS COULD BE JAILED FOR UTTERANCES AGAINST THE (COMMUNIST CONTROLLED) GOVERNMENT.

THE COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER SZAB AD NEP PUBLISHED WHAT IT SAID WERE PROVISIONS OF THE NEW ELECTION LAW, VARYING FROM PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED ACCOUNTS. THE ARTICLE SAID MEMBERSHIP IN PARLIAMENT WOULD BE REDUCED BY ALLOWING ONE SEAT FOR EACH 14,000 VOTES, INSTEAD OF 12,000. THE NEWSPAPER SAID VOTES WOULD BE DENIED TO ALL MEMBERS OF PARTIES NOW CONSIDERED "FASCIST" AND TO GERMANS DESTINED FOR DEPORTATION. PERSONS "WHO WENT WEST" AND DID NOT RETURN BEFORE OCT. 31, 1945, ALSO WOULD BE DISENFRANCHISED.

RQ1130AED

WITH LONDON

ATHENS, JULY 15-(AP)-A PROCLAMATION PURPOTEDLY ISSUED IN PARIS AND BEARING THE SIGNATURE OF THE GREEK GUERRILLA CHIEFTAIN, CAPT.MARKOS, WAS PUBLISHED TODAY BY THE COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER RIZOPASTIS. THE DOCUMENT DENOUNCED BRITONS AND AMERICANS, SAYING:

"WE MUST FACE THOSE WHO PARTICIPATE AGAINST US, AS WE FACE THE FORCES OF THE MONARCHO-FASCIST, AS OUR ENEMIES.

"FOR WHAT MAY FOLLOW, THE BRITISH AND AMERICANS AND THEIR GOVERNMENTS WILL BE RESPONSIBLE."

(IN PARIS THE FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIED CATEGORICALLY A LONDON REPORT THAT FRANCE WAS AMONG THE COUNTRIES FROM WHICH GREEK GUERRILLA WERE RECRUITING MANPOWER FOR AN INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE.)

RQ1218PED

JUL 1947

GREEK SEPERATE (100)

ATHENS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 16-(AP)-A GREEK NEWSPAPERMAN SAID TODAY MANY OF THE GUERRILLAS WAGING WAR IN NORTHWESTERN GREECE WORE SOVIET INSIGNIA.

VASSOS TSIMBERADOS, REPORTER FOR THE ATHENS NEWSPAPER EMROS, SAID A NUMBER OF GREEK SOLDIERS WHO PARTICIPATED IN YESTERDAY'S BATTLE NEAR IOANNINA TOLD HIM SOME OF THE ATTACKERS WORE RED STARS ON THEIR CAPS, OTHERS WERE HAMMER AND SICKLE ARM BANDS, WHILE MOSLEM CHAMOURAN IRREGULARS WERE UNIFORMED IN BLACK TROUSERS AND RED BLOUSES.

TENSION AMONG THE RESIDENTS OF THE KONITSA-IOANNINA AREA SINCE THE GUERRILLA OFFENSIVE OPENED SUNDAY WAS SIMILAR TO THAT EXPERIENCED IN 1940 WHEN THE ITALIANS INVADED GREECE, TSIMBERADOS SAID.

WW1213AED

MOSCOW, JULY 15-(AP)-INFORMED CIRCLES PREDICTED TODAY THAT THE VISIT OF ALBANIAN PREMIER ENVER HOXHA WOULD LEAD TO SUBSTANTIAL AID FOR THE SMALL BALKAN COUNTRY.

HE WAS THE SECOND PREMIER TO VISIT MOSCOW IN SEVEN DAYS, BEING PRECEDED BY KLEMENT GOTTWALD, THE CZECHOSLOVAKIAN (COMMUNIST.) GOTTWALD SECURED WHAT WAS DESCRIBED AS A CLOSER SOVIET-CZECHOSLOVAKIA RELATIONSHIP, BOTH ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL.

HOXHA MADE A LENGTHY SPEECH PON HIS ARRIVAL YESTERDAY, ASSERTING:

"THE SOVIET UNION GAVE US FREEDOM. IT GAVE US VICTORY AND NOW IT IS GIVING US THE LIGHT OF LIFE."

HE WAS EXPECTED TO SEE HIGH SOVIET OFFICIALS TODAY AND TONIGHT

RQ1033AED

JUL 1947

B45 (Q)

MOSCOW, JULY 15-(AP)-A BRITISH SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY THAT HAROLD WILSON, BRITISH OVERSEAS TRADE SECRETARY, PLANNED TO LEAVE BY PLANE FOR LONDON TOMORROW BUT WOULD RETURN TO MOSCOW SOON TO CONTINUE TRADE TALKS WITH RUSSIAN AUTHORITIES. HE WILL LEAVE ABOUT TWO THIRDS OF HIS ECONOMIC DELEGATION IN THE SOVIET CAPITAL.

WILSON HAS BEEN NEGOTIATING WITH THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT FOR A BRITISH-RUSSIAN TRADE PACT.

JP823AED

JUL 1947

NIGHT LEAD CHINESE (250)

BY JOHN RODERICK

PEIPING, JULY 15-(AP)-BELIEF GREW HERE TODAY THAT THE UNITED STATES, WITH TWO ALTERNATIVES FOR FUTURE RELATIONS WITH CHINA, WILL NOT UNDERTAKE ALL-OUT MILITARY SUPPORT OF CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S GOVERNMENT IN ITS DECLARED FIGHT-TO-THE-FINISH WITH CHINESE COMMUNISTS.

INSTEAD IT APPEARED AMERICAN EFFORTS WOULD CONCENTRATE ON URGING THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT TO INSTITUTE BASIC REFORMS--PARTICULARLY IN LAND RENTS AND OWNERSHIP--IN AN ATTEMPT TO GAIN WIDER SUPPORT FROM THE PEOPLE.

THE GOVERNMENT'S TOTAL MOBILIZATION ORDER--APPROVED OFFICIALLY TODAY BY THE EXECUTIVE YUAN IN NANKING--IGNORED SUCH LIBERAL STEPS, AND IT IS GENERALLY BELIEVED THE ORDER DISAPPOINTED WASHINGTON.

APPOINTMENT OF LT.GEN.ALBERT O.WEDEMEYER TO A FACT-FINDING MISSION WAS VIEWED HERE AS FURTHER INDICATION OF U.S. ABANDONMENT OF A POLICY OF "DRIFT" IN CHINA. HIGHLY-PLACED INFORMANTS LISTED THE AMERICAN ALTERNATIVES AS:

1. PULL OUT OF CHINA ENTIRELY; OR 2, ACT TO SECURE THE INDEPENDENCE, UNITY AND DEMOCRACY WHICH PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND THE BIG THREE FOREIGN MINISTERS ADVOCATED FOR CHINA LAST YEAR.

REASONS ADVANCED FOR THE BELIEF THE UNITED STATES WILL NOT GIVE GENERALISSIMO CHIANG COMPLETE MILITARY SUPPORT INCLUDED CONVICTION THAT HIS FORCES CAN NOT DEFEAT THE COMMUNISTS UNDER PRESENT METHODS OF WARFARE. OTHERS WERE THAT SUCH A COURSE WOULD BE HIGHLY UNPOPULAR IN AMERICA, AND THAT IT WOULD CREATE HOSTILITY TOWARD AMERICANS HERE.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT TROOPS, MEANWHILE, REGAINED TAIAN, ON THE TIENTSIN-PUKOW RAILROAD 33 MILES SOUTH OF TSINAN, BUT FIELD DISPATCHES ACKNOWLEDGED THE LOSS OF TWO OTHER RAILROAD TOWNS--KIAOCHOW AND KAOMI, WEST OF THE SHANTUNG PROVINCE PORT OF TSINGTAO. THE RECAPTURE LESSENED THE DANGER TO TSINAN, CAPITAL OF SHANTUNG.

KK629PCS NM

OTPMS MACARTHUR (200)

TOKYO,JULY 15-(AP)-GENERAL MACARTHUR TOLD VISITING AMERICAN EDITORS PRIVATELY YESTERDAY THAT HE WOULD LIKE TO LIVE IN MILWAUKEE WHEN HE RETIRES--AND MILWAUKEE FRIENDS PROMPTLY ANNOUNCED THEY WOULD SUPPORT HIM FOR PRESIDENT IN 1948, ENTERING HIS NAME IN WISCONSIN'S REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY NEXT APRIL.

"I'M POSITIVE HE WILL BE AVAILABLE," CHAIRMAN LANSING HOYT OF THE WISCONSIN MACARTHUR FOR PRESIDENT CLUB ASSERTED.

(THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE COMMENT FROM MACARTHUR, WHO IN THE PAST HAS DISCLAIMED PRESIDENTIAL ASPIRATIONS.)

JUL 1947

THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS TOLD HIS MONDAY

LUNCHEON GUESTS HE WOULD LIKE TO SETTLE DOWN IN HIS BOYHOOD HOME TOWN AFTER CONCLUSION OF A JAPANESE PEACE TREATY, AN EVENT HE HAS PREDICTED WOULD TAKE PLACE WITHIN 18 MONTHS.

MACARTHUR, NOW 67, WAS BORN IN LITTLE ROCK, ARK., BUT MOVED TO MILWAUKEE WITH HIS MOTHER IN 1898, WHILE HIS FATHER WAS COMMANDING THE AMERICAN ARMY IN THE PHILIPPINES. IT WAS FROM MILWAUKEE THAT HE ENTERED WEST POINT.

HIS ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE EDITORS YESTERDAY WAS THE FIRST OFFICIAL CONTRADICTION OF A FREQUENT RUMOR HERE THAT HE WOULD RETURN TO MANILA ON RETIREMENT.

IN MILWAUKEE, HOYT DECLARED MACARTHUR WOULD BE THE "FAVORITE SON" OF THE WISCONSIN DELEGATION AT THE 1948 REPUBLICAN CONVENTION, EXPLAINING "I'M POSITIVE HE WILL BE AVAILABLE BECAUSE HE HAS NEVER REFUSED THE CALL OF DUTY."

HOYT ADDED THAT HE HAD LEARNED FROM "A SOURCE ON THE HIGHEST LEVEL IN TOKYO" THAT MACARTHUR WOULD ACCEPT.

CY1133;0'NMV

JUL 1947

A77FX (230)

BY TOM LAMBERT

TOKYO, JULY 15-(AP)-A LIBERAL PARTY DIET MEMBER DECLARED TODAY THAT IF OFFICIALS WOULD FOLLOW HIS DIRECTIONS AND PAY A FEW INFORMERS, THEY COULD UNEARTH 50,000,000,000 YEN ($1,000,000,000) WORTH OF HOARDED JAPANESE ARMY GOODS RANGING FROM UNIFORMS TO ENGINES.

KOICHI SEKO, KIMONO-CLAD LITTLE LEGISLATOR WHOSE CHARGES CONCERNING HOARDING OF ARMY GOODS HAVE THROWN POLITICAL CIRCLES INTO AN UPROAR, MADE THE STATEMENT IN AN INTERVIEW. HE SAID BILLIONS OF YEN WORTH OF TEXTILES AND CLOTHING, PRECIOUS STONES AND METALS, AND INDUSTRIAL MATERIALS WERE STILL UNDER COVER IN WAREHOUSES AND OTHER HIDING PLACES THROUGHOUT JAPAN.

THE JAPANESE ARMY, HE SAID, HAD AN ESTIMATED 100,000,000,000 YEN WORTH OF MATERIALS ON HAND WHEN THE WAR ENDED. ONLY HALF OF THIS WAS TURNED INTO THE GOVERNMENT, SEKO ADDED, ASSERTING THAT THE BALANCE WAS BEING HELD BY ASSOCIATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS, AIDED BY GOVERNMENT AND POLICE OFFICIALS.

SEKO CHARGED THAT JAPANESE WERE SELLING SCRAP FROM ARMY AND NAVY WEAPONS IN THE BLACK MARKET, TO THEIR "GREAT PROFIT". HE ALSO DECLARED THAT "THIRD PARTY NATIONALS" -- CHINESE, KOREANS AND FORMOSANS -- WERE IMPLICATED IN WITHHOLDING THE GOODS.

THE DIET MEMBER SAID HE HAD TURNED OVER HIS RECORDS, INCLUDING MAPS, CHARTS AND DIAGRAMS, TO ALLIED HEADQUARTERS' CIVIL PROPERTY CUSTODIAN. HEADQUARTERS SOURCES SAID THE CHARGES WOULD BE INVESTIGATED, BUT THEY DID NOT SEEM TO PLACE TOO MUCH CREDENCE IN HIS ALLEGATIONS.

METROPOLITAN NEWSPAPERS HAVE SPECULATED THAT POLITICAL MOTIVES MIGHT UNDERLIE SEKO'S ASSERTIONS, SINCE HE IS A MEMBER OF THE MAJOR OPPOSITION PARTY.

DS423APS

JUL 1947

JUL 1947

TOKYO, JULY 15 (AP)-A LONG PERIOD OF "SUFFERING AND SACRIFICE" LIES AHEAD BEFORE JAPAN CAN "BE WELCOMED BACK INTO THE FAMILY OF NATIONS AS A WORTHY MEMBER," FOREIGN MINISTER HITOSHI ASHIDA TOLD A GROUP OF VISITING AMERICAN EDITORS TODAY.

ASHIDA WAS HOST AT A LUNCHEON FOR THE EDITORS, WHO ALSO CONFERRED WITH OCCUPATION OFFICIALS, MET LEADING JAPANESE NEWSPAPER EXECUTIVES AND TOURED NEWSPAPER PLANTS. PREMIER TETSU KATAYAMA WAS UNABLE TO ATTEND THE LUNCHEON BECAUSE OF ILLNESS.

"THOUGH THE PRESENT ECONOMIC CHAOS, THE FOOD SHORTAGE AND THE REPARATIONS RIDDLE, AS WELL AS THE QUESTION OF OUR FUTURE STATUS AS AN INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL ENTITY ARE FACTORS THAT CONSTANTLY HARASS OUR MINDS, WE ARE NOT DEPRESSED, FOR WE LOOK FORWARD WITH FAITH AND HOPE," ASHIDA SAID.

THE EDITORS WILL LEAVE TOMORROW FOR A FOUR-DAY TRIP THROUGH CENTRAL HONSHU WITH LT.GEN.ROBERT L.EICHELBERGER, COMMANDER OF THE EIGHTH ARMY, ABOARD HIS SPECIAL TRAIN.

KOREA, CHINA, OKINAWA, THE PHILIPPINES AND GUAM ALSO ARE ON THE EDITORS' ITINERARY.

GG1032ACS

JUL 1947

KURE, JAPAN, WEDNESDAY, JULY 16-(AP)-BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OCCUPATION HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY THE "GRADUAL REDUCTION OF STRENGTH" OF ITS FORCES IN JAPAN.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE REDUCTION IS BEING CARRIED OUT FROM THE PRESENT TIME TO SEPTEMBER AND AFFECTS FORCES FROM INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

SUCH WITHDRAWALS INDICATE A CHANGE IN ATTITUDE. LAST FEBRUARY, INFORMED SOURCES TOLD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS THAT BRITISH OCCUPATION FORCES, THEN TOTALLING ABOUT 30,000 MEN, WERE "HERE TO STAY" DURING THE MILITARY OCCUPATION OF JAPAN. THE CURRENT PLANNED REDUCTIONS WILL TRIM THE TOTAL TO AN ESTIMATED 20,000.

THE BRITISH FORCES GARRISON A PORTION OF CENTRAL HONSHU ISLAND AND THE ISLAND OF SHIKOKU.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SPECIFIED THERE WILL "BE NO ALTERATION IN AREAS OCCUPIED OR RESPONSIBILITIES ALLOTTED TO THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OCCUPATION FORCES."

THE REDUCTION IN THE NEW ZEALAND FORCES APPARENTLY WILL BE ACCOMPLISHED IN GROUND UNITS AS THE ANNOUNCEMENT STATED THAT COUNTRY'S AIRFORCE DETACHMENT IN JAPAN WOULD BE MAINTAINED AT ITS PRESENT STRENGTH.

THREE DAYS AGO, RELIABLE SOURCES REPORTED AT OKAYAMA THAT 10,000 TROOPS OF THE 268TH INDIAN BRIGADE WOULD RETURN TO INDIA WITHIN THE NEXT FEW MONTHS.

THE BRITISH HAME BEEN GRADUALLY WITHDRAWING FROM JAPAN. AMONG THE FIRST TO GO WERE ENGLISH UNITS SENT TO SOUTHEAST ASIA AND SOME INDIAN UNITS.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE BALANCE OF THE INDIAN TROOPS ARE SCHEDULED TO BE WITHDRAWN "IN VIEW OF CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES AND CONSEQUENT REORGANIZATION OF THE INDIAN ARMED FORCES."

FJ1105PCS

JUL 1947

30. 24- 10937

DT, NY FOR SOUTH

SEOUL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 16-(AP)-PFC. WILLIAM C. WELLER, 18, OF GALENA PARK, TEX., WAS CONVICTED BY A GENERAL COURT MARTIAL TODAY OF MURDER AND SENTENCED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT.

HE AND PVT. WILLIAM D. DARNES, 18, OF 1725 SEVENTH AVE., N.NASHVILLE, TENN., WERE ACCUSED JOINTLY OF SLAYING SGT. CLARENCE A. URBANOWSKI, 21, OF 4920 RAYMOND ST., DEARBORN, MICH., LAST JUNE 5. BARNES WAS CONVICTED JULY 10 AND GIVEN A LIFE SENTENCE.

THE VERDICTS ARE SUBJECT TO REVIEW BY LT. GEN. JOHN R. HODGE.

INVESTIGATORS MADE THIS REPORT ON THE CASE:

URBANOWSKI HAD BEATEN BOTH BARNES AND WELLER LAST FEBRUARY. ON JUNE 5, BARNES AND WELLER WENT TO THE ORDERLY ROOM OF THE SEVENTH DIVISION, WITH BARNES CARRYING WELLER'S RIFLE. BARNES FIRED AS URBANOWSKI EMERGED IN RESPONSE TO THEIR CALL.

FJ1110PCS

JUL 1947

MANILA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 16-(AP)-A PEOPLE'S COURT TODAY GRANTED INDEFINITE POSTPONEMENT OF THE TRIAL OF QUINTIN PAREDES, FORMER RESIDENT COMMISSIONER TO THE UNITED STATES, ON CHARGES OF COLLABORATING WITH THE JAPANESE.

THE PROSECUTION REQUESTED THE POSTPONEMENT, SAYING THE SAME EVIDENCE WOULD BE USED IN MANY INSTANCES AGAINST JOSE P.LAUREL, PUPPET PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES DURING THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION, AND IT WAS DESIRED THAT LAUREL BE TRIED FIRST.

UM949PPS

BY DUANE HENNESSY

GUAM, JULY 15-(AP)-THE U.S. MILITARY COMMISSION TRYING 19 JAPANESE IN THE ATROCITY DEATHS OF 10 AMERICAN PRISONERS ON TRUK ATOLL REJECTED TODAY A DEFENSE PLEA FOR IMMEDIATE ACQUITTAL.

DEFENSE COUNSEL ARGUED THAT THE PROSECUTION HAD NOT PROVED ITS CHARGES. THE PROSECUTION RESTED ITS CASE AFTER ALMOST THREE WEEKS OF TESTIMONY.

AFTER DENYING THE 19 SEPARATE ACQUITTAL PLEAS, THE COURT GRANTED THE DEFENSE A WEEK'S RECESS IN WHICH TO PREPARE ITS CASE. THE TRIAL WILL BE RESUMED JULY 23.

JAPANESE DEFENSE COUNSEL YUICHIRO AKIMOTO MEANWHILE DEPARTED BY PLANE FOR TOKYO IN AN EFFORT TO LOCATE SIX WITNESSES, BUT DEFENSE ATTORNEY CMDR.MARTIN E.CARLSON, CHICAGO, TOLD THE COURT HE DOUBTED THEY COULD BE FOUND.

CARLSON, IN ASKING FOR ACQUITTALS, TOLD THE COURT THE PROSECUTION NEVER HAD IDENTIFIED THE AMERICANS IT ASSERTED WERE SLAIN IN BACTERIA, TOURNIQUET AND DYNAMITE EXPERIMENTS AND BY STABBINGS, AND THAT THE BODIES NEVER HAD BEEN FOUND. THE EVIDENCE AGAINST THE JAPANESE DEFENDANTS, HE ARGUED, WAS "INSUFFICIENT, UNSATISFACTORY AND WEAK."

DISCUSSING THE CASE OF 18 OF THE JAPANESE CHARGED WITH STABBING TWO AMERICANS, PROSECUTOR CMDR.JOSEPH REGAN, BROOKLYN, N.Y., RETORTED:

"WE PROVED THERE WERE TWO LIVE AMERICANS WHEN THE 18 ACCUSED WENT UP ON THAT HILL, AND WHEN THEY WERE THROUGH WITH THESE UNARMED VICTIMS, THERE WERE TWO DEAD BODIES."

CARLSON'S CONTENTION THAT JAPANESE HOSPITAL COMMANDER CAPT.HIROSHI IWANAMI HAD NOT BEEN SHOWN TO HAVE ANY DIRECT HAND IN THE DEATHS OF ANY OF THE AMERICANS DREW THIS REPLY:

"IF ANY CASE WERE PROVED, IT WAS THAT AGAINST IWANAMI. THERE CAN BE NO DOUBT THERE WERE CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST 10 CAPTIVE AMERICANS IN HIS CUSTODY."

JUL 1947

cairo, july 15-(ap)-newspapers of the opposition wafdist party said today that the party planned to send a delegation to the united states to advocate the egyptian case before the united nations security council but was prevented from doing so because the egyptian finance ministry "has no dollars to spare."

the wafdist delegation, headed by former interior minister fuad serag el din pasha applied for passports and bought $30,000, the papers said, adding that the government refused permission to buy the dollars.

they added that the wafdist party would issue a "statement to the nation" today or tomorrow on the matter.

wsgdis 01055 apr th

JUL 1947

NEW DELHI, INDIA,JULY 15-(AP)-INDIA'S CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY ACCEPTED TODAY FOR CONSIDERATION A COMMITTEE REPORT PROPOSING PROVINCIAL CONSTITUTIONS MODELLED UPON STATES OF THE UNITED STATES AFTER ONE MEMBER OBJECTED BECAUSE THE CONSTITUTIONS WERE NOT PATTERNED AFTER THE RUSSIAN MODEL.

PROVINCIAL CONSTITUTION PROPOSALS PROVIDE FOR ADULT SUFFRAGE ABOVE THE AGE OF 21, A POPULARLY ELECTED GOVERNOR HOLDING OFFICE FOR A FOUR-YEAR TERM AND A UNICAMERAL OR BICAMERAL LEGISLATURE AS THE INDIVIDUAL PROVINCES MAY CHOOSE. THE GOVERNOR WOULD APPOINT MINISTERS TO HOLD OFFICE AND WOULD BE EMPOWERED IN AN EMERGENCY TO TAKE OVER ALMOST ALL LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE POWERS.

MAULANA HASRAT MOHANI, FORMERLY PROMINENT COMMUNIST LEADER AND NOW A MOSLEM LEAGUER FROM THE UNITED PROVINCES, OPPOSED THE DRAFT CONSTITUTION ON THE GROUND IT WAS NOT MODELLED AFTER THAT OF SOVIET RUSSIA.

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE INTERIM GOVERNMENT AND CONGRESS LEADER TOLD MOHANI THE "PRINCIPLES OF THE PROVINCIAL CONSTITUTION FOLLOW CLOSELY THE AMERICAN EXAMPLE. GOVERNORS WOULD BE ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE AND THE CONSTITUTION IS FULLY DEMOCRATIC. IF MAULANA MOHANI WANTS THE CONSTITUTION TO BE FRAMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THAT OF RUSSIA HE IS FREE TO MOVE AN AMENDMENT TO THAT EFFECT."

MOHANI WAS OVERRIDEN.

MJ533PED

JUL 1947

WASHINGTON,JULY 15-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES TODAY TOLD AMERICAN OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES THAT A "STABLE AND PRODUCTIVE" GERMANY IS NECESSARY TO MAKE EUROPE "ORDERLY AND PROSPEROUS."

THIS STATEMENT WAS CONTAINED IN A NEW POLICY DIRECTIVE OUTLINING BASIC AMERICAN PRINCIPLES TOWARD GERMANY. MADE PUBLIC BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT, IT SUPERSEDES THE OLD DIRECTIVE WHICH HAS BEEN IN EFFECT SINCE MAY,1945.

THE DIRECTIVE INSTRUCTS LIEUT.GEN.LUCIUS D.CLAY, AMERICAN ZONE COMMANDER, TO "EXERT EVERY EFFORT TO ACHIEVE ECONOMIC UNITY WITH OTHER ZONES" UNTIL THE ALLIES AGREE ON WAYS OF TREATING GERMANY AS AN ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL UNIT.

A113WX

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THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN ZONES IN GERMANY HAVE BEEN MERGED ECONOMICALLY BUT RUSSIA AND FRANCE HAVE DECLINED THUS FAR TO JOIN THEIR OCCUPATION ZONES INTO ONE OVER-ALL UNIT.

THE NEW POLICY GENERALLY CONTINUES DISARMAMENT AND DEMILITARIZATION PROVISIONS BUT PUTS EMPHASIS ON ECONOMIC MEASURES NEEDED TO REHABILITATE GERMANY.

THE STATEMENT SAID:

"THE BASIC INTEREST OF THE UNITED STATES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD IS JUST AND LASTING PEACE. SUCH A PEACE CAN BE ACHIEVED ONLY IF CONDITIONS OF PUBLIC ORDER AND PROSPERITY ARE CREATED IN EUROPE AS A WHOLE."

FR1045AED

WASHINGTON,JULY 15-(AP)-LT.GENERAL ALBERT C.WEDEMEYER AND HIS MISSION OF SIX GOVERNMENT EXPERTS NAMED BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN WILL LEAVE BY PLANE TOMORROW FOR A FACT-FINDING SURVEY IN CHINA AND KOREA.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT SAID TODAY THE GROUP WOULD TRAVEL BY SPECIAL ARMY PLANE LEAVING AT 9 A.M. (EST) GOING BY WAY OF SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU AND GUAM, THEY ARE EXPECTED TO REACH NANKING JULY 22.

THE EMBASSY AT NANKING WILL BE THEIR INITIAL BASE, WITH LATER MOVEMENTS OF THE GROUP DETERMINED BY THE COURSE OF THE SURVEY. A VISIT TO KOREA IS SCHEDULED FOR THE LAST PHASE OF THE SIX-WEEK STAY IN ASIA.

GG920PED

JUL 1947

WASHINGTON, JULY 15-(AP)-A GOVERNMENT PROSECUTOR TOLD A U.S. DISTRICT COURT JURY TODAY THAT GERHART EISLER CAME TO THIS COUNTRY "TO DISRUPT THE ECONOMY OF THE UNITED STATES, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE WISHES OF MOSCOW."

ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEY WILLIAM HITZ TOLD THE JURY HE WOULD INTRODUCE WITNESSES TO PROVE EISLER SAID IN PARIS IN 1938 HE PLANNED TO GO TO THE UNITED STATES "TO SHOW THE STUPID AMERICANS HOW TO RUN THE COMMUNIST PARTY."

EISLER, REPUTED BEHIND-THE-SCENES BOSS OF AMERICAN COMMUNISTS, IN ON TRIAL BEFORE A JURY OF FIVE MEN AND SEVEN WOMEN, CHARGED WITH PASSPORT FRAUD.

HITZ SAID EISLER ENTERED THIS COUNTRY IN 1933 "UNDER A FLASE FRENCH PASSPORT," AND THAT EISLER LATER THE SAME YEAR THREATENED A CLEVELAND COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER WITH EXPULSION UNLESS HE BROUGHT PARTY MEMBERS THERE IN LINE WITH MOSCOW POLICIES.

IN ADDITION TO THE 12 REGULAR JURORS, TWO ALTERNATE MALE JURORS ALSO WERE SWORN. THIS WAS DONE, JUSTICE JAMES W. MORRIS SAID, BECAUSE "THE COURT IS OF THE OPINION THAT THIS TRIAL IS LIKELY TO BE A PROTRACTED ONE."

EISLER WAS CONVICTED JUNE 18 OF CONTEMPT OF CONGRESS AND SENTENCED TO A YEAR IN JAIL AND A FINE OF $1,000.

IF CONVICTED IN THE PRESENT TRIAL, EISLER COULD GET FIVE YEARS IN PRISON AND A $5,000 FINE.

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B93 (110)

NEW YORK,JULY 15-(AP)-MUSTAPHA MAHER BEY, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE EGYPTIAN DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE, ARRIVED TODAY ON THE QUEEN ELIZABETH FOR A SIX-WEEK'S TOUR OF AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL CENTERS.

HE SAID HE WOULD ENLIST THE SERVICES OF AMERICAN TECHNICAL EXPERTS FOR WORK IN EGYPT AS GOVERNMENT ADVISERS IN A PROGRAM TO EXPAND HIS HOMELAND'S MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES, WHICH HE SAID ALREADY WERE FOUR TIMES GREATER THAN BEFORE THE WAR.

MAHER SAID HE WOULD REMAIN IN NEW YORK 15 DAYS AND THEN CONFER WITH U.S.DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE OFFICIALS IN WASHINGTON BEFORE BEGINNING A COAST-TO-COAST TOUR WHICH WOULD INCLUDE THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITZ BEVELOPMENT AT KNOXVILLE, TENN., AND AUTOMOBILE FACTORIES IN DETROIT.

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WASHINGTON--FIRST ADD GERMAN POLICY X X WHOLE."

THE DIRECTIVE TOLD CLAY THAT THE UNITED STATES, WHILE NOT WISHING TO IMPOSE ITS OWN "HISTORICALLY DEVELOPED FORMS OF DEMOCRACY AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATION ON GERMANY," NEVERTHELESS BELIEVES "EQUALLY FIRMLY THAT NO OTHER EXTERNAL FORMS SHOULD BE IMPOSED."

THIS IS PRESUMED TO BE AN ORDER TO CLAY TO OPPOSE ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMUNISTIC OR SOCIALISTIC FORM OF GOVERNMENT IF FORCED ON THE GERMANS FROM THE OUTSIDE.

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THE DIRECTIVE CONTINUED:

"YOUR GOVERNMENT BELIEVES THE ULTIMATE CONSTITUTIONAL FORM OF GERMAN POLITICAL LIFE SHOULD BE LEFT TO THE DECISION OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE MADE FREELY IN ACCORDANCE WITH DEMOCRATIC PROCESSES."

THE UNITED STATES REITERATES ITS ACCEPTANCE OF THE POTSDAM FORMULA FOR REPARATIONS BUT ADDS THAT THE PRESENT LOW LEVEL OF GERMAN INDUSTRY "SHOULD NOT PERMANENTLY LIMIT GERMANY'S INDUSTRIAL CAPACITY."

(A FORMULA FOR GERMAN PAYMENT OF REPARATIONS WAS AGREED UPON AT A POTSDAM MEETING BETWEEN PRESIDENT TRUMAN, PREMIER STALIN AND PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

(CLAY ANNOUNCED IN BERLIN SATURDAY THAT AT A MEETING OF AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES WITH A BRITISH GROUP HEADED BY LT.GEN.SIR BRIAN ROBERTSON THE TWO NATIONS HAD AGREED ON A NEW LEVEL OF INDUSTRY FOR THEIR ECONOMICALLY-MERGED ZONES IN GERMANY. TERMS OF THE PACT ARE TO BE MADE PUBLIC TOMORROW. AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES IN BERLIN PREDICTED THE LEVEL WOULD BE BASED ON STEEL PRODUCTION OF ABOUT 12,000,000 TONS YEARLY.)

THE STATE DEPARTMENT ALREADY HAS ANNOUNCED THAT BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES WILL BEGIN TALKS IN WASHINGTON WITHIN 10 DAYS CONCERNING METHODS OF BOOSTING COAL PRODUCTION IN THE RUHR SECTION OF GERMANY, WHICH LIES WITHIN THE BRITISH OCCUPATION ZONE. AUTHORITIES VIEW BOOSTING OF RUHR COAL OUTPUT AS AN ESSENTIAL FOR RECOVERY, NOT ONLY IN GERMANY, BUT OTHER NATIONS OF EUROPE AS WELL.

REPRESENTATIVES OF 16 EUROPEAN NATIONS NOW ARE MEETING IN PARIS IN AN EFFORT TO WORK OUT A GENERAL PROGRAM OF REHABILITATION ALONG LINES SUGGESTED BY SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL. RUSSIA AND EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES WITHIN HER SPHERE DECLINED INVITATIONS TO ATTEND.

THE NEW POLICY DIRECTIVE TODAY SAID THAT "THE GERMAN PEOPLE, AFTER THE PERIOD OF REPARATIONS REMOVAL, SHOULD NOT BE DENIED THE RIGHT, CONSISTENT WITH CONTINUED DISARMAMENT, TO DEVELOP THEIR RESOURCES FOR THE PURPOSES OF ACHIEVING HIGHER STANDARDS OF LIVING."

OUTLINING THE AMERICAN VIEWPOINT TOWARD FUTURE POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN GERMANY, THE DIRECTIVE PLACES THE UNITED STATES ON RECORD AS "OPPOSED TO AN EXCESSIVELY-CENTRALIZED GOVERNMENT WHICH THROUGH A CONCENTRATION OF POWER MAY THREATEN" GERMAN DEMOCRACY AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES.

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THE DIRECTIVE SAID THE UNITED STATES BELIEVES THAT THE "MOST CONSTRUCTIVE DEVELOPMENT OF GERMAN POLITICAL LIFE" WOULD BE IN ESTABLISHMENT THROUGHOUT GERMANY OF "FEDERAL GERMAN STATES." THESE STATES WOULD FORM A CENTRAL GERMAN GOVERNMENT WITH "CAREFULLY DEFINED AND LIMITED POWERS AND FUNCTIONS."

IT ADDED THAT AMERICAN OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES SHOULD CONTINUE TO PROMOTE SELF GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY AND SHIFT RESPONSIBILITY TO GERMAN GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AS FAR AS MILITARY SECURITY WILL PERMIT.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS FAMILIAR WITH THE DOCUMENT TOLD REPORTERS IT IS THE PRODUCT OF MANY MONTHS OF INTENSIVE STUDY AND REVIEW BY THE STATE WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS.

THE NEW DIRECTIVE, THEY SAID, TAKES COGNIZANCE OF THE NEW DEVELOPMENTS OF THE PAST 26 MONTHS AND INCORPORATES THE VIEWS EXPRESSED BY FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES IN HIS SPEECH AT STUTTGART LAST YEAR AND SECRETARY MARSHALL'S STATEMENTS TOWARD GERMANY DURING THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE THIS SPRING.

THESE OFFICIALS SAID THE DIRECTIVE REPRESENTS A CODIFICATION OF POLICY DEVELOPED SINCE APRIL, 1945.

THE NEW ORDER REFLECTS UNITED STATES ACCEPTANCE OF THE NECESSITY OF DEALING WITH GERMANY IN AT LEAST TWO PARTS -- WESTERN GERMANY AND THE SOVIET ZONE -- BUT REITERATES AMERICAN DESIRE FOR UNIFICATION OF THE WHOLE COUNTRY.

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SECOND DAY LEAD U.N.

BY MAX HARRELSON

JUL 1947

LAKE SUCCESS, JULY 15-(AP)-U.S. DEPUTY DELEGATE HERSCHEL V.JOHNSTON WARNED TODAY THAT THE BALKAN SITUATION MIGHT "BURST INTO AN EXPLOSION ANY DAY" AND DEMANDED THAT THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RUSH A VOTE ON THE AMERICAN PROPOSAL FOR A BALKAN BORDER COMMISSION.

"THE EVENTS OF THE PAST FEW DAYS INDICATE THAT THE SITUATION HAS WORSENED," JOHNSON DECLARED. "THE U.S. FOR THAT REASON WOULD LIKE TO URGE THE COUNCIL TO PROCEED WITH ALL POSSIBLE DISPATCH."

HE SAID NEWS REPORTS INDICATED THAT "THE SITUATION IS DEVELOPING DANGEROUSLY ALONG THE GREEK-ALBANIAN BORDER"--A SITUATION, JOHNSON ADDED, WHICH MIGHT "BURST INTO AN EXPLOSION ANY DAY."

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A20UN

IN APPEALING FOR A VOTE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, JOHNSON SAID HE HOPED THE SITUATION WOULD BE CONSIDERED "URGENT" ENOUGH TO JUSTIFY CONTINUOUS MEETINGS UNTIL A DECISION IS TAKEN.

JOHNSON SPOKE AFTER FRENCH DELEGATE ALEXANDRE PARODI APPEALED TO THE COUNCIL TO "KEEP CALM" IN THE FACE OF WHAT HE CALLED "GRAVE" REPORTS COMING FROM GREECE.

HERSCHEL V.JOHNSON, U.S. DELEGATE, PROPOSED THAT THE COUNCIL SIDETRACK ALL OTHER ISSUES THIS AFTERNOON AND WORK EXCLUSIVELY ON THE BALKAN CASE UNTIL IT ARRIVED AT A DECISION.

~~JOHNSON DECLARED THAT HE WAS ACTING ON INSTRUCTIONS FROM~~ WASHINGTON WHERE TOP OFFICIALS CONSIDERED THE SITUATION "URGENT."

HE DISCLOSED THAT HE HAD PROPOSED LAST NIGHT TO DR. OSCAR LANGE OF POLAND, COUNCIL PRESIDENT, THAT THE BALKAN DISCUSSIONS, ORIGINALLY SCHEDULED FOR THIS AFTERNOON, BE MOVED UP TO THE MORNING SESSION.

(more)

HE SAID, HOWEVER, THAT HE WOULD NOT PRESS HIS DEMANDS BECAUSE SOME DELEGATES APPARENTLY WERE NOT READY TO BEGIN DISCUSSIONS THIS MORNING. HE DID NOT INDICATE WHICH DELEGATES OBJECTED.

LANGE ASSURED JOHNSON THAT ALL COUNCIL MEETINGS THIS WEEK, EXCEPT THIS MORNING'S SESSION, WOULD BE DEVOTED TO THE BALKAN QUESTION. HE SAID HE WOULD ANNOUNCE THE SCHEDULE FOR NEXT WEEK LATER.

THE COUNCIL THEN RESUMED ITS SCHEDULED DISCUSSIONS OF THE GLOBAL POLICE FORCE.

JOHNSON'S MOVE CAME AFTER THE COUNCIL RECEIVED AN URGENT APPEAL FROM THE GREEK GOVERNMENT TO EXPEDITE THE BALKAN DEBATE.

SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI A.GROMYKO OPENED THE DEBATE ON THE PROPOSED GLOBAL FORCE WITH A NEW DECLARATION IN FAVOR OF A SMALL FORCE.

HE DECLARED THAT ONLY A SMALL ARMED BODY WOULD BE NECESSARY TO PRESERVE PEACE IF THE U.N.SUCCEEDED IN ITS AIM TO REDUCE WORLD ARMAMENTS. IN VIEW OF THIS, HE SAID, THERE WAS NO REASON WHY HIS PLAN OF "EQUAL CONTRIBUTIONS" WOULD NOT WORK.

UNDER THE SOVIET PLAN, EACH OF THE BIG FIVE POWERS WOULD CONTRIBUTE IDENTICAL UNITS TO THE GLOBAL FORCE--MAN FOR MAN, SHIP FOR SHIP AND PLANE FOR PLANE. THE OTHER BIG FOUR POWERS FAVOR "COMPARABLE" RATHER THAN IDENTICAL CONTRIBUTIONS. THIS MEANS A POWER STRONG IN PLANES WOULD CONTRIBUTE MORE PLANES; A NATION STRONG IN GROUND FORCES WOULD CHIP IN WITH A GREATER NUMBER OF SOLDIERS THAN THE OTHER POWERS.

JOHNSON SAID THE SOVIET PLAN WAS "IMPRACTICAL."

HE SAID THE UNITED STATES COULD NOT AGREE TO BE LIMITED IN SUPPLYING ANY ONE KIND OF STRENGTH TO THE GLOBAL FORCE MERELY BECAUSE ANOTHER ONE OF THE BIG FIVE COULD NOT SUPPLY ANYTHING IN THAT CATEGORY.

HE SAID THE UNITED STATES DID NOT BELIEVE THAT THE DISCUSSIONS ON THE U.N.FORCE WERE LAYING ANY BASIS FOR DISARMAMENT AND ADDED THAT THE TWO QUESTIONS SHOULD NOT BE CONNECTED AT THIS STAGE.

NEWS OF THE EXTRAORDINARY GREEK LETTER REACHED THE DELEGATES LAST NIGHT AS THEY WERE BEING ENTERTAINED AT A COCKTAIL PARTY IN DOWNTOWN MANHATTAN BY SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI A.GROMYKO. DR.OSCAR LANGE OF POLAND, COUNCIL CHAIRMAN, IMMEDIATELY INITIATED A PERSONAL POLL OF DELEGATES ON CHANGING THE SCHEDULE.

DECLARING THAT HE WAS ACTING "UPON URGENT INSTRUCTIONS FROM MY GOVERNMENT," GREEK AMBASSADOR VASSILI DENDRAMIS ADVISED THE DELEGATES OFFICIALLY THAT "STRONG AND WELL ARMED HOSTILE FORCES INVADED GREEK TERRITORY FROM ALBANIA JULY 13."

HE ADDED THAT "SUBSTANTIAL FORCES INCLUDING UNITS OF AN INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE OF IRREGULARS AND COMMUNISTS" WERE CONCENTRATED ON THE BORDER ON ALBANIAN SOIL.

"LEADING PERSONS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF GREECE ARE ALSO IN ALBANIA AS WELL AS IN YUGOSLAVIA FOR THE PURPOSE OF FORMING A REBEL 'GOVERNMENT' AND EVENTUALLY TRANSFERRING ITS SEAT TO THE DISTRICT AGAINST WHICH THE OFFENSIVE IS BEING LAUNCHED," THE LETTER TO THE U.N. SAID, ADDING:

"IT IS APPARENT THAT WHILE THE COUNCIL HAS BEEN DISCUSSING THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF ITS COMMISSION OF INVESTIGATION, THE CONDITIONS REPORTED BY THAT COMMISSION HAVE BECOME DRASTICALLY MORE SERIOUS. IT IS RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED OF THE MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL THAT THEY DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO HASTEN ACTION ON THE RESOLUTION NOW BEFORE THE SECURITY COUNCIL TO GIVE EFFECT TO THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THIS COMMISSION."

THE NOTE CONCLUDED WITH AN INDIRECT REFERENCE TO THE POSSIBILITY OF A CALL FOR FORCE WITH THIS STATEMENT: "AFTER ACTION HAS BEEN TAKEN ON THAT, THE COUNCIL CAN CONSIDER WHETHER FURTHER DECISIONS MAY BE NECESSARY IN THE LIGHT OF THE PRESENT SERIOUS DEVELOPMENT."

A18

WHILE THE GREEK LETTER SPOKE OF "THE RESOLUTION," THE COUNCIL ACTUALLY HAS BEFORE IT TWO SUCH MOTIONS.

ONE FROM THE UNITED STATES UPHOLDS THE MAJORITY REPORT OF THE COUNCIL'S BALKAN INVESTIGATING COMMISSION BLAMING BORDER DISTURBANCES ON ALBANIA, YUGOSLAVIA AND BULGARIA AND ASKS FOR CREATION OF A SEMI-PERMANENT BORDER WATCH.

A RUSSIAN RESOLUTION IS DIRECTLY OPPOSED, REJECTING THE IDEA OF A COMMISSION AND LAYING ALL THE BLAME ON THE GREEK GOVERNMENT.

ALEXANDRE PARODI OF FRANCE WAS THE NEXT SCHEDULED SPEAKER IN THE BALKAN DEBATE AND IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT HE WOULD ADVANCE IDEAS OF A COMPROMISE. THE UNITED STATES HAS REJECTED IN ADVANCE ANYTHING LESS THAN SETTING UP AN ON-THE-SPOT COMMISSION WITH FULL POWERS OF INVESTIGATION.

THE SECURITY COUNCIL FIRST SENT ITS INVSTIOATORS INTO THE BAL

THE SECURITY COUNCIL FIRST SENT ITS INVESTIGATORS INTO THE BALKANS LAST JANUARY AND THE COMMISSION RETURNED A REPORT IN JUNE. MEANWHILE, A SUB-COMMISSION WAS ASSIGNED TO REMAIN -- OVER VIGOROUS RUSSIAN OBJECTIONS -- UNTIL THE COUNCIL COULD ACT ON THE REPORT. THIS SUB-COMMISSION WAS REPORTED ENROUTE FROM SALONIKA TO THE SCENE OF THE FIGHTING NEAR THE ALBANIAN BORDER.

MI319AED

U.N.-FOOD

LAKE SUCCESS, JULY 15-(AP)-TRYGVE LIE, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS, REPORTED TODAY THAT AN "EXTREMELY SERIOUS" SITUATION EXISTED AS A RESULT OF A DISAPPOINTING REPONSE TO THE U.N.PLAN FOR PROVIDING POST-UNRRA RELIEF ON A VOLUNTARY BASIS.

IN A REPORT TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, LIE DECLARED THE CONTRIBUTIONS OFFERED SO FAR WOULD MEET NO MORE THAN 60 PER CENT OF THE WORLD'S URGENT RELIEF NEEDS AND CALLED FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION TO REMEDY THE SITUATION. THE COUNCIL MEETS NEXT SATURDAY.

LIE REPORTED THAT ONLY FIVE OF THE 55 MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS HAD OFFERED CASH CONTRIBUTIONS TO MEET RELIEF NEEDS WHICH CONTINUED AFTER THE EXPIRATION OF UNRRA LAST JUNE 30.

THESE WERE THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN, CANADA, AUSTRALIA AND DENMARK. GREECE AGREED TO MAKE A "TOKEN" CONTRIBUTION OF DRIED CURRENTS FOR ROMANIAN CHILDREN. TEN COUNTRIES SAID THEY WERE UNABLE TO SUPPLY ANY ASSISTANCE, AND THE REMAINDER, INCLUDING SOVIET RUSSIA, DID NOT EVEN REPLY TO A U.N.INQUIRY ON THE QUESTION.

LIE SAID THE TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS, PLEDGED SO FAR, WOULD RANGE FROM

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$350,000,000 TO A MAXIMUM OF $400,000,000, BUT THAT NEEDS LISTED BY A SPECIAL TECHNICAL COMMITEE OF THE U.N.TOTALED $583,000,000 AS THE MINIMUM.

THE U.S.CONTRIBUTION, IF APPROVED BY CONGRESS, WOULD BE BETWEEN $310,000,000 TO $335,000,000--DEPENDING ON THE AMOUNT CONTRIBUTED BY OTHER COUNTRIES TO THE EMERGENCY CHILDREN'S FUND.

THE TEN COUNTRIES WHICH SAID THEY COULD MAKE NO CONTRIBUTIONS WERE AFGHANISTAN, BOLIVIA, ECUADOR, FRANCE, GUATEMALA, HAITI, LUXEMBOURG, SAUDI ARABIA, YUGOSLAVIA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

NEW ZEALAND, NORWAY AND SWEDEN STILL WERE CONSIDERING THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS.

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UNDATED GREEK (250)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUL

A GREEK CABINET MINISTER ANNOUNCED TODAY "THE SITUATION HAS RADICALLY CHANGED IN FAVOR OF NATIONAL FORCES" IN NORTHWESTERN GREECE, WHERE THE ARMY WAS REPORTED MOVING INTO BATTLE POSITIONS AGAINST GUERILLAS WHO THE GOVERNMENT SAID "INVADED" GREEK SOIL FROM ALBANIA.

IN LONDON, WHERE THE SITUATION WAS DESCRIBED BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT SOURCES AS A "VERY SERIOUS TURN OF EVENTS," A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID BRITAIN WAS INVESTIGATING GREEK CHARGES THAT AN INTER NATIONAL BRIGADE WAS INVADING THE STRIFE-TORN COUNTRY. A GOVERNMENT INFORMANT SAID IF THE CHARGE WAS CONSIDERED FOUNDED, A JOINT BRITISH-AMERICAN PROTEST MAY BE LODGED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS.

THE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL ALREADY WAS IN EXTRAORDINARY SESSION ONATNE GREEF

1947

JUL

THE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL ALREADY WAS IN EXTRAORDINARY SESSION ON THE GREEK SITUATION. THE UNITED STATES DEMANDED AT LAKE SUCCESS THAT THE COUNCIL GIVE TOP PRIORITY TO THE ENTIRE BALKAN PROBLEM IN VIEW OF ITS "URGENCY."

THE COUNCIL DEFERRED A SCHEDULED DISCUSSION OF A GLOBEL POLICE FORCE WHEN THE GREEK GOVERNMENT PLEADED THAT THE BALKANS DEBATE BE EXPEDITED.

THE APPEAL CAME IN THE FORM OF AN EXTRAORDINARY GREEK LETTER TO THE DELEGATES FROM GREEK AMBASSADOR VASSILI DENDRAMIS, WHO SAID HE WAS ACTING "UPON URGENT INSTRUCTIONS FROM MY GOVERNMENT." HE TOLD THE DELEGATES THAT "STRONG AND WELL-ARMED HOSTILE FORCES INVADED GREEK TERRITORY FROM ALBANIA JULY 13."

THE LETTER SAID THAT "SUBSTANTIAL FORCES, INCLUDING UNITS OF AN INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE OF IRREGULARS AND COMMUNISTS" WERE CONCENTRATED ON THE ALBANIAN SIDE OF THE FRONTIER AND THAT COMMUNISTS IN GREECE, YUGOSLAVIA AND ALBANIA WERE ATTEMPTING TO FORM A REBEL GOVERNMENT.

IN ATHENS, SOURCES CLOSE TO THE GENERAL STAFF REPORTED THE ARMY WAS ATTEMPTING TO SNAP SHUT A PINCERS MOVEMENT AGAINST STRONG GUERRILLA UNITS DRIVING SOUTH OF IOANNINA (JANINA).

ARMY SOURCES X X X ETC., PICKING UP SECOND GRAPH SECOND LEAD GREEK IF DESIRED.

JK1223PED

JUL 1947

BY GLENN WILLIAMS

LONDON, JULY 15-(AP)-BRITAIN FACED A "DOLLAR CRISIS" TODAY AS CLAUSES OF THE YEAR-OLD U.S. LOAN AGREEMENT FORCING BRITAIN TO MAKE ALL CURRENT STERLING TRANSACTIONS AND ALL RELEASED STERLING BALANCES FREELY CONVERTIBLE INTO ANY OTHER CURRENCIES CAME INTO EFFECT.

"ANY OTHER CURRENCIES" MEANS MAINLY DOLLARS, FOR THE UNITED STATES IS THE ONLY NATION IN THE WORLD ABLE TO PRODUCE A HEAVY EXPORTABLE SURPLUS OF GOODS WHICH THE REST OF THE WORLD NEEDS, AND DOLLARS ARE NECESSARY TO BUY THEM.

THE $3,750,000,000 WHICH BRITAIN BORROWED FROM THE U.S. HAVE BEEN MORE THAN HALF USED IN THE FIRST YEAR, MAINLY TO PAY FOR IMPORTED FOOD AND TOBACCO. BOTH OFFICIAL AND UNOFFICIAL EXPERTS PREDICT THAT THE PRESENT DOLLAR STORE WILL BE GONE BY SPRING, EVEN WITHOUT THE DRAIN OF CONVERTING OTHER NATIONS' ACCOUNTS.

IN EFFECT, CONVERTIBILITY WILL MEAN THAT BRITAIN MUST WATCH HER ACCOUNTS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES JUST AS CLOSELY AS SHE MUST WATCH HER PURCHASES WITH THE REMAINDER OF HER DOLLARS.

"EVERY POUND WE SPEND IN EXCESS OF THE AMOUNT WE EARN IS LIABLE TO BE WITHDRAWN FROM THE DIMINISHING GOLD AND DOLLAR RESERVES," THE FINANCIAL TIMES SAID. "AND WITH THE WORLD CRYING FOR DOLLARS WE NEED EXPECT NO MERCY."

THE FINANCIAL TIMES SAID THE CONVERTIBILITY CLAUSE WAS ANOTHER ARGUMENT FOR THE MARSHALL AID-EUROPE PLAN.

FULFILLMENT OF THE LOAN AGREEMENT, IT SAID, "DEPENDS IN THE LAST RESORT ON THE PROVISION OF AN ADEQUATE SUPPLY OF DOLLARS TO KEEP THE TADE WHEELS MOVING.

TRADE WHEELS MOVING. MUCH DEPENDS ON MARSHALL."

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"IF INSUFFICIENT DOLLAR AID IS FORTHCOMING THEN FREE CONVERTIBILITY NON-DESCRIMINATION AND ALL THE DOGMA OF THE BRAVE NEW WORLD WILL GO DOWN," THE PAPER ADDED.

BRITISH OFFICIALS EARLIER EXPRESSED OPTIMISM OVER BRITAIN'S ABILITY TO KEEP AFLOAT FINANCIALLY DESPITE THE NEW DRAIN ON HER DOLLARS, POINTING OUT THAT BRITAIN HAD NEGOTIATED FINANCIAL AGREEMENTS WITH SEVERAL EUROPEAN AND LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES, WHICH WILL HELP EASE THE BURDEN.

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B32 (SEG)

LATELY, HOWEVER, THERE HAS BEEN INCREASING EVIDENCE THAT HIGH GOVERNMENT FIGURES ARE VERY WORRIED ABOUT THE NATION'S CONTINUING INABILITY TO PAY ITS OWN WAY, WITH A RESULTANT INCREASE IN DEBT.

THE NEWS CHRONICLE FINANCIAL EDITOR SAW CONVERTIBILITY MAKING LITTLE DIFFERENCE IN BRITAIN'S DIFFICULT POSITION.

IF THE BURDEN IS "HEAVIER THAN EXPECTED IT MAY ADVANCE THE DATE OF OUR DOLLAR STARVATION BY A FEW WEEKS--IF IT IS LIGHTER THAN EXPECTED IT WILL NOT APPRECIABLY DELAY THE DATE," HE SAID.

BUT THE DAILY EXPRESS, WHICH CARRIED ON A BITTER CAMPAIGN AGAINST ACCEPTING THE LOAN TERMS, SAID THAT CONVERTIBILITY "WILL CONCENTRATE THE DIRE EFFECTS OF THE WORLD DOLLAR SHORTAGE UPON THE

FINANCES OF THIS COUNTRY."

THIS POINT WAS SUPPORTED BY THE NEWS CHRONICLE, WHICH OBSERVED THAT THE POSSESSION OF STERLING NOW GIVES THE CREDITOR CLEAR TITLE TO DOLLARS.

G633AED

LONDON, JULY 14-(AP)-BRITAIN WILL EXPORT "LIMITED" QUANTITIES OF BEER AND SUCH PROCESSED FOODS AS BISCUITS, JAMS AND CHOCOLATE TO GET FOREIGN CURRENCY TO PAY FOR LARGER QUANTITIES OF BASIC FOODS, FOOD MINISTER JOHN STRACHEY SAID TODAY.

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"WHAT IT AMOUNTS TO IS THAT WE ARE GOING TO USE OUR PROCESSING AND MANUFACTURING FACILITIES AND SKILL, PLUS A VERY LITTLE OF OUR SUGAR, FATS AND CEREALS, IN ORDER TO EARN FOREIGN CURRENCY WHICH WILL PAY FOR MUCH BIGGER QUANTITIES OF BASIC FOODS," HE TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE GOVERNMENT HOPES THE FOOD EXPORTS WILL BRING IN ABOUT £10,000,000 ($40,000,000) YEARLY.

JK527PED

JUL 1947

LONDON, JULY 15-(AP)-A NEW RECORD PRODUCTION OF 19,169,331 TONS--14 PER CENT ABOVE THE 1945 FIGURE--WAS REPORTED TODAY IN THE 1946 STATEMENT OF THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL.

SIR WILLIAM FRASER, CHAIRMAN, ALSO DISCLOSED THAT NET PROFITS OF THE CORPORATION, PARTIALLY OWNED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, WERE $45,796,000 IN 1946, AN INCREASE OF $13,598,624 OVER 1945.

SIR WILLIAM SAID THE COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES WOULD EXPAND OPERATIONS IN THE NEXT FEW YEARS BY ENLARGING REFINERIES, LAYING NEW PIPELINES AND ADDING TANKER TONNAGE.

IRAQ PETROLEUM CO. IS BUILDING TWO 16-INCH PIPELINES, ONE TO HAIFA AND THE OTHER TO TRIPOLI. THE ABADAN REFINERY, WHICH HANDLED 17,673,000 TONS OF OIL IN 1946, WILL BE EXTENDED AND THE HAIFA REFINERY WILL BE DOUBLED IN SIZE TO A CAPACITY OF 9,000,000 TONS A YEAR.

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LONDON, JULY 14-(AP)-GREAT BRITAIN WILL START TOMORROW TO PAY FOR ALL THE GOODS SHE ORDERS FROM OVERSEAS IN ANY CURRENCY HER CREDITORS DEMAND--A MOVE WHICH FINANCIAL EXPERTS CONCEDE WILL INCREASE THE DRAIN ON THE COUNTRY'S RAPIDLY DWINDLING SUPPLY OF BORROWED UNITED STATES DOLLARS.

JUL 1947

THE TREASURY BELIEVES MANY COUNTRIES FROM WHICH BRITAIN IMPORTS WILL ASK FOR DOLLARS BECAUSE OF THE WORLD-WIDE DOLLAR SHORTAGE.

THE UNITED STATES INSISTED UPON THE "FREE CONVERTIBILITY" OF STERLING ARISING FROM CURRENT TRANSACTIONS AS PART OF THE 1945 LOAN $3,750,000,000 LOAN AGREEMENT. THE U.S. TREASURY INSISTED ON THE CLAUSE TO INSURE THAT COUNTRIES WHICH SENT GOODS TO BRITAIN WOULD NOT BE COMPELLED TO SPEND THEIR STERLING PAYMENTS IN THE SO-CALLED STERLING AREA.

HIGH FINANCIAL SOURCES ACKNOWLEDGED TODAY THAT IF BRITAIN'S FOREIGN EXCHANGE SITUATION IS NOT EASED BY IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MARSHALL PLAN, THE SUSPENSION OF STERLING CONVERTIBILITY MIGHT HAVE TO BE CONSIDERED IN DUE COURSE AS ONE OF SEVERAL EMERGENCY MEASURES.

JK547PED

MIGHT LEAD STERLING

BY ARTHUR GAVSHON

JUL 1947

LONDON, JULY 15-(AP)-BRITAIN'S POUND STERLING BECAME A CONVERTIBLE CURRENCY TODAY, EXPOSING THE BRITISH TREASURY TO NEW RAIDS ON ITS FAST DISAPPEARING DOLLAR RESOURCES.

UNDER THE YEAR-OLD $3,750,000,000 BRITISH-AMERICAN LOAN PACT, BRITAIN PROMISED TO FREE, AS OF TODAY, ALL THE STERLING EARNED BY HER OVERSEAS CLIENTS OR CUSTOMERS ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD.

IN EFFECT, THIS WILL MEAN THAT MOST COUNTRIES WILL CHANGE THEIR STERLING SURPLUSES INTO DOLLARS BECAUSE THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER WESTERN HEMISPHERE DOLLAR COUNTRIES, ALMOST ALONE AMONG THE WORLD'S PRODUCERS, HAVE GOODS AND FOOD TO SELL. (more)

30. 24- 10943

BRITAIN HAS NOT, HOWEVER, COMPLETED CONVERTIBILITY ARRANGEMENTS WITH ALL THE COUNTRIES WHICH TRADE WITH HER. OUTSTANDING AMONG THESE ARE INDIA--HER BIGGEST CREDITOR WITH STERLING HOLDINGS NEARING 1,200,000,000 POUNDS ($4,800,000,000)--DENMARK, FRANCE, PALESTINE, CHINA, THE BALKAN STATES, RUSSIA AND CERTAIN MID-EASTERN AND ASIATIC COUNTRIES.

THE UNITED STATES AGREED RECENTLY TO GIVE HER A TWO-MONTH EXTENSION IN ORDER TO COMPLETE THE ARRANGEMENTS.

(IN WASHINGTON U.S.SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY SNYDER SAID THE BRITISH HAD ADVISED HIM THE EXTENSION APPLIED TO 14 SPECIFIED COUNTRIES. THESE DID NOT INCLUDE INDIA AND PALESTINE.)

JUL 1947

THE DELAYS IN ARRANGEMENTS, A TREASURY SPOKESMAN EMPHASIZED TODAY, WERE CAUSED MAINLY BY CIRCUMSTANCES AND TECHNICAL HITCHES BEYOND BRITAIN'S CONTROL.

JUL 1947

LONDON NEWSPAPER COMMENT TODAY VARIED FROM PREDICTIONS OF "DIRE EFFECTS" TO STOICAL ACCEPTANCE THAT CONVERTIBILITY WOULD NOT SERIOUSLY AGGRAVATE AN ALREADY DIFFICULT SITUATION.

THE DAILY EXPRESS, WHICH CAMPAIGNED BITTERLY AGAINST THE AMERICAN LOAN, SAID THAT CONVERTIBILITY "WILL CONCENTRATE THE DIRE EFFECTS OF THE WORLD DOLLAR SHORTAGE UPON THE FINANCES OF THIS COUNTRY."

THE NEWS CHRONICLE, HOWEVER, SAID THAT IF THE BURDEN IS "HEAVIER THAN EXPECTED, IT MAY ADVANCE THE DATE OF OUR DOLLAR STARVATION BY A FEW WEEKS--IF IT IS LIGHTER THAN EXPECTED, IT WILL NOT APPRECIABLY DELAY THE DATE."

JUL 1947

THE FINANCIAL TIMES SAID THE CONVERTIBILITY CLAUSE WAS ANOTHER ARGUMENT FOR THE MARSHALL PROPOSAL TO AID EUROPE. FULFILLMENT OF THE LOAN AGREEMENT, IT SAID, "DEPENDS IN THE LAST RESORT ON THE PROVISION OF AN ADEQUATE SUPPLY OF DOLLARS TO KEEP TRADE WHEELS MOVING. MUCH DEPENDS ON MARSHALL."

"IF INSUFFICIENT DOLLAR AID IS FORTHCOMING, THEN FREE CONVERTIBILITY,6 ,9,-DISCRIMINATION AND ALL THE DOGMA OF

CONVERTIBILITY, NON-DISCRIMINATION AND ALL THE DOGMA OF THE BRAVE NEW WORLD WILL GO DOWN."

JUL 1947

2P127PED

VIENNA, JULY 14-(AP)-GOVERNMENT SOURCES SAID TODAY THEY EXPECTED A REVISION OF AUSTRIA'S CURRENCY THIS WEEK TO NARROW THE GROWING GAP BETWEEN WAGES AND PRICES. SEVERAL OFFICIALS SAID IT WAS "HIGHLY PROBABLE" THE SCHILLING, NOW PEGGED AT 10 TO THE DOLLAR, WOULD BE DEVALUATED.

JK516PED

JUL 1947

TRADE (170)

GENEVA, JULY 14-(AP)-SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, PRESIDENT OF THE BRITISH BOARD OF TRADE, SAID TODAY THAT "DECISION CAN AND WILL BE REACHED" ON DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED KINGDOM ON THE EMPIRE TRADE PREFERENTIAL SYSTEM.

HE TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT HE HAD CONFERRED HERE WITH WILLIAM L. CLAYTON, U.S. UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE FOR ECONOMIC AFFAIRS.

THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION AT THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE TALKS HAS BEEN ASKING FOR DRASTIC REVISION OF BRITAIN'S PREFERENTIAL SYSTEM IN FAVOR OF AMERICA'S EXPORTERS. AUSTRALIA HAS ASKED REDUCTION OF U.S. WOOL IMPORT DUTIES.

WOOL TARIFF NEGOTIATIONS WERE STALEMATED, FIRST, PENDING A

PRESIDENTIAL VETO OF NEW WOOL DUTIES AND THEN BECAUSE THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION ANNOUNCED NO OFFERS TO REDUCE THE EXISTING 34 CENTS PER POUND DUTY ON IMPORTED WOOL.

SIR STAFFORD, HEAD OF THE BRITISH TRADE DELEGATION, DENIED THERE WAS A DIRECT CONNECTION BETWEEN THE AMERICAN DEMANDS ON THE PREFERENTIAL SYSTEM AND THE AUSTRALIAN DEMANDS ON WOOL BUT HE ADDED SETTLEMENT OF ANY MAJOR POINT MAKES THE TRADE NEGOTIATION EASIER TO GO FORWARD.

JK513PED

NIGHT LEAD WORLD BANK

NEW YORK, JULY 15-(AP)-THE WORLD BANK SOLD OUT $250,000,000 OF ITS OWN BONDS TODAY IN A DEAL THAT MADE FINANCIAL HISTORY.

TWO HOURS BEFORE BANK OFFICIALS ANNOUNCED HEAVY OVERSUBSCRIPTION OF ITS FIRST TWO ISSUES, THE BONDS MADE THEIR INITIAL APPEARANCE ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE AT SUBSTANTIAL PREMIUMS OVER THE OFFERING PRICE OF PAR, OR 100.

PROCEEDS OF THE FINANCING WILL GO INTO THE BANK'S FUND FOR GENERAL LENDING PURPOSES. THE BANK USES ITS RESOURCES TO SUPPLY CAPITAL TO MEMBER NATIONS FOR PRODUCTIVE PURPOSES, TO ASSIST IN FINANCING THE REBUILDING OF WAR-DEVASTATED AREAS, AND TO DEVELOP THE RESOURCES OF MEMBER NATIONS.

THE BANK'S $150,000,000 LONG-TERM 3 PERCENT ISSUE, DUE IN 1972, CLOSED AT 102 5/8 AFTER HITTING 103 1/8 AT ONE TIME. THE $100,000,000 SHORT-TERM 2 1/4 PERCENT ISSUE DUE 1957, ENDED AT 101 11/32 AFTER REACHING 102.

30. 24- 10945

Greek Army Opens Full-Scale Attack On Invading Forces

300 GUERRILLAS REPORTED KILLED IN BORDER BATTLE

Main Leftist Force Withdrawing in Attempt to Join Mountain Rebels.

NEW INVASIONS FEARED

Plea to Use More Truman Doctrine Funds Indicated if Fighting Continues.

ATHENS, July 16—(AP)—Supported by planes and heavy gunfire, the Greek army launched a full-scale attack late today on approximately 2,500 guerrillas in the hills of north Ioannina, near the Albanian frontier, military sources reported.

Three hundred guerrillas were reported wiped out in one engagement. The main guerrilla force was believed withdrawing eastward in an attempt to make a junction with other leftists fighting in the Grammos mountain range.

Planes in Hot Pursuit

Military sources said the army and strafing planes were in hot pursuit, and that infantrymen were eliminating rear-guard forces left behind to cover the withdrawal.

The attack was launched following a heavy bombardment and strafing of the slopes of Mount Gamila and an area including the villages of Kato, Pedina, Elatohori, and Asprangelos where the guerrillas earlier were reported encircled.

The only serious resistance was encountered in the vicinity of Elathori and Asprangelos, approximately 19 miles from Ioannina, where 300 guerrillas were said to have been wiped out.

The guerrillas were part of a force which the government said invaded Greece from Albania and attempted to march on Ioannina, capital of Epirus and a strategic city of 20,000 near the Albanian frontier.

Earlier government reports from the fighting front indicated that 4,500 regulars—many of them airborne reinforcements—had closed the jaws of a trap on the guerrillas in the vicinity of Mount Gamila, near the village of Negradhes, where the leftists were halted yesterday.

Invaders Termed 'Foreigners'

Napoleon Zervas, minister of public order, said that statements made by prisoners asserted that two of eight battalions in the attack were "foreigners." The invaders, Zervas said, were excellently equipped with heavy machine guns and mortars.

Sources in government circles said there was a possibility Greece would request American permission to use additional Truman doctrine funds to more than double the size of the Greek army.

The government circles, expressing fear of what they said might be new invasions from the territory of Greece's Communist-dominated neighbors to the north, said that if the general situation grew much worse it might be necessary to request the American mission to sanction an increase in the army from 130,000 to 200,000 or 300,000 men.

Approximately half of $300,000,000 American aid extended to Greece under the Truman doctrine already has been earmarked tentatively for military uses.

Guard Against New Attacks

Consequently, any such increase in the army would bite sharply into the remainder, which was slated for civilian use.

Military authorities, meanwhile, said precautions were being taken to thwart any new invasion of Greek soil. They quoted intelligence reports as disclosing the existence of three guerrilla concentration centers in Yugoslavia and three in Albania, from which new offensives could be launched.

War Minister George Stratos said last night that the irregulars "cannot escape and have to give battle." He pictured the current guerrilla offensive as an "invasion" from Albania, aimed at setting up a new Communist state in northern Greece.

Top military authorities said they were particularly concerned about the possibility of a new, large-scale guerrilla operation in the Florina area, adjacent to the Yugoslav frontier.

The informants declared that a leftist operation might be launched through the classic invasion route of Monastir Gap, in an effort to take the pressure off guerrillas now fighting within Greece.

Informed sources said the unsuccessful attack last Sunday on Konitsa, six miles from the Albanian border, and the subsequent march toward Ioannia were frustrated by the army's quick recovery from the surprise assault.

A United States embassy spokesman asserted that the British and American governments were "exchanging information here, in Washington and in London" on the border fighting.

War Minister Stratos said yesterday that the United Nations Balkan inquiry sub-commission was convinced that the offensive in Epirus began in Albania, and that the sub-commission returned from the battlefront to its headquarters in Salonika.

(A British foreign office spokesman in London did not exclude the possibility of a joint Anglo-American complaint to the United Nations about the fighting. There have been unofficial suggestions that the complaint might be filed on grounds that a purported international brigade was fighting against the Greek army. The spokesman said Britain had not yet established the "existance or nonexistence" of any such brigade.)

ATHENS REPORTS TRAPPED REBELS ROUTED IN ATTACK

Declares 300 Wiped Out in One Area; Says Army Pursues Others.

Athens, July 16 (A. P.).—Greek Army troops under cover of a heavy bombardment and supqorted by strafing planes, launched a strong attack today on a large guerrilla force trapped in the hills near the Albanian border, military sources reported. Guerrilla resistance was said to hacve melted before the attack.

The informants said the only serious resistance was in an area about twenty-five miles north of Ioannina, where 300 of the rebels were wiped out.

Other guerrilla forces was reported in flight, with the army in hot pursuit. The guerrillas were believed attempting to reach the Grammos Mountain range, where other rebel forces have been fighting. Unconfirmed reports said the army had anticipated the guerrilla withdrawal and had deployed forces to counteract the move.

Army authorities said that precautions also had been taken against any new invasion on Greek soil. The authorities added that Greek intelligenc reports disclosed that there were six guerrilla concentration centers—three in Albania and three in Yugoslavia—from which new offensives could be launched. These reports said that the largest of the three in Albania was at Lescovic, and that a hospital for the guerrillas was located there.

A source close to the general staff indicated last night that the field of the payoff battle in northwestern Greece probably would be near the villages of Yeroplatanos and Vasilikon where, he said, the Army had surrounded guerrillas. Vasilikon is only four miles from the Albanian frontier.

Top military authorities said that they feared a new, large-scale, guerrilla operation in the Florina area facing the Yugoslav border.

Informants in official Government circles said that if the Greek situation grew much worse, it might be necessary to request the American mission to sanction an increase in the Greek Army from 130,000 to 300,000 men. Such a sharp increase would bite substantially into the United States aid program funds previously earmarked for civilian use.

Battle Predicted.

Meanwhile, George Stratos, Minister of War, reported the entrapment of some 2,500 anti-Government troops by three Greek brigades—4,500 men—north of the village of Negradhes, where, he said, they were halted yesterday in a drive on the Epirus capital of Ioannina, nineteen miles to the south. The irregulars, said Stratos, "cannot escape and have to give battle."

Stratos, who has pictured the current guerrilla offensive as an invasion aimed at setting up a Communist state, said that twenty prisoners had told interrogators that contingents of an "international brigade" were among the forces fighting the Army.

Vassos Tsimberados, reporter for the Athens newspaper Emros, said that a number of Greek soldiers who participated in yesterday's battle near Ioannina told him that some of the attackers wore red stars on their caps and others wore hammer and sickle arm bands, while Moslem Chamouran irregulars were uniformed in black trousers and red blouses.

Stratos added that members of a United Nations Balkan subcommission had become convinced that the offensive began in Albania. Stratos reported that the sub-commission went back to its Salonika headquarters from the battle zone yesterday, but would return to Konitsa to talk with prisoners.

Russians Deny Charge.

London, July 16 (A. P.).—A Moscow broadcast heard in London carried a Tass-distributed dispatch of the official Albanian Telegraph Agency which denied alleged "international brigade" had crossed from Albania into Greece. This dispatch attributed reports of such a force to "certain foreign news agencies and a number of foreign newspapers."

"The Albanian Telegraph Agency," it said, "refutes these assertions as absurd, fantastic and without any foundation."

PRESSED BRITAIN MAY ASK U. S. AID IN GERMANY ZONE

LONDON, July 16—(AP) Authoritative informants said today that hard-pressed Britain will ask the American taxpayer to shoulder an additional annual burden of $250,000,000 to $350,000,000 in the occupation costs of the economically-fused British-American zones of Germany.

The informants said the United States government will be told that this country, with its resources already strained to the limit, cannot meet her share of the $1,000,000,000 cost on the present 50-50 basis the next two years.

At the same time, a highly-placed government source said there was a "strong possibility" Britain will be compelled to cut her imports from the United States in December because her dollar credits will be near exhaustion.

The informant said Britain might be forced to cut imports because of the decision in Washington to delay Congressional consideration of the Marshall plan until spring.

Britain decided to continue her import program several weeks ago, he explained, on the assumption that there would be no interval between the exhaustion of the $3,750,000,000 U. S. loan and the effective date of the Marshall plan.

Deputy Prime Minister Herbert Morrison warned Britons bluntly today that they faced another hard winter, but expressed the hope that the preliminary results of the Paris conference might "open the way to a clearer future by the autumn."

By that time, he told a news conference, he hoped agreements and arrangements made at Paris for trade expansion among European countries might operate to ease Britain's position ahead of the Marshall program.

British to Ask U. S. Aid.

London, July 16 (A. P.).—Authoritative Whitehall informants, expressing approval of the latest Washington proposals for a self-supporting Germany, said today that Britain would ask the United States to take over a greater share of the cost of feeding and running the economically fused British and American Occupation Zones.

An additional financial burden of between $250,000,000 and $350,000,000 will have to be shouldered by American taxpayers over the next two years if the United States Government agrees to take on this new commitment, it was estimated.

Although there was no formal Foreign Office comment on yesterday's Washington directive to Gen. Clay, military commander of the United States Zone of Germany, the informants said that Britain:

1. "Wholeheartedly" supported the call for German-wide elections under four-power observation, although it seemed to be more academic than practicable at present.

2. Backed the need for a politically and economically united Germany under a democratically-elected central government but doubted, too, whether this was practicable.

3. Saw any approach toward properly uniting and balancing the economy of Germany as "completely acceptable."

4. Received "gratefully" the order warning Clay to keep off the question of public ownership of Germany's basic industries, "except to ensure that any choice is made freely through the normal processes of democratic government."

Draft of British Labor Urged

Bevin May Become Economic Czar Under Plan of Union Official to Boost Production.

London, July 16 (A. P.).—Britain's Labor Government was confronted today with a controversial proposal for a peacetime draft of so-called non-productive workers to fill the man-power gaps in industry which are retarding economic recovery.

The explosive suggestion was advanced by Arthur Deakin, general secretary of the powerful Transport and General Workers Union, in a speech directly counter to long-standing union opposition to labor conscription and piece-work pay.

Deakin made the suggestion yesterday at a conference of his union in Hastings.

"There are thousands of people who ought to be put into productive industry and at once," Deakin declared, after asserting that organized labor "must of necessity expect a limited measure of direction."

Regarded as Trial Balloon.

Many observers believed that Deakin's speech was merely a trial balloon released with the approval of a cautious Government seeking the reaction of trade union members, on which its political strength is based.

The new developments lent strength to revived rumors that Ernest Bevin might give up his portfolio as Foreign Secretary to become Britain's economic czar. Bevin is a former boss of the T. G. W. U., which, with 1,300,000 members, claims to be the largest union in the world. As wartime Minister of Labor, he mobilized British workers under broad powers to draft them for vital jobs.

The coal mines still need thousands of workers and the textile mills need 75,000 more. It is estimated that 40,000 more workers are needed on the farms. But the unemployed labor pool is at its lowest level in the nation's history—272,000 out of a working population of about 20,000,000. The employed workers, however, include thousands working for entertainment enterprises, from which, the News Chronicle said, Deakin apparently believed the necessary workers should be drafted.

Britain To Get Russian Timber

London, July 16 (AP)—The Soviet Union will send Great Britain unspecified quantities of timber by the terms of a contract which has been signed in Moscow, a member of the trade delegation to the Russian capital said tonight on his return to London by plane.

Other members of the delegation, headed by Harold Wilson of the British Board of Trade, are remaining in Moscow in an attempt to sign contracts for 1,000,000 tons of Russian grain in exchange for machinery and other manufactured articles.

The delegation spokesman said the talks had made "remarkable progress" and that the group was optimistic of success.

Newspaper Probe Unit Of Britain Reports

London, July 16 (AP)—The Royal commission investigating Britain's press made public today the recomemndations it has received from the National Union of Journalists (N.U.J.)—including a law to curb newspaper monopilies and a "good conduct" body to enforce a newspaper code of ethics.

The N.U.J., by far the largest newspaper men's union in Britain and the group that first proposed the Government inquiry into newspaper ownership and practices, made its recommendations in a 20,000-word memorandum.

Expressing concern at the passing of many independent newspapers into the control of "chains," the N.U.J. said there should be a legal safeguard against overconsilodation, adding:

"There is little doubt that the status and independence of the editorial department have declined as newspapers have become more and more a stock exchange commodity."

Colony Resources Should Be Listed, Alphand Asserts

Paris, July 16 (AP)—France proposed to the European economic conference today that colonial resources of all member nations be included in drawing up the economic balance sheet in a co-ordinated reconstruction program under the Marshall plan.

Addressing the opening session of the new organization's "co-operation" or steering committee, Herve Alphand, of France, said the sixteen member nations should reckon overseas production of essential materials in compiling their needs and assets.

French sources said no opposition was expressed to this move which would encompass British colonies, France's territories in Africa, Asia and America, the Belgian Congo, Portuguese colonies in Africa and Asia, Dutch possessions, and even Denmark's Greenland.

Resources Pledged

Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, already has pledged Britain's colonial resources to continental co-operation.

Alphand's proposal was part of a more comprehensive French project on procedure which the committee is to take up for decision at its next session tomorrow. This eight-section project, in the form of a questionnaire to be submitted to participating governments, even suggested that the assistance needed to increase colonial production of fats, woods, minerals and other materials be tallied.

The questionnaire would give the committee data on difficulties due to the war such as destruction and loss of population, accomplishments by each nation for its own reconstruction, contributions which have been made or will be made to the reconstruction of other nations, reconstruction efforts projected for the next four years, a tally of the surpluses and deficits of each nation in foodstuffs and raw materials, estimated import needs and export possibilities in mechanical equipment and industrial products, estimates of the mode of balance payments, contributions each could make to other nations under such headings as credits, manpower, migration.

To Determine Needs

French officials said the purpose of the questionnaire was to determine quickly what each nation is doing for itself, what it can do for its neighbors and what it needs from the United States.

The committee will decide tomorrow which of these questions it wants answered now. When a questionnaire is finally adopted, French sources said, copies may be sent to all four occupation commanders in Germany, or the commanders may be asked to appear before the committee.

Bevin, as president of the conference, formally opened the committee's deliberations with a speech this morning. He then left for London.

Britain Honors N. J. Woman

LONDON, July 16 (AP)—Britain honored Mrs. Harriet (Ma) Wilkeson of Asbury Park, N. J., with a medal today for her kindnesses to almost 10,000 Royal Navy men during the war. She received the Order of the British Empire from Viscount Hall, First Lord of the Admiralty. An accompanying citation mentioned her "immeasurable kindness" to the men she entertained in her home-town club.

LORDS APPROVE BILL GIVING INDIA FREEDOM

LONDON, July 16 (AP)—The Indian independence bill was passed by the House of Lords tonight and sent to King George VI for royal approval—the final act that will give divided India dominions status.

Passed by the House of Commons yesterday, the bill creates two separate Indian dominions of India (Hindustan) and Pakistan (Moslem), effective Aug. 15. Prime Minister Attlee has expressed the hope the Indian princely states will join one or the other of the dominions.

Dominion status is granted to each of the two dominions until June 1948, when the British have promised to withdraw from India. Then it will be up to each dominion whether it remains in the commonwealth.

The bill—ending 200 years of British rule in India—was sped through both Houses of Parliament with virtually no opposition.

Britain May Cut Imports.

London, July 16 (A. P.).—A highly-placed Government source said today there was a "strong possibility" that Britain would be compelled to cut her imports in December if the United States delays congressional consideration of the Marshall plan until spring.

By December at the present rate of expenditure, Britain's dollar loan from America will be near exhaustion, the source said.

The British import and export programs had been set up on the assumption that there would be no interval between the exhaustion of the dollar loan and the effective date of the Marshall plan to restore Europe, he declared. The British Government expects that the Marshall plan if approved in Congress, will mean a fresh supply of dollars for Britain.

Well-informed British sources said they believed that imports of tobacco and movies would be the first to be cut if reductions are found necessary.

Commons Greets Churchill

London, July 16 (AP)—Winston Churchill was greeted enthusiastically tonight when he returned to the House of Commons after his recent hernia operation.

France And Poland Sign Pact

Paris, July 16 (AP)—France and Poland today signed a four-year economic accord whereby a combination of fifteen French construction firms will rebuild and expand Poland's hydroelectric system.

U. S. LABOR GROUP RECEIVED BY POPE

Vatican City, July 16 (A. P.).—Pope Pius XII today received fourteen members of the American delegation to the thirtieth International Labor Conference which ended at Geneva last Friday, and told them that the Catholic Church would always defend the worker "against any system that would deny his unalienable rights."

The Americans—representatives of the State and Labor departments and of American labor organizations—will sail from Naples tomorrow aboard the Saturnia, leaving their "chief, David A. Morse, to confer at Geneva with the labor attaches of American embassies all over Europe.

Of the task of the delegates, the Pope said that it was "vast and seemingly unending," but "one which challenges all that is noblest in the human heart."

He described as rightful the working man's "desire to be independent and secure possession of what is necessary to provide for himself and his family a way of life in keeping with his dignity and his conscience."

Any organization for improving the lot of labor, the Pope said, would be "a mechanism without soul, and hence without life and fecundity," unless its charter prescribed (1) "respect for the human person in all men . . ." (2) "acknowledgment of the solidarity of all people in forming the human family . . ." and (3) "the imperative demand on society to place the common good above personal gain, the service of each for all."

TEXT OF POPE'S TALK

ROME, July 16 (AP)—Following is the text of the Pope's address today:

You have come, gentlemen, from an important meeting of the international organization that is charged with improving the condition of the working man. No doubt you find it a vast and seemingly unending task but it is one which challenges all that is noble in the human heart. We cannot give too high praise to your aims.

History is witness to the grave concern with which the Church has always treated this question. Not that the Church has a mandate directly to regulate economic life. But the social and economic orders cannot be divorced from the moral, and it is her privilege and duty to affirm and proclaim the unchanging principles of morality.

They rise above the storm-tossed sea of social controversies as beacons whose piercing light should guide every attempt launched to bring a cure to social sores.

The honest working man does not wish to improve his position by trampling on the liberties of others, which should be as sacred to him as his own.

But deep down in his heart there is the rightful desire to be independent and secure possession of what is necessary to provide for himself and his family a way of life in keeping with his ignity and his conscience.

That is why the Church will always defend him against any system that would deny his inalienable rights, which derive not from any civil society, but from his own human personality, and would reduce him to the state of complete subjection to the bureaucratic clique holding political power.

We are sure that you, gentlemen, will agree that any organization for improving the condition of the working man will be a mechanism without soul and hence without life and fecundity, unless its chatrer proclaims and effectively prescribes first, respect for the human person in all men, no matter what their social position; secondly, acknowledgment of the solidarity of all people in forming the human family, created by the living omnipotence of God; thirdly, the imperative demand on society to place the common good above personal gain, the service of each of all.

When the spirit of man is reformed and stabilized according to these truths, the condition of the working man will be improved.

No power of the state will reform the spirit of man; that is the sacred office of religion. And the state, whose foundations rest on morality and religion, will be the surest protector and defender of the working man.

We pray God's blessings on your earnest efforts in this field; and may His choicest graces descend on you and all who are dear to you.

x x x

PONTIFF RECEIVES LABOR DELEGATION

ROME, July 16—(AP) Pope Pius XII told an American labor delegation today the Catholic church would defend the working man from any system that sought to deny his rights and subjugate him to a "bureaucratic clique holding political power."

Receiving 14 members of the delegation to the 30th international labor conference which ended in Geneva Friday, the Pope said their task was "one that challenges all that is noblest in the human heart."

"We cannot give too high praise to your aims," the Pontiff said.

"The honest working man does not wish to improve his position by trampling on the liberties of others, which should be as sacred to him as his own.

"But deep down in his heart there is the rightful desire to be independent and secure possession of what is necessary to provide for himself and his family a way of life in keeping with his dignity and his conscience.

"That is why the church will always defend him against any system that would deny his inalienable rights, which derive not from any civil society but from his own human personality, and would reduce him to the state of complete subjection to the bureaucratic clique holding political power. x x x

"We pray God's blessings on your earnest efforts in this field. And may his choicest graces descend on you and all who are dear to you."

JUL 1947

30. 24- 109 47

U. S., Britain Agree On German Steel Output

BERLIN, July 16—(AP)—Tentative agreement on a new level of industry for Germany, said to include an annual steel production of about 11,000,000 tons, appeared to have been reached today by the British and American military governments.

Emerging from a conference, Gen. Lucius D. Clay, U. S. Military governor, and Lt. Gen. Sir Brian Robertson, his British counterpart, said no announcement could be made pending settlement of some details. It was learned that copies of an agreement already had been mimeographed.

The postponement followed a Washington report that the U. S. military government had been instructed to cooperate fully with working committees of the Paris economic conference and make available any information which might be required on Germany's economic potential. There was speculation here that the plans for German industry might be reviewed with regard to possible integration with the Marshall proposal.

American quarters also speculated that the French might decide to join their zone with the British and American zones in an economic merger, in which case they would have equal voice on western Germany's level of industry.

When achieved, the 11,000,000-ton production would represent about 57 per cent of Germany's 1936 steel production.

U. S. Aid Official Arrives

VIENNA, July 16 (AP)—H. G. Giblin of Dorchester, Mass. was reported to have arrived to serve as relief attaché in the United States legation. His work will be in connection with the aid program. Mr. Giblin formerly was director of the American Red Cross civilian war relief for Western Europe.

Romanian Purge

Bucharest, Romania, July 16 (AP). Purge raids by Romanian police indicated tonight the Leftist Government of Premier Petru Groza might be preparing to deal a death blow to its principal opposition as arrests of members of the National Peasant party were reported unofficially to have reached the 100 mark.

The exact number of Peasant party members arrested by Government police could not be determined, but the widespread police action, which began Monday when fourteen National Peasant leaders weer arested allegedly while trying to flee "to another country," continued today with searches and arrests.

To Escape To Turkey

A Communist newspaper said the opposition leaders arrested Monday had planned to escape to Turkey. It added that the luggage of the fourteen, who included Ion Mihalache, National Peasant vice president, and Nicholae Penescu, secretary general, contained large amounts of foreign currency, arms and ammunition when they were seized at Tamadau Airport.

Some sources said three other planes bearing opposition leaders left the country successfully before Mihalache's group was seized.

Iuliu Maniu, aged president of the National Peasants, remained under apparent arrest in a Bucharest sanitarium he entered a week ago for treatment of rheumatism.

City Outwardly Calm

Bucharest was outwardly caim as the purge of oppositionists continued, the only military guards in sight were stationed outside the sanatorium and the headquarters of the National Peasant party, which were raided and closed Monday night. The two main highways leading to the north and east from Bucharest were closed, which the Government explained by saying "a motorcycle race" was in progress.

Newsmen could find no National Peasant member who had personal information with which to refute or confirm the Government's explanation that Mihalache's group had been trying to the country. Members of the Liberal party, also oppositionists, said the story was plausible.

Escape Plan Offered

Some Liberal party members said one of the arrested National Peasants had approached them with plans for an escape from Romania, which they declined to discuss, fearing a trap.

Last month all 33 National Peasant members of the Romanian Parliament walked out of Parliament and subsequently were threatened by the Government with loss of their seats if they did not return by July 25. A majority of the 33 then voted to return, but a minority group headed by Maniu opposes returning. Oone of the majority group has been arrested.

"Sold To Foreigners"

Another theory for the arrests was that Maniu recently ordered all resistance to the Government to end on the ground that it was useless. The party members who tried to leave the country agreed, some sources said, but voiced the opinion that action outside Romanian borders might keep the opposition spirit alive.

The Communist newspaper today captioned a photograph of the arrested airport group: "Sold to foreigners."

Legal authorities said that the group was liable to prison sentences of several years "for illegally attempting to cross the frontier under a state of siege" and currency smuggling, and might also be tried for treason if found to have been carrying political documents.

HUNGARY TO ACT ON NEW VOTE LAW

Bill Provides No Restrictions on How Many Times One Person May Ballot.

BUDAPEST, July 16—(AP) A new Hungarian election law, which provides no restrictions on how many times one person may vote, was presented to a parliamentary committee today.

The bill will reach the floor of parliament next week, possibly Monday.

A Hungarian legal expert, who translated and explained the law for American correspondents, said it "will assure the victory of the Communist-dominated coalition government" which includes the now thoroughly weakened Smallholders party. He said it will "make equally certain" the defeat of opposition parties, principally the outspoken anti-Communist Szabadsag (Freedom) party led by Dezso Sulyok, who apparently is disqualfied as a candidate.

New Attack Reported

Meanwhile, Hungarian informants said Sulyok's much-molested party was attacked again tonight at two separate meetings "by persons shouting Communist slogans."

The new election law provides that elections may take place within 60 days after its enactment and sets up restrictions governing which parties may participate, who may become candidates and who may vote.

The law was written by Interior Minister Laszlo Rajk, a leading Communist, and Justice Minister Istvan Ries, a left wing social Democrat.

In referring to the law, Rajk said he had followed "the lines of the constitutions of most European countries" and explained the restrictions aimed at small opposition parties by saying "the peaceful and quiet governing of a country and healthy parliamentary procedure are only possible when functional parties do not threaten the unity of the national assembly."

Provides for Voting Abroad

In setting out voting procedure, the law specifies that any qualified voter may cast his ballot anywhere in Hungary he happens to be on election day. It provides also that qualified voters, wherever they may be living abroad, may cast their votes with their local Hungarian representatives who will forward the results to Budapest.

The law makes no provision for ascertaining whether a person votes only once and provides no penalty for voting more than once.

The proposed legislation changes the wording of the 1945 election law to provide that all persons who belonged to the now defunct party of national unity cannot be candidates for election. The previous law said that persons who resigned from the party after it became fascist could be candidates.

Under the 1945 law, Sulyok was elected to Parliament, but under the proposed law Sulyok and at least three of his followers, all members of Parliament, would be disqualified in the coming elections.

The law would disenfranchise all members of former Fascist organizations, persons who have returned "from the West" since October 31, 1945, persons who were in police custody as of June 1 of this year and persons who were in political internment camps after the liberation.

Might Disqualify

This last category, the legal expert said, might disqualify as many as 40,000 persons who have no love for Communism.

Parties of the coalition government are Communist, Social Democrat, Small Holder and Peasant. The last three are Communist-dominated.

In order for any other party to participate in the election, it must present a petition signed by 5,000 "qualified" voters in each district, which might entail as many as 50,000 signatures.

In addition, the party must obtain approval of the national election committee, whose members are representatives of the coalition government, plus a member of the Communist-dominated trade union council. Neither the Freedom party nor the opposition party headed by Father Istvan Balogh yet has this approval.

RED-HUNGARIAN PACT REPORTED

Budapest, July 16 (A. P.).—Budapest newspapers said today that a Russian-Hungarian trade pact has been signed in Moscow. The terms were not given.

Minister of Justice Istvan Ries, currently in Moscow, was quoted as reporting that the agreement was signed in "close connection with the economic agreement network which is making closer the friendship of the European peoples' democracies."

Romania-Bulgaria Accord Reported

Sofia, Bulgaria, July 16 (AP)—A joint communiqué issued tonight by participants in bilateral discussions here said al lterritorial questions existing between Romania and Bulgaria had been settled in a spirit of mutual friendship.

The delegates said that in order to facilitate the achievement of economic and trade relations between the two countries, they laid the ground work for the signing of an agreement concerning the supplying of electric power, the easing of transport between the two countries and for the construction of a bridge over the danube.

The communiqué said the conferees also "studied the preparation . . . of a treaty of collaboration, friendship and mutual aid."

The negotiations lasted two days.

Russian Pact Gains

Moscow, July 16 (AP)—A *Pravda* commentator, Boris Leontiev, said today that the Soviet Union was "steadfastly developing economic collaboration with all countries which have inclinations toward such."

Shedding fresh light on the U.S.S.R.'s economic plans toward countries remaining outside the proposals of Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Secretary of State, for aid to Europe, Leontiev's comment came as the Soviet press accused Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, of "hostility" toward Russia which impelled him "to indulge in the splitting of Europe" at the Paris economic conference.

Cites Czechoslovak Pact

Leontiev said the new economic and political pact with Czechoslovakia would aid "not only the growth of the peoples' economy of the U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia but the development of economic collaboration of European states and the strengthening of peace in Europe."

Russia was believed preparing extensive aid for Albania, whose Premier, Enver Hoxha, is now in Moscow.

[Budapest newspapers said a Russian-Hungarian trade pact had been signed in Moscow. Terms of the pact were not reported. The newspapers quoted Istvan Riesz, Hungarian Minister of Justice, who is in Moscow, as saying the agreement was closely connected with "the economic agreement network which is making closer the friendship of the European peoples' democracies."]

Tass Assails Bevin

A Tass dispatch from Paris which attacked Bevin said he had failed to isolate Russia and that countries whose population makes up more than half the population of Europe had refused to take part in the Paris conference.

Authoritative British quarters, meanwhile, reported there was now a good possibility that a British-Soviet trade agreement will be completed in the near future. Members of the British trade delegation headed by Harold Wilson, who have been here almost a month, have been engaging in nightly negotiations with Russian experts which frequently have lasted until dawn.

[London dispatches said the best diplomatic opinion there was that Russian negotiators had adopted a more lenient attitude in the talks after Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Foreign Minister, had rejected the British-French plan to formulate a plan for American aid. Presumably, the Russians were looking more strongly to Britain to fill in the gaps in Russia's trade plans.]

TASS CALLS BEVIN HOSTILE TO SOVIET

Moscow, July 16 (A. P.).—The Tass News Agency asserted today that British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin had deliberately sought to divide Europe through the agency of the Paris economic conference because of hostility toward the Soviet Union.

Bevin's policy, the agency declared, was dictated by the hope of "receiving as a reward new American credits for Britain."

"It is now apparent, however," Tass added, "that Bevin's goal—the isolation of the U. S. S. R.—has not been achieved. On the contrary, countries whose population makes up more than half of Europe refused to take part in the conference. Czecho-Slovakia's refusal to participate emphasized its failure."

Tass commented that it was apparent from developments at Paris that "the United States does not want to do business any longer with the independent nations of Europe."

Embassy To Assist Polish Aid

Warsaw, Poland, July 16 (AP)—United States Ambassador Stanton Griffis said today that all private relief activities of Americans for Poland would be co-ordinated soon by the embassy in Warsaw. He said the plan was to assure that all gifts from Americans reached their intended sources.

Chinese Finding New Curbs Heavy

Nanking, China, July 16 (AP)—China began to learn the full extent of the Government's general mobilization order today, and found that it was heavy with political and economic restrictions.

New trouble flowed along the Yellow River as UNRRA withdrew dike-repair personnel under threat of renewed civil war fighting in areas marked for a temporary truce. Chinese Communists and Government troops kept up their battle in Hopei and Shantung provinces.

Many of the mobilization order regulations, it was learned, incorporated stringent emergency measures implanted last winter in an effort to halt ever-rising inflation. Now they will be applied with the aim of strengthening the country

for its announced all-out battle against the Communists.

The mobilization program, effective Friday, provides for Government control of prices of daily necessities, movement of commodities, the use of capital—including its movement within China—and other financial activities. Even stricter controls over foreign exchange than at present threaten severe punishment for black-marketing in gold and foreign currencies, particularly United States dollars.

The Government also will have the power to prohibit assemblies and stamp out propaganda which it deems likely to foment unrest. And strikes, sabotage, closing of factories and "other activities liable to disturb the social order" will be subject to Government action.

CHINESE PUTTING MARKETS IN VISE

Nanking, July 16 (A. P.).—Movement of idle capital within China will be placed under close Government supervision by the general mobilization order approved by the executive, Yuan, it was learned today. Main objective will be to prevent large-scale profiteering.

The order, which becomes effective after a State council meeting Friday, authorizes Premier Chang Chun's Cabinet to adopt emergency steps in the political, economic and military fields.

The order also provides stronger controls over foreign exchange. "Backdoor transactions" in gold and foreign currencies, particularly American dollars, will be subject to severe punishment.

Strikes, sabotage, closure of factories and "other activities liable to disturb the social order" will be subject to Government action. The order also empowers the Government to prohibit assemblies and propaganda which it may consider likely to stir unrest.

Prices of daily necessities, the movement of commodities and other financial activities also will come under Government control through the mobilization order.

Meanwhile, the overseas Chinese affairs commission ordered all newspapers and periodicals published by Chinese nationals in other countries to register with the commission. It warned that Chinese newspapers and magazines carrying "unlawful statements" or statements "harmful to China's foreign relations" will be banned in China and their publishers denied the privilege of visiting their homeland.

There have been persistent reports in the Chinese press that Chinese Communists have been active among Chinese in British Hongkong and Sin[illegible]

Colonel's Diamond Theft Sentence Cut to 8 Years

YOKOHAMA, July 16 (AP).—Lieutenant General Robert L. Eichelberger reduced today by two years the ten-year sentence imposed recently on Colonel Edward J. Murray, of Palo Alto, Calif., convicted of misappropriating $200,000 worth of diamonds while custodian of the Bank of Japan vaults.

Murray, had been sentenced to ten years at hard labor and dismissal from the service. He was ordered to forfeit his pay.

General Eichelberger, commander of the 8th Army, reduced the sentence because of Murray's combat record, headquarters said. The reduction in sentence is subject to confirmation by the Secretary of War.

INDONESIA REJECTS DUTCH COMPROMISE

Military Action May Be Result —Difference Over Cease Fire Order Is Now Issue

STANLEY SWINTON

BATAVIA, Java, Thursday, July 17 (AP)—Netherland sources predicted without reservation today that armed hostilities would break out in Java as a result of the rejection of Dutch proposals for a compromise settlement in Indonesia by Amir Sjahriffoedin, Premier of the Indonesian Republic.

In a radio address from Jogjakarta early today, Premier Sjahrifoedin declared that he had turned down yesterday the Dutch proposals for solution of the Indonesian problem "in the full knowledge of our responsibility," and that he was "awaiting the consequences of this decision, but the truth in this affair is on the Republican side."

Premier Sjahriffoedin's radio address was interpreted generally here as meaning that he had rejected all Dutch proposals for a compromise settlement, but he later telephoned his Vice Premier, Dr. M. Setiadjit, in Batavia that he rejected only one Dutch point—that which would have required all Indonesians to have ceased fire in the current border disorders.

"It would be a tragedy if this misunderstanding of what Sjahriffoedin meant bring war," Mr. Setiadjit said, adding tha the Premier would make another radio speech within a few hours clarifying his previous address.

Cease-Fire Order in Dispute

The Indonesian leader said, his deputy explained, that he rejected the one Dutch cease-fire proposal because he believed that both Dutch and Indonesian forces should have been ordered to lay down their arms, rather than the Indonesians alone.

Mr. Setiadjit said that Hubertus J. Van Mook, acting Governor General of the Netherlands Indies, refused Premier Sjahriffoedin's request that the cease-fire order be postponed twenty-four hours. Van Mook replied that the order must be issued by the Indonesians alone because, he said, all incidents along the front were caused by the Indonesians.

In his radio address, Premier Sjahriffoedin said:

"We looked for a peaceful solution to these political affairs, but we were frustrated by Dutch demands which do not seek a political solution and which also are not justified because they seek to lay all the blame on the Republican side.

"Indonesians! I declare once again the situation is critical. The Dutch attitude leaves no doubt that they want to avoid the road of peace.

"Let us be alert. We must organize all forces and powers under our command. But never forget the ways of peace.

"However, we must be prepared should the Dutch choose another way."

Complete Reversal Seen

The rejection was a complete reversal of Premier Sjahriffoedin's position as stated on high authority here earlier today.

Earlier, Premier Sjahriffoedin was reported to have approved a compromise personally in conversations yesterday with Dr. Hubertus J. van Mook, Dutch Acting Governor General, and the Netherlands Commission General.

However, the final Indonesian acceptance rested with the Republican Cabinet and Parliamentary working committee, holding emergency sessions at Jogjakarta.

Informants here said that Premier Sjahriffoedin had agreed to a Dutch-sponsored compromise plan for future police arrangements within the Republic until Jan. 1, 1949, when the United States of Indonesia would be set up under the Cheribon Agreement.

The police issue had been the last major stumbling block to a Dutch-Indonesian agreement. A reliable authority said the compromise called for an all-Indonesian republican state police to hold initial responsibility for maintaining order, with a joint Dutch-Indonesian police force stepping in whenever an emergency occurred.

India Appoints U. N. Minister

New Delhi, July 16 (A. P.).—The Indian Government today announced the appointment of Dr. P. P. Pillai as India's representative to the United Nations with the rank of Minister.

Pillai has been director of the Indian branch of the International Labor Office and was chairman of a commission sent to Asia early this year by the International Labor Organization to prepare for the forthcoming Asian regional conference of the I. L. O.

ONE KILLED, 16 INJURED IN PALESTINE VIOLENCE

JERUSALEM, July 16—(AP) At least a dozen British soldiers were wounded, some seriously, in the detonation of two road mines tonight on the outskirts of Jerusalem.

One soldier was killed and four others were wounded earlier in three road mine blasts near Petah Tikvah.

The explosions outside Jerusalem occurred almost simultaneously with a statement delivered to Jerusalem newspapers by Irgun Zvai Leumi, Jewish underground organization, in which the resistance group "took the responsibility for acts committed this evening which were intended to relieve Natanya from the siege.

Natanya, the Palestine diamond center, and the surrounding area have been put under military rule to facilitate a search for two kidnaped British sergeants held as hostages for three condemned members of Irgun Zvai Leumi.

Sees Jews Facing New Terror

Editor Tells U. N. Palestine Inquiry That Volcano Is Beginning to Smoke Again.

Jerusalem, July 16 (A. P.).—Zalman Rubashov, Jewish labor leader and editor of the Tel Aviv Davar, testifying today before the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine, demanded the speedy transfer to the Holy Land of Jewish survivors of the Nazi terror.

"There is very little time left," he said. "This volcano on which our people have been left is beginning to smoke again."

Speaking on behalf of the 170,000 members of Histadrut, the Jewish labor federation, Rubashov also called for the establishment of a "Jewish state in our homeland," declaring that the British Government had shown "no understanding of the social needs of the Jewish worker, or the dynamic character of his efforts," and had made no effort "to bridge the gap between the standard of the Jewish and Arab worker and to promote co-operation between them."

Chief Rabbi J. H. Dushinsky and Rabbi Selig Reuben Bengis testified on behalf of Palestine's Orthodox Jews. They complained that the orthodox community had not received the same official recognition as other Jewish groups in Palestine and that the system of issuing immigration certificates through the Jewish Agency, rather than the Government, had effectively reduced the influx of Orthodox Jews. Rabbi Bengis estimated the Orthodox Jews in the Holy Land to number only about 70,000.

As the committee prepared to leave for Lebanon on Sunday to begin taking testimony in Arab countries, Jewish journalists cabled a request to Trygve Lie, secretary-general of the U. N., urging him to seek Lebanese visas for them. Such visas had been refused here on the ground that no visas to enter Lebanon could be granted to Jews.

Jewish Policeman Slain.

Meanwhile today the British authorities announced that a Jewish temporary policeman was killed by a burst of automatic gun fire from an orange grove last night while on duty at a power station near Tel Aviv. No trace of the killers was found, the announcement added.

Another announcement said that the house curfew imposed late Monday in the controlled area around Natanya, the Palestine diamond center, would be lifted from 4 P. M. to 7 P. M. today to permit the inhabitants to shop for food. Natanya and surrounding territory were placed under military rule to facilitate a search for two kidnaped British sergeants held as hostages for three condemned members of Irgun Zvai Leumi, the Jewish underground organization. The British arrested fifteen pe[illegible] for questioning in the area [illegible]day.

Montgomery in New Zealand

WELLINGTON, N. Z., July 16 (AP). — Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, chief of the British Imperial General Staff, arrived here by plane today after a sixteen-day tour of Australia, during which he conferred with government officials and defense chiefs. He is scheduled to pass fifteen days in New Zealand, after which he will fly to Japan for his first meeting with General Douglas MacArthur.

U. S. WOULD DROP VETO RIGHTS IN WRITING JAP PACT

Challenges Russia, Britain and China to Forego Special Power

URGES PARLEY AUG. 19

Plan Would Put Original Treaty Drafting Into Hands of 11 Nations.

WASHINGTON, July 16—(AP) The United States challenged Russia and the other great powers today to give up their veto rights in drafting a peace treaty for Japan. It also suggested that a conference to begin work on the treaty be held here or in San Francisco beginning Aug. 19.

The proposal for the conference was announced by the State department. In addition to changing the voting procedure from that followed by the great powers in working on the German, Austrian and European satellite treaties, the American proposal would put original treaty drafting into the hands of 11 nations instead of simply the big powers.

British Question Date

In London, authoritative British sources expressed qualified approval of the U. S. proposal. It was indicated, however, that Britain might question the date for the conference because it might conflict with a British empire conference on Japanese problems, scheduled for Aug. 26 in Canberra, Australia.

Diplomatic authorities predicted that France and China would accept the American suggestions.

However, there was considerable uncertainty whether Russia would go along. Secretary of State Marshall was asked at a news conference today whether the United States would follow the proposed procedure or would allow it to be delayed indefinitely by a Soviet rejection. Marshall said he would have to wait until such a situation arose before discussing it.

4 Powers Have Veto Power

The 10 nations to which the United States made the proposal for an early start on the Japanese treaty are Britain, Russia, China, the Philippines, India, Australia, New Zealand, France, the Netherlands and Canada. These and the United States compose the far eastern commission here and are considered to be the 11 countries which made the greatest contributions in the war against Japan.

In the commission each of the "big four" of the far east—America, Britain, China and Russia—

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has a veto power over decisions. By inviting the nations individually and suggesting a different voting procedure, the United States is moving to get away from this veto power.

American opposition to the veto is based on official feeling here that it has been used by Russia in European treaty making to delay progress. It is contended that in drafting a Japanese treaty decisions should be reached by a simple two-thirds vote.

Today's formal announcement, which did not disclose the voting suggestion although officials privately described how they would work, discussed the desirability of having the initial treaty drafting done by more than simply the big powers.

"An eleven power conference is advocated," the announcement said, "because it would provide a broad representative basis of participation to include all of those nations with a primary interest in Japan."

The announcement then went on to describe the steps which should be taken in drafting the treaty:

"It is the view of the United States government that other states at war with Japan (states in addition to the eleven) should be given an opportunity to present their views while the treaty is being drafted, and after the draft has reached a sufficiently advanced stage it should be considered by a general conference of all the states at war with Japan."

A survey of diplomatic representatives of the powers here indicated that they were generally in favor of the American proposal for an early start on the Japanese treaty but that they were still awaiting instructions from their governments before making formal replies.

"The sooner the Japanese peace treaty is concluded, the better," M. Asaf Ali, Indian ambassador and representative of the government of India to the far east commission, said.

"It is the general desire of far east commission members that the peace conference be held as soon as possible," another allied ambassador and member of the FEC said, but declined further identification.

"Even if the peace discussions are begun immediately," he said, "it likely will be 1949 before a treaty can be completed. In the meantime the present system of control of Japan must continue."

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11-NATION TALKS ON TOKYO TREATY CALLED BY U. S.

Meeting Aug. 19 Proposed in Move to End Big Power Dictation

Washington, July 16 (A. P.).—The United States announced today that it has proposed an eleven-nation conference on August 19 to begin work on a Japanese peace treaty. The proposal represents a break with the peace-making methods followed in Europe, where Russia and each of the other Big Four Powers has an absolute veto.

The conference, under the American proposal, would be held either in Washington or San Francisco. Some of the invited nations might suggest alternative places or dates. No replies have been received to the proposal which was made, the State Department announced, last Friday.

American officials said that because of the availability of diplomatic representatives in Washington it probably would be simpler to arrange this initial conference here, but the American proposal was reported authoritatively to have left the way open for a meeting in San Francisco. The State Department's formal announcement said only that the United States told the other governments that "it would be pleased to be host" if they desire.

American officials, disclosing this today, said they are uncertain whether Russia will accept the proposal, which would have the effect of eliminating a Big Four or Big Five veto control over every provision going into the treaty.

The proposal which went out only a few days ago and to which no replies have been received yet would not only take treaty-making out of the hands of four nations and turn it over to eleven, but it also would establish a two-thirds voting system among the eleven so that even there no veto would be permitted.

Ambassador Walter Bedell Smith, on confidential instructions from Secretary of State Marshall, has discussed the new treaty-making plans with Foreign Minister Molotov and Molotov is understood to have indicated dislike of those provisions which would end exclusive domination of the great Powers in this field.

Molotov Weighing Bid.

However, Molotov agreed to take the matter under consideration and no Russian objection or counter-proposal has been received.

The countries invited to the August 19 parley are the members of the Far Eastern Commission set up about two years ago to make Allied policy for the Japanese occupation: Australia, Canada, China, France, India, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippines, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union and the United States.

These eleven were invited, a high State Department official said, because the American Government is determined that the Japanese peace treaty work from the outset will be carried on by the largest possible number of qualified nations.

The list includes the so-called Big Four of the Pacific war—the United States, Britain, China and Russia. It also includes nations such as Australia which, as American officials frequently point out, contributed much more to the war effort against Japan than Russia, which came in only at the last moment.

May Favor Delay.

The meeting called here is supposed to tackle only questions of peace treaty procedure—that is, creation of working committees, when and where peace conferences should be held and the like.

In a formal announcement of the conference call, the State Department said it had been proposed that deputy foreign ministers and experts participate in the initial meeting because the ministers themselves are tied down with other commitments.

The department also said it is the view of this country that nations other than the invited eleven should be given an opportunity to present their ideas during the drafting of the treaty. After the draft has reached a sufficiently advanced stage, the department suggested, it should be considered by a general conference of all nations who were at war with Japan.

The date, August 19, follows by only ten days the opening of a British Commonwealth conference on Japanese peace problems at Canberra, Australia. Some officials believe that because of this the Australians might favor a delay in the Washington conference.

Informants here said that Gen. Douglas MacArthur had been kept fully advised of plans for the Washington conference and the implication was that the proposals have his approval.

A majority of the eleven nations on the commission also have very informally indicated full agreement with American suggestions and, in fact, the only possibility of disagreement seen here lay in some protest or rejection from Moscow.

Russia May Accept.

Speculation also covered the possibility that Russia, which obviously will not like any system which denies her a veto, might accept the invitation with some reservations and fight out the issue after the conference opens.

In the case of the European peace treaties, the initial principles and the actual drafting of the treaties thus far completed have been handled by the Council of Foreign Ministers composed of the ministers of the United States, Britain, France and Russia. Any one of the four could block any or all work of the council simply by refusing to agree.

American officials beginning with former Secretary of State Byrnes have always taken the view that there is an essential difference between the European and Far Eastern settlements. They base this on Russia's own standard argument of degree of participation in the war.

BRITAIN AGREES TO EARLY ACTION ON JAP TREATY

LONDON, July 16 — (AP) Britain agreed with the United States today on "early consideration" of Japanese peace terms, but asked that a proposed preliminary treaty conference be deferred until after empire talks are held in Australia late next month.

The U. S. proposed that the 11 members of the Far Eastern commission meet in Washington Aug. 19 to discuss peace for Japan.

"While his majesty's government in the United Kingdom welcome the American proposal for the early consideration of a Japanese peace treaty, the date suggested would not be convenient in view of the fact that they have already accepted an invitation from the Australian government for a preliminary exchange of views among members of the British commonwealth to take place at Canberra on Aug 26," the foreign office announced.

The statement expressed the hope that agreement would be reached for a meeting of the commission after the Canberra meeting.

Australia, the commonwealth nation most vitally concerned with Japanese affairs, suggested the Canberra meeting some months ago for an exchange of views by Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

Although there is expected to be empire unanimity on how Japan should be dealt with under the peace treaty, authoritative sources said there was no intention of forming an "empire bloc" at that session.

Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin does not plan to attend the Canberra meeting, and has not yet decided whether he will attend the projected Washington session, official sources said.

RISE IN RUHR COAL OUTPUT, MARSHALL AIM

Held Essential To European Recovery—Parleys Open Next Week

Washington, July 16 (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall, Secretary of State, today pictured German coal as essential to European recovery and declared the United States is anxious to see Ruhr coal production increased.

To that end, he told a news conference, British and American experts will meet the latter part of next week in conferences here.

In London, authoritative persons indicated the British may ask the United States at this meeting to assume a greater share of the burden of feeding and administering the combined British-American zones in the conquered nations.

Over $250,000,000 More

The additional cost for the American taxpayers would be between $250,000,000 and $350,000,000 over the next two years if this Government agrees to the request, it was estimated. The costs now are shared half and half, but Britain is expected to tell this country that her own strained resources will not permit her to carry this much of the load.

Marshall recently was asked whether the United States would consider it if such a request were made. He replied it would be considered but he did not say whether the American attitude would be favorable.

At today's conference, Marshall was asked whether the United States will send officials to the Paris economic conference to give a hand toward fitting Germany into the European economic program. He said the initiative is that of the Europeans and that is the way he would desire it to be.

Clay Told To Co-Operate

Other officials said that Gen. Lucius B. Clay, American commander in Germany, has been instructed to co-operate as far as necessary to help the Paris conferees in dealing with the American occupation zone. Thus the United States might lend a hand to committees by supplying facts on the German economy.

Nothing would be done, however, unless the conference sends an invitation, it was said here.

The meeting at Paris has reached the stage of committee meetings designed to lay out a working sheet covering Europe's needs and resources. It was assembled by sixteen nations at the suggestion of Marshall, who urged that Europe try to work out its own rehabilitation program.

In Line With New Policy

Marshall's concern for coal production in the Ruhr is in line with the new direction of American foreign policy toward a "stable and productive Germany." The obvious intention is to make the western zones, self-supporting and a more important factor in the rebuilding of the continent.

The new policy, outlined in a directive to Clay this week, contains instructions to restrain militarism.

MARSHALL BARES PLANNED SALE OF SHIPS TO TURKEY

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—A prospective sale of 10 passenger-cargo ships to Turkey was disclosed today by Secretary of State Marshall as part of the government's program to strengthen the Turkish armed forces against Communist pressure.

Announcing the deal Marshall said also he assumed that the American military mission in Greece was advising the Greek army on an instructional basis. The Greek army is now in combat with guerrillas.

Marshall at a news conference did not go into detail on this point but other officials noted that the recently enacted legislation authorizing $300,000,000 for bolstering Greece provided the mission could act in an "advisory capacity."

Asks Approval of Sale

The ships to be sold Turkey include two oil tankers, two victory ships and six passenger-cargo carriers not yet finally selected by a Turkish purchasing commission. Two under consideration were naval transports during the war and are deemed suitable for troop carriers.

Marshall in his announcement said he had asked the Maritime commission to approve the sale of all the vessels. They are in two lots. The navy, Marshall said, has concurred in the sale of six-government-owned passenger-cargo carriers.

He said the sale was "for the purpose of assisting in the strengthening of the Turkish transport system through replacement of some of the very old vessels now in use."

The remaining vessels are the two victory ships and the two tankers, to be disposed of as surplus under the 1946 merchant ship sales act.

Aid Funds Not Involved

Neither transaction involves use of the $100,000,000 Congress has authorized but not yet appropriated to reinforce Turkey. The Ankara government is using its own funds to buy the six passenger-cargo ves-

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sels, and has American credits to finance the purchase of the surplus craft.

Marshall said the ships sales would be the first actual transfer of material to Turkey since enactment of the legislation May 22, although arms and military supplies valued at $35,000,000 already are being shipped to Greece.

Turkey has received altogether $30,000,000 in American postwar credits. Six ships valued at $2,782,800 already have been delivered to Turkey under an earlier deal, Maritime commission officials said.

On the Greek fighting, Marshall told questioners the State department had very little information beyond that in press dispatches. The immediate function of the military mission is to determine what is needed to strengthen the Greek army, Marshall said, adding that this requires observation of the army. Guerrilla fighting, he said further, is quite different from normal warfare.

MARSHALL SEES IT U. S. DUTY TO WELCOME D. P.'S

Declares It Would Remove a Source of Conflict With Russia.

CALLS IT WAY OF LIBERTY

Retorts to an Interruption by Texan Who Says We Have Our Share of Aliens.

Washington, July 16 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Marshall, urging the admission of 400,000 European war refugees, was interrupted in his testimony today by the suggestion that the United States already has absorbed its share of aliens.

Marshall retorted: "That's the significance of the Statue of Liberty."

Representative Gossett (D.-Tex.) made the observation that brought the reply as Marshall, Secretary of War Patterson and Secretary of Commerce Harriman asked a House Judiciary sub-committee to approve legislation permitting the entry of displaced persons.

Marshall testified he would be willing to see Congress pass this year a measure to admit only 100,000 refugees—the proposed legislation would provide for entry of 100,000 a year for four years.

"It would be better than nothing," he said, adding that admission of a "substantial number" would partly remove a source of "conflict and friction" with Russia.

Cites American Tradition.

Marshall told the sub-committee that to accede to repeated Russian demands and forcibly return "these Allies of ours" to their prewar homes would violate both American tradition and principles adopted by the United Nations General Assembly.

But as long as they remain in Germany and until they can strike new roots elsewhere in friendly soil, the displaced persons will remain a "constant source of international friction," Marshall said.

Noting a committee suggestion that the current European economic conference in Paris consider increasing the number of displaced persons to be cared for on the Continent, Marshall said any such efforts "will certainly have our support."

"But the problem," he continued, "is of such magnitude that both we and the South American countries must also take steps to aid in its solution.

Marshall contended that the United States is in a better position to receive a substantial number of displaced persons than any other nation.

Calls on U. S. to Lead.

Patterson contended the United States should take the leadership in resettling these displaced persons. He said their admission would be an economy to the taxpayers, since the cost to the Army and contribution to the International Refugee Organization this fiscal year will total $73,000,000. He said resettlement would put their energies and skills to productive use and enable them to provide means for their own support.

Harriman said in a statement that the United States has a "moral obligation" to aid these people and "to do it now."

In another statement, the Catholic Association for International Peace said that "these people have fought or suffered for their ideals and continue to suffer. They have a right of refuge—a right that has been recognized as sacrosanct in the history and culture of the United States."

MARSHALL URGES REFUGEES' ENTRY

Asks Congress To Admit At Least 100,000 In Year

Washington, July 16 (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall, Secretary of State, asked Congress today to open the doors to at least 100,000 European war refugees within the next twelve months to demonstrate that "we are not retreating behind the Atlantic Ocean."

This is necessary in part, he said, to remove a source of "conflict and friction" with Russia.

Marshall told a House judiciary subcommittee that to yield to repeated Soviet demands for the forcible return of "these allies of ours" from Germany to their prewar homes would violate both American tradition and United war homes would violate both Nations principles.

Related To Foreign Policy

On the other hand, he continued, congressional approval of a bill to admit 400,000 displaced persons to this country over a four-year period "will have an important bearing on our foreign policy."

In the face of a tentative decision to shunt the bill over to the next session, Marshall indicated his willingness to accept now a modified measure for admission of only 100,000. He said it would be "a lot better than nothing."

The subcommittee also:

1. Heard Robert P. Patterson, Secretary of War, say that resettlement of Europe's approximate 900,000 refugees would be "a significant factor in promotion of world peace."

Hits Procrastination

2. Received a statement from W. Averell Harriman, Secretary of Commerce, declaring that "the procrastination which has so far characterized our national conduct on this problem reflects little credit upon ourselves. . . ."

3. Decided to call Tom Clark, Attorney General, on Friday to answer questions on what could be done to prevent spies or persons with subversive ideologies from gaining entry among the displaced persons if and when the bill is passed. Clark already has indorsed the measure.

At one point during Marshall's testimony Representative Gossett (D., Texas) protested that the United States already has admitted a larger percentage of foreign-born persons than other countries.

"That's the significance of the Statue of Liberty," Marshall fired back.

SENATE UNIT ASKS INVESTIGATION OF 'VOICE OF AMERICA'

WASHINGTON, July 16—(AP) A $100,000 congressional investigation of the State department's "voice of America" broadcasts to foreign nations and its information programs was proposed today by the Senate Foreign Relations committee.

Chairman Vandenberg (R-Mich) said the committee made this recommendation in approving house legislation giving legal authorization for the work. Congress already has provided $12,400,000 for it this fiscal year.

The recommendation was attached to the authorization bill in the form of an amendment.

Rep. Mundt (R-SD), author of the bill, said the amendment was for a study of "the whole field of education and information exchange" and is aggreable with him. The investigation would be made by five members from each house, reporting next Feb. 1.

The Mundt bill gives the information plan an authorized status. It has been provided for only by special legislation.

HENDERSON WARNS NATION IS FACING PRICE COLLAPSE

WASHINGTON, July 16—(AP) Leon Henderson, former OPA chief, said today the nation is headed for a price collapse rivalling the 1920-21 slump unless consumer buying power is jacked up, but Senator Taft (R-Ohio) flatly disagreed.

"Today, just as in 1920, prices have been permitted to get out of hand," Henderson told the joint congressional committee on the economic report. Then he predicted a tumble.

But Taft shook his head. "You've got a perfectly tremendous economy," the Republican leader said. "Everybody has more money than ever before."

Says Prices Far Ahead of Wages

Henderson appeared before the committee representing the Americans for Democratic Action (ADA).

He said prices have run far ahead of wages and this "imbalance" has cut buying power to the danger point.

Taft, continuing his long-standing dispute with Henderson over economic principles, questioned whether there has been any "real reduction" of purchasing power.

"I suggest there is no imbalance between prices and wages. x x x I suggest that on the whole wages have gone up more than prices," Taft said.

The ADA program outlined by Henderson calls, among other things, for an "orderly scaling down" of prices by about 50 per cent of the increases since June, 1946. It also recommends wage increases wherever the 15-cent-an-hour increase pattern of this year has not been put in effect.

Taft Cites Reversal of Stand

Taft commented that Henderson, when he headed OPA in 1942, said wage increases threatened the nation's economic stability.

"Now you recommend that we cure the present situation by raising wages in order to make up purchasing power," Taft said.

Henderson argued that prices were controlled then, and this required wage ceilings as well.

Taft and Henderson agreed that:

1. High prices for homes and the housing shortage should be investigated by congress. Henderson called the housing situation "one of our stinking shames."

2. Federal excise taxes—levies on such items as liquor, jewelry and luggage—should be eliminated. Taft said this can be done after income taxes have been reduced.

Henderson appeared with three other ADA members who played a part in the government's wartime stabilization program: Paul Porter, also a former price administrator; Robert M. Nathan, former deputy director of war mobilization and reconversion; and Richard V. Gilbert, one-time OPA chief economist.

Mrs. Roosevelt and Ives Target Of Federal Anti-Bias Bill Critics

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP).—Paulsen Spence, of Walden, N. Y., and Baton Rouge, La., told a Senate subcommittee today that relations between whites and Negroes were "very cordial" in Louisiana "up to the time Mrs. Roosevelt and other pseudo-uplifters took a hand in the matter."

Mr. Spence testified before a Senate Labor subcommittee in opposition to legislation to prevent racial or religious discrimination in employment.

Mr. Spence referred also to Senator Irving M. Ives, Republican, of New York, author of the bill, which is patterned after a New York law. Senator Ives apparently had seen the statement in advance and asked Mr. Spence to read a portion which said: "Senator Ives is not fooling me in his great desire to help the colored people. If Senator Ives did not know that the Southern Senators would filibuster this bill to death, I seriously doubt if he would even consider offering it."

Senator Ives broke in with "I don't think you understand me at all." He said he had been asked to head a commission to draft the New York law and added: "I didn't want to do it because I thought it would be the end of me politically."

Senator Ives said he accepted, however, and the commission drafted a bill and "in two years this law has operated in such a way that not a single individual has been haled into court."

"I'm not going to get a single vote out of this legislation, but that has nothing whatsoever to do with it. I believe in it," Senator Ives commented. "I hope there will be no filibuster, but filibuster or no filibuster, I am still for it."

Frank J. Llooney, Shreveport, La., lawyer, told the committee the bill is "ultra-unconstitutional" in that the right to hire is a "natural right" protected by the fifth and ninth amendments to the Constitution.

Two Virginians—T. Brady Saunders, president of the Miller Manufacturing Company, Richmond, and Raymond P. Long, Virginia state planning engineer, Richmond—spoke against the bill. Mr. Saunders said that "this law may work in New York but it won't in Virginia—Virginia is not yet ready for it."

Harry B. Crozier, Texas Employment Commission chairman, told Senator Ives that "New York is more cruel to the Negro in a subtle sort of fashion than the South is." "I think I understand what you mean," Senator Ives returned, "but the Negro in the North doesn't feel he is being treated cruelly."

30 HOUSE GOP ACT ON JEWS

Want Congress To Favor National Home In Palestine

Washington, July 16 (AP)—Thirty House Republicans sought today a firm new Congressional declaration for establishment of a Jewish national home in Palestine, and called on the the administration to back the idea before a special United Nations committee considering the Holy Land's future.

Representative Twyman (R., Ill.) and Javits (.N.Y.) made public the double-barrelled move at a news conference, at which they said most of the 30 will drop individual proposals into the legislative hopper tomorrow for passage of this resolution:

"That it is the sense of Congress that the United States announce its continued adherence to its Palestine policy as established by the President and the Congress and its willingness to join in the carrying out of a solution of the Palestine problem along the lines of such policy."

Based On Truman Letter

The group's interpretation of that policy was based upon a letter last fall from President Truman to the King of Saudi Arabia saying tht "a national home for the Jewish people should be established in Palestine," and upon a congressional resolution passed in 1945 which declared:

"Palestine shall be opened for free entry of Jews into that country to the maximum of its agri-

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cultural and economic potentialities, so that they may freely proceed with the upbuilding of Palestine as the Jewish National Home. . . ."

Questions Asked

Both the letter and the 1945 resolution were cited in a letter to George C. Marshall, Secretary of State, and Warren Austin, United States delegate to the United Nations, in which the 30 lawmakers asked these questions:

1. "Is it the intention of our Government that the United States representative at the United Nations appear before the special committee?

2. "Assuming that our representative is to appear before the special committee, will he announce at that time (A) the continued adherence of the United States to the policy set forth above, and (B) the willingness of the United States to join in the carrying out of a solution of the Palestine problem along the lines of such policy?"

The Congressmen asked that the administration inform them of its intentions "in order that the Congress can c ontribute to an expeditious, equitable and humane solution of this distressing Palestine problem."

Passage Seems Doubtful

In the congressional drive adjournment by the end of next week, chances of the resolution's passage by both the House and the Senate appeared doubtful.

In addition to Javits and Twyman, those who signed the letter, all Republicans, are:

Woodruff (Mich.), Herter (Mass.), Seely-Brown (Conn.), Muhlenberg (Pa.), Mitchell (Ind.), Keating (N.Y.), Lodge (Conn.), Judd (Minn.), Coffin (Mich.), J. Caleb Boggs (Del.), Morton (Ky.), Meade (Ky.), Foote (Conn.), Fulton (Pa.), Brophy (Wis.), Crow (Pa.), St. George (N.Y.), Riehlman (N.Y.), Bender (Ohio), Ralph Gwinn (N.Y.), Stratton (Ill.), Donald Jackson (Cal.), Youngblood (Mich.), Mackinnon (Minn.), Tollefson (Wash.), Margaret Smith (Maine), Edwin A. Hall (N.Y.) and Wadsworth (N.Y.).

Stabilized Money Seen Vital to Europe

Washington, July 16 (A. P.).—Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D.-Utah), just returned from Europe, said today that "there can be no economic stabilization in Europe until there is some kind of money stabilization."

He was a delegate to the Geneva meeting of the International Labor Organization.

U.S. Eases Up on Purchases Of Food For Shipment Abroad

WASHINGTON, July 16—(AP)—The government eased up today on some of its food procurement program for shortage areas abroad to lessen pressure on domestic prices.

It withdrew temporarily from the wheat market and announced that meat exports during the July-September quarter will be reduced about 89 per cent from the previous quarter.

It announced also that it will stop buying eggs July 23 for the purpose of supporting producer prices.

No Change in Policy

Agriculture department officials said these actions should not be interpreted, however, as indicating a change of policy of sharing this country's supplies with shortage areas to prevent hunger.

They said the decision to stop, for the time being, the purchase of wheat was prompted by the fact that grain prices have advanced rather sharply during the last few days.

They indicated a belief that if the government stood on the sidelines for a few days, the grain price advance might be halted.

They did not disguise their belief the recent spurt in wheat prices was caused by earlier indications of a possibly short corn crop and speculative activity in the grain markets inspired by that possibility.

They hope that an official forecast on corn to be released by the Agriculture Department next Tuesday will show considerable improvement in corn prospects and a downturn in prices of both corn and wheat.

Would Re-Enter Market

In that event, the government would re-enter the wheat market. But whether prices go up or down, the government still plans to export about as much grain from this year's crop as it sent abroad from last year's, Secretary of Agriculture Anderson, at a news conference Monday, made this plan.

Foreign shortage areas have asked for a third more grain for the year ahead than world export supplies will permit. Any reduction in American exports below last year's level would result, officials said is undue suffering and starvation abroad.

American wheat prices, despite recent advances, are considerably below those being asked by Argentina, one of the world's four major wheat exporting countries. All shortage areas would prefer, of course, to get their grain in this country even on the basis of present prices.

BRITAIN ADDS TO DEFICIT HERE

Washington, July 16 (A. P.).—Britain has withdrawn another $100,000,000 of the $3,750,000 advanced to her credit by this country just one year ago, Treasury records showed today.

The latest withdrawal came just before the July 15 deadline for payment of current trade debts to nations demanding dollars instead of pounds.

Although the United States granted Britain a two-month extension of time for making dollars available to fourteen nations under this plan, there still is a prospect of some drain on Britain's store of dollars from other countries.

The new withdrawal brought total funds used to $2,300,000,000 and left Britain only $1,450,000,000 to go. Officials on both sides of the Atlantic now expect this money to be exhausted by next spring.

The heavy use of the loan funds, originally expected to last Britain at least three years, also is pushing United States budget expenditures beyond original estimates, and in the first two weeks of July made the budget standing a deficit of $389,733,000 as against a deficit of only $46,957,000 for the same period of last fiscal year.

11 In Anti-Fascist Group Given Terms And Fines For Contempt

Washington, July 16 (AP)—Eleven members of the joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, including Howard Fast, novelist, were sentenced to jail terms and fines today on conviction for contempt of Congress.

Five other members of the group, described by the FBI as a Communist-front organization, received suspended sentences.

Simultaneously, the Government moved ahead in its prosecution of Gerhart Eisler, 50, alleged top liaison man between the Kremlin and the United States Communist party, after Justice James W. Morris rejected a defense plea for dismissal of Eisler's trial on passport fraud charges.

The stiffest sentence in the anti-Fascist case went to Dr. Edward K. Barsky, New York surgeon and chairman of the sixteen-man executive board, who drew six months in jail and a $500 fine.

Others Get 3 Months

The other ten, including Fast, author of historical novels, were each sentenced to three months in jail and a $300 fine.

Justice Raymond B. Keech suspended sentence on five after they said they had resigned from the anti-Fascist committee and wished to "purge" themselves of the contempt charge.

The five included Herman Shumlin, New York theatrical producer; Leverett Gleason, of Chappequa, N.Y., publisher of comic books; Dr. Jesse Tolmach, physician; Mrs. Robert Weinstein and Mrs. Louise Kamsly, housewives.

Besides Fast, those sentenced to three months in jail were Dr. Jacob Auslander, physician; Dr. Lyman R. Bradley, New York University professor; Ruth Leider and Harry M. Justiz, lawyers; James Lustig and Charlotte Stern, labor-union officials; Dr. Louis Miller, physician, and Manuel Magana, business man, all of New York city, and Marjorie Chodorob, Stamford (Conn.) housewife.

All Will Appeal

All of the eleven sentenced served notice of appeal. They were released on $500 bond each.

The case grew out of the anti-Fascist committee's refusal to submit organization records to the House Committee on Un-American Activities. During the trial, the Government cited State Department, FBI, Army and Navy records to show that the group was "honeycombed with Communists" and that Dr. Barsky was a member of the United States Communist party executive committee.

In the Eisler case, defense attorneys argued in vain for a dismissal on the ground that William Hitz, Assistant United States Attorney, had "inflamed" the jury and made a fair trial impossible.

Hitz had declared in his opening statement that the German-born Eisler came to this country "to disrupt the economy of the United States and further the ends of Moscow."

Justice Morris acknowledged that he was "frankly surprised" at Hitz's statement, but overruled the defense motion after declaring:

"This court is not the proper tribunal to try the purposes and objectives of the Communist party. . . . I am greatly concerned and anxious that we not let come into this case anything that could be considered inflammatory."

Eisler himself, a dumpy, bespectacled little man, said:

"I see that as a German-European Communist, I cannot get a fair trial in the hysterical reactionary atmosphere of this country. I expected it."

Eisler is accused of lying about his Communist background and making other false statements in applying for an exit permit to Mexico in 1945.

HOOVER APPOINTED ON STUDY GROUP

Washington, July 16 (A. P.).—Speaker Martin today announced appointment of former President Herbert Hoover as a member of a special commission to study the executive branch of the Government with a view to reorganizing it. Hoover, who is slated to head the twelve-member commission to be set up under a congressional act, is one of four appointments made by Martin.

The others are James Rowe of Montana, formerly an assistant to the late President Roosevelt; Representative Clarence J. Brown, Ohio Republican, and Representative Carter Manasco, Alabama Democrat. Appointment of Manasco and Rowe was on recommendation of House Democratic Leader Rayburn of Texas.

The law provides for four appointees by the Speaker, four by the president pro tem of the Senate and four by the President. Two of the appointees of the Speaker and the Senate president pro tem must come from civilian life.

The commission will study the executive branch and report to Congress next year with recommendations for changes in the interest of efficiency and elimination of overlapping functions.

AMVETS BILL IS PASSED

It Is First Ex-GI Group to Have Charter Approved by Congress

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—Amvets became today the first World War II veterans organization to receive Congressional approval for a perpetual charter.

The Senate unanimously voted for a House measure incorporating Amvets and sent it to President Truman for his expected signature.

Passage came after Senators Carl A. Hatch of New Mexico, Glen H. Taylor of Idaho, Democrats, and Raymond E. Baldwin, Republican of Conecticut, withdrew objections on being assured that the Senate Judiciary Committee would give prompt consideration to other charter requests.

The American Veterans Committee, Jewish War Veterans, Catholic War Veterans and Gold Star Mothers were named in debate as organizations which had charter applications pending.

Germans May Get Loan For Cotton

Washington, July 16 (AP)—Export-Import Bank officials have worked out a tentative agreement to loan $20,000,000 to the American and British zones of Germany for financing American cotton purchases.

Formal approval of the bank's board of directors, however, is being delayed until additional information is obtained from Germany.

The tentative proposal calls for $19,000,000 to be granted by the bank and an additional $1,000,000 by American cotton exporters.

The money would go to the American Credit Supply Corporation, an agency which will be set up in the two zones to handle cotton buying and distribution.

WEDEMEYER LEAVES

Washington, July 16 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer and the six members of his group, which will make a fact-finding survey in China and Korea for President Truman left ttoday in a special Army plane for Nanking. Their route was by way of San Francisco, Honolulu and Guam. They are due in the Chinese capital on Tuesday. The group is expected to complete its findings early in September.

BANK DATA FOR BRAZIL

World Institution Sending Two Men There to Explain It

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—The International Bank For Reconstruction and Development said today that a two-man mission is being sent to Brazil today to "review and amplify information on economic conditions in that country "and to explain details of the bank's operations to officials of Brazil's Central Bank.

An officer of the world bank said Brazil has not applied for a loan or made any overtures to an application. The mission is in keeping with the bank's policy of sending experts to study conditions in its member countries.

The members of the mission are loan officer Marcus H. Elliott and economist Jacques Torfs.

Washington, July 16 (AP)—The Senate tonight confirmed the nomination of Willard E. Thorp as this nation's representative on the United Nations Social and Economic Council. Thorp will continue as Assistant Secretary of State.

Filipino Soldier Pay Favored

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—Payment of $67,000,000 to Filipino Army personnel who served in the United States armed forces during World War II was recommended to the Senate today by its Armed Services Committee, which asked for passage of an authorization approved by the House.

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ACCUSED DENIES REMOVING A-BOMB DATA FROM FILES

CHICAGO, July 16 (AP)—Ernest Wallis, 34-year-old Chicago photographer charged by the government with removing top secret records from the Los Alamos, N. M., atom bomb project, declared today he was "sure that ultimately I will be completely vindicated" and said he intended to resume his business of operating a photographic studio.

Wallis, charged with removing photographs and photograhpic negatives, said in a statement released by his attorney that he "made thousands of photographs at the direction of my superiors, but I did not take or steal any negatives from anyone or anyplace. My personal belongings in the Army and in my home have always been available for inspection and scrutiny."

He added that "the various governmental agencies, with whom I cooperated fully, know that I am not guilty of wrongfully extracting records from public files, yet I am being prosecuted for that very crime of which I am completely innocent.x x x

"The fact is that I never had in my possession any photographic negatives which had been extracted or removed from official files. If among the personal negatives which I willingly turned over at the request of the FBI, there were any which they think I should not have had, my possession of these was accidental and without any knowledge or willful intent on my part."

Wallis' bond has been set at $10,000 by U. S. Commissioner Edwin K. Walker, who continued his case to July 28.

At Pittsburgh, Alexander Von Der Luft, 23, of Mt. Lebanon, Pa., was free on similar bond after being charged with taking handwritten notes and other documents from the atom bomb projects.

U. S. Envoy Returns Home

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16 (AP)—Avra M. Warren, United States Minister to New Zealand, arrived today by Pan American Clipper from Auckland. He will leave by plane tonight for Washington, D. C.

GOVERNORS ASK NON-PARTISAN FOREIGN POLICY

Express 'Faith' in Marshall, But Avoid Specific Backing His Aid Program.

URGE MILITARY TRAINING

Propose Facilities of National Guard Be Utilized to Fullest Extent.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 16—(AP)—The Governors' conference called tonight for a non-partisan, peace-seeking foreign policy and expresed "faith and confidence" in Secretary of State Marshall.

In a generalized statement on foreign policy, the governors of 44 states avoided any specific endorsement of Marshall's European rehabilitation program.

They adopted, however, a resolution which said:

"To the Secretary of State, Hon. George C. Marshall, we express our faith and confidence and our deep appreciation for his inspiring address to the conference."

Back Universal Training

Marshall had addressed the governors Monday night urging support of proposals to extend economic aid to European countries.

Before they closed a four-day session tonight the governors approved a resolution urging universal military training in which the facilities of the national guard would be utilized "to the greatest extent possible."

The foreign policy resolution noted that American strength in the world today "is largely dependent upon the solidarity of the citizens of our sovereign states, particularly in their relations with foreign countries."

"The foreign policy of this country is intimately related to, the support of our historic liberties," the resolution said, adding:

"Therefore, the governors conference hereby asserts its conviction that the foreign policy of this country transcends in importance all partisan, personal or political considerations and should be at all times an American foreign policy, representative of the best in America and representing the United States to the nations of the world as a country that seeks peace and is united in its determination to protect the inalienable rights and privileges that our citizens now enjoy."

Written by Gov. Driscoll

The foreign poicy resolution written by Gov. Alfred J. Driscoll, New Jersey Republican, originally had contained the expression of confidence in Marshall when it was approved earlier in the day by the conference's resolution committee.

This original resolution had declared for support of "all proper efforts 'by Marshall' to secure peace and freedom throughout the world."

Because objections were raised by some of the governors that this constituted an endorsement of the Marshall plan the following paragraph wes struck out of the resolution when it finally was adopted:

"Be it further resolved that we, the governors of the states that compose our federal union, affirm our faith and confidence in the Secretary of State, Gen. George C. Marshall, and recognize the arduous character of the burdens that he now carries and accordingly declare our support for all proper efforts on his part to secure peace and freedom throughout the world, and to preserve the liberties, privileges and obligations of our way of life, and to make the same available to all the people of the world."

It was emphasized by some of the governors later that the deletion of this paragraph from the committee-approved resolution did not constitute any reflection on Marshall's policies.

But it was made clear that the governors hesitated to endorse in advance any program with which they are not fully familiar in detail.

Some immediate conjecture that that resolution was limited in its terms brought prompt denial from a partisan group of governors that it could be interpreted as "isolationist" in any way.

Questioned on this point, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, New York Republican, W. Prescott Lane, Jr., Maryland Democrat, Robert D. Blue, Iowa Republican, and Ralph E. Gates, Indiana Republican, agreed that "there wasn't an isolationist word said at the meeting."

Lane said the resolution represents "complete endorsement of our non-partisan foreign policy."

Atomic Quota System Proposed By Gromyko

Russian Urges United Nations Delegates To Discuss Special Convention For Purpose

Lake Success, N.Y., July 16 (AP). Russia called today for a third atomic convention which would set up a quota system for ladling out atomic materials to countries taking part in a world-wide control plan.

In a surprise declaration to a closed meeting of the political committee of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission, Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, declared that a quota system should be established by a special convention. This convention, he said, should contain the points on which nations could assume their obligations in the quota setup.

Gromyko already has proposed two conventions to the United Nations, the first would ban atomic weapons immediately. The second would establish controls for atomic energy under an international control organ.

Would Cover Whole Process

Delegates and newsmen at first interpreted Gromyko to mean the quota system should apply to distribution among the nations of ores bearing atomic materials.

Asked whether his proposal included only the mining of ores, he replied:

"No. By the quota system I meant it as a general principle which could be extended to the whole atomic process."

He thus broadened the proposition to apply, in general effect, to atomic materials from the mine ore stage to the final stage of atomic fuel ready for use.

Declaring that the question of quotas is of the "utmost importance," Gromyko said he wished the delegates to discuss it thoroughly. Frederick H. Osborn, United States representative, said, however, he would not discuss quotas at this time.

Gromyko said Russia considered some kind of measure should be adopted to protect all nations and that an appropriate way would be to establish a system of quotas in accordance with which the nations would develop their atomic energy and occupy their power place in the atomic setup.

The Russian delegate, who has differed sharply with the United States, and the majority of the atomic commission on fundamental issues such as the veto and strict inspections, said that he viewed the quotas question as one which could bring the delegates more closely together to a greater degree than they have been to the present.

Too Important For Agency

Gromyko said he was opposed to letting the agency, working on a day-to-day basis, fix the quotas. He said Russia felt this was too important for the agency and should be handled by the special convention.

Gromyko also told the delegates that Russia remained opposed to the principle of ownership of atomic mines and materials by the agency. He has contended that the agency thus would interfere with the sovereignty of nations.

The United States has proposed a single convention wrapping up atomic control in one package with ample safeguards. The commission and its committees have debated atomic control for more than a year with no agreement between Russia and the United States in prospect in the near future.

The political committee will meet again Monday.

U.N. COUNCIL SET FOR FIGHT ON AID PLAN

Economic And Social Group Expect Session To Be Crucial One

Lake Success, N.Y., July 16 (AP)—Delegates to the United Nations Economic and Social Council began assembling tonight for the Council's fifth session, which many expected to develop into a major fight between Russia and the western powers over the Marshall plan.

Preliminary discussions will begin at 11 A.M. tomorrow when the agenda committee meets to consider the 36 items which have been placed on the provisional calendar. The Council itself will hold its first meeting Saturday morning.

Tomorrow's economic discussions will begin as the Security Council resumes debate on the Balkan question in which the United States is pressing for a showdown with Russia.

Greek Border Watch Suggested

Authoritative sources said some United Nations delegations were considering the possibility of setting up a Greek border watch outside the world organization if Russia blocked action on the Balkans.

Delegates to the Economic and Social Council were generally agreed that their forthcoming session would be the most critical in United Nations history as a result of the growing economic split between Russia and the Western powers.

The Russians, headed by Prof. Alexander P. Morozov, were silent about their plans, but there appeared to be little doubt that they would carry to the Council their fight against the British-French plans to implement the Marshall program.

Another Controversial Issue

Morozov already has indicated he would raise another highly controversial issue—a Soviet proposal to outlaw international loans for military purposes. This proposal, if adopted, would strike directly at the American program of aid to Greece and Turkey.

A member of the American delegation said it was highly possible that Russia might bring up Secretary of State Marshall's program of economic aid to Europe, even though this was not on the agenda as an item for debate.

Top members of the United States delegation still were in Washington, completing plans for the session.

The British will be represented by Hector McNeil, Minister of State, but he was not expected here until Sunday or Monday. France will be represented by Pierre Mendes-France and China by Dr. P. C. Chang.

Spain Barred at Parley On Telecommunications

ATLANTIC CITY, July 16 (AP).—Spain was denied admission to the International Telecommunications Conference today by a 14-to-2 vote of a special committee. The Union of South Africa and Sweden did not vote.

The entry of Spain was sponsored by Argentina, which was joined by Portugal in voting in favor of granting the membership.

The United States, the Soviet Union and Guatemala offered a counter-proposal to deny Spain membership. They were joined by Belgium, Canada, China, France, the United Kingdom, Greece, New Zealand, the Netherlands East Indies, Uruguay, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia.

Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia were rejected for admission by identical votes of 9 to 4, and the People's Republic of Outer Mongolia was admitted by an 8-to-2 vote.

All seventy-two nations in the conference will meet Friday to decide final disposition of the cases.

30.24-10953

A137

WITH WASHINGTON (190)

BY JACK SMITH

LONDON, JULY 16-(AP)-AUTHORITATIVE BRITISH SOURCES VOICED QUALIFIED APPROVAL TODAY OF UNITED STATES PLANS FOR AN 11-NATION CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON AUG. 19 TO BEGIN WORK ON THE JAPANESE PEACE TREATY.

A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN EMPHASIZED, HOWEVER, THAT BRITAIN HAD NOT DRAFTED ITS REPLY TO THE AMERICAN INVITATION TO PARTICIPATE.

OTHER AUTHORITATIVE INFORMANTS SAID THE GOVERNMENT COULD BE EXPECTED TO APPROVE THE AMERICAN PLAN TO BEGIN WORK SOON, TO DO THE WORK IN AN 11-NATION RATHER THAN A BIG FOUR OR BIG FIVE CONFERENCE, AND TO ELIMINATE THE BIG NATIONS' "VETO" POWERS.

THESE INFORMANTS INDICATED THAT BRITAIN MIGHT CONSIDER RAISING SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT AMERICA'S CHOICE OF TIME FOR THE CONFERENCE. WHILE EMPHASIZING THAT NO DECISION ON THIS POINT HAS BEEN TAKEN, THE INFORMANTS COMMENTED THAT A CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON AUG. 19 MIGHT CONFLICT WITH A BRITISH EMPIRE CONFERENCE ON JAPANESE PROBLEMS, SCHEDULED FOR AUG. 26 IN CANBERRA.

FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN IS KNOWN TO FAVOR EARLY CONSIDERATION OF JAPANESE PEACE PROBLEMS. HE HAS WARNED REPEATEDLY IN PUBLIC ADDRESSES THAT BRITAIN MUST NOT BECOME SO PRE-OCCUPIED WITH EUROPEAN ISSUES AS TO LOSE SIGHT OF PROBLEMS IN THE FAR EAST.

BJ114PED

LONDON, JULY 16-(AP)-A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN DECLINED TODAY TO EXCLUDE THE POSSIBILITY OF A JOINT BRITISH-AMERICAN COMPLAINT TO THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL REGARDING FIGHTING IN GREECE.

THERE HAD BEEN UNOFFICIAL SUGGESTIONS THAT A COMPLAINT MIGHT BE FILED ON THE GROUNDS A PURPORTED INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE WAS HELPING GREEK GUERRILLAS IN THEIR FIGHT AGAINST GOVERNMENT FORCES.

OPENING A DAILY NEWS CONFERENCE, THE SPOKESMAN SAID HE HAD BEEN TOLD CONFLICTING REPORTS HAD BEEN PUBLISHED IN AMERICA AS TO WHETHER A COMPLAINT MIGHT BE FILED.

"I WOULD LIKE TO MAKE IT CLEAR," THE SPOKESMAN SAID, "THAT WE HAVE NOT ESTABLISHED THE EXISTENCE OR NON-EXISTENCE OF AN INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE, AND THEREFORE THE QUESTION OF WHAT STEPS WILL BE TAKEN IS HYPOTHETICAL."

ASKED IF HE "EXCLUDED THE POSSIBILITY OF A COMPLAINT," HE REPLIED:

"NO POSSIBILITY IS EXCLUDED."

MQ343PED

LONDON, JULY 16-(AP)-A WELL-INFORMED ARGENTINE SOURCE S[illegible]DAY THAT SENORA EVA PERON, WIFE OF THE ARGENTINE PRESIDENT, HA[illegible]NALLY DECIDED TO OMIT A VISIT TO ENGLAND DURING HER EUROPEAN TOUR.

THE LONDON TRADES COUNCIL, REPRESENTING 650,000 LONDON TRADE UNIONISTS, ADOPTED A RESOLUTION "EMPHATICALLY PROTESTING" AGAINST A POSSIBLE VISIT OF THE ARGENTINE FIRST LADY TO THIS COUNTRY.

THE RESOLUTION CALLED UPON THE GOVERNMENT "TO TAKE SUCH STEPS AS WILL PREVENT THIS FASCIST AMBASSADRESS FROM INSULTING THE ENGLISH WORKING CLASS BY LANDING ON HER SHORES" BECAUSE SUCH A VISIT MIGHT "LEAD TO STOPPAGES OF WORK AND DISLOCATION OF INDUSTRY AT A TIME WHEN PRODUCTION IS OF VITAL IMPORTANCE."

THE ARGENTINE SOURCE SAID SENORA PERON'S DECISION AGAINST COMING TO ENGLAND WAS TAKEN BEFORE ADOPTION OF THE RESOLUTION.

ADVICES FROM HOME INDICATED THAT SENORA PERON WOULD LEAVE THERE FOR LISBON TODAY AND WOULD ARRIVE IN PARIS NEXT MONDAY. #

JUL 1947

THE DAILY HERALD, LABOR PARTY ORGAN, REPORTED THAT "THE MINISTERS CONCERNED ARE WATCHING CLOSELY THE REACTION OF THE TRADE UNIONS" TO DEAKIN'S REVOLUTIONARY PROPOSALS, AND ADDED:

"IF THERE IS AN OVERWHELMING DEMAND FROM THE TRADE UNIONS FOR 'A LIMITED POLICY' OF DIRECTION OF LABOR, THE GOVERNMENT WOULD CONSIDER TAKING SUCH ACTION."

THE GOVERNMENT AS WELL AS THE UNIONS HERETOFORE HAS BEEN OPPOSED TO PEACETIME CONSCRIPTION OF WORKERS, REPEATEDLY TAKING PUBLIC STANDS AGAINST IT--THE LAST ONLY A MONTH OR TWO AGO.

THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC PLIGHT, HOWEVER, HAS BEEN PICTURED BY DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER HERBERT MORRISON AS LIKELY TO REACH A CRISIS IN THE AUTUMN, AND THE DIRE THRAT OF HUNGER OBVIOUSLY MAY BE ACTIVATING A CHANGE IN LABOR'S ATTITUDE.

THE NEW DEVELOPMENTS LENT STRENGTH TO REVIVED RUMORS THAT ERNEST BEVIN MIGHT GIVE UP HIS PORTFOLIO AS FOREIGN SECRETARY TO BECOME BRITAIN'S ECONOMIC CZAR.

BEVIN IS A FORMER BOSS OF THE TGWU--WHICH, WITH 1,300,000 MEMBERS CLAIMS TO BE THE LARGEST UNION IN THE WORLD. AS WARTIME MINISTER OF LABOR HE MOBILIZED BRITISH WORKERS UNDER BROAD POWERS TO DRAFT THEM FOR WHATEVER JOBS THEY WERE NEEDED.

A32

JUL 1947

THE UNIONS TRUSTED HIM IN THAT JOB AND HE WOULD BE A LOGICAL CHOICE TO ADMINISTER A RENEWAL OF LABOR CONSCRIPTION IF IT COMES.

DURING THE WAR WORKERS ALSO WERE FROZEN IN THEIR JOBS UNDER "ESSENTIAL WORK ORDERS" WHICH NOW HAVE BEEN LARGELY REPEALED, ALTHOUGH THEY STILL APPLY TO THE COAL MINES, WHERE YOUTHFUL CONSCRIPTS ARE KNOWN AS "BEVIN BOYS."

VOLUNTARY LABOR RECRUITING IN THE MINES--WITH THE FIVE-DAY WEEK AS A LURE--BOGGED DOWN AFTER PULLING ABOUT 20,000 MEN INTO THE PITS, AND THE GOVERNMENT'S COAL TARGET OF 200,000,000 TONS FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR SEEMS IN DANGER.

PRESS REACTION TO DEAKIN'S PROPOSALS WAS VARIED. WHILE THE LABORITE DAILY HERALD TERMED THEM "STERNLY REALISTIC" AND SAID THEY SHOULD BE PROMPTLY CONSIDERED BY THE CABINET, THE CONSERVATIVE DAILY MAIL PREDICTED THEY WOULD "SPLIT THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT."

LORD BEAVERBROOK'S DAILY EXPRESS CALLED THE SUGGESTIONS "A MARCH TOWARD INDUSTRIAL SLAVERY" AND SAID THEY "BRING TO BRITAIN THE ALIEN CONCEPTION THAT THE STATE HAS THE RIGHT TO DO WHAT IT LIKES WITH ANY OR ALL ITS CITIZENS IN TIME OF PEACE."

THE CONSERVATIVE DAILY TELEGRAPH SAID ACIDLY: "WE CAN ONLY NOTE AN ADMISSION THAT SOCIALISM WILL NOT WORK WITHOUT A REPULSIVE SYSTEM OF CONSCRIPTIN OF LABOR."

JP442AED JUL 1947

JUL 1947

THESE SOURCES DID NOT DISCOUNT THE POSSIBILITY THAT SUCH IMPORTS WILL BE REDUCED SOON IN ORDER TO CONSERVE DOLLARS FOR FOOD IMPORTS AFTER NEXT DECEMBER.

LONDON NEWSPAPERS BANNERLINED STORIES FORECASTING IMPORT REDUCTIONS, WHICH, IF THEY MATERIALIZE, MIGHT LOWER MATERIALLY THE STANDARD OF LIVING FOR THE BRITISH PEOPLE.

THE GOVERNMENT SOURCE SAID THERE WAS SOME POSSIBILITY THAT INCREASED TRADE WITH EUROPE MAY EASE BRITAIN'S POSITION BEFORE CONGRESS MEETS TO CONSIDER IMPLEMENTING SECRETARY MARSHALL'S A 1947
EUROPE PROPOSALS.

MK816AED

JUL

LONDON, JULY 16-(AP)-SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, URGED BRITISH COMPOSERS TODAY TO STRESS ROYALTY COLLECTIONS IN THE "HARD CURRENCY" AREAS AS PART OF BRITAIN'S EXPORT DRIVE.

AT THE SAME TIME HE APPEALED FOR A MINIMUM ROYALTY FEE IN BRITAIN TO ENCOURAGE WIDESPREAD PUBLIC PERFORMANCES OF BRITISH COMPOSITIONS.

"WE WANT TO MAKE EASILY AVAILABLE FOR EVERYONE OUR CULTURAL PRODUCTION, AND THAT MEANS THAT WE MUST NOT, BY THE PRICE FACTOR, UNREASONABLY RESTRAIN THE REPRODUCTION OF THE WORKS FOR WHICH YOU CARRY THE RESPONSIBILITY OF DISTRIBUTION," HE TOLD A LUNCHEON OF THE PERFORMING RIGHT SOCIETY -- THE BRITISH EQUIVALENT OF A. S. C. A. P.

"I HAVE NOT PERHAPS QUITE THE SAME TENDER FEELING FOR THE PUBLIC IN OTHER COUNTRIES BECAUSE THERE XXX I AM ACTUATED BY AN ANXIETY TO OBTAIN ALL WE CAN AS A NATION BY THE SALE IN FOREIGN MARKETS OF THE BRAIN POWER AND SKILL OF OUR BRITISH COMPOSERS," CRIPPS ADDED.

MK856AED

London clad re community

THE UNION OPPOSED "EVEN THE SHADOW" OF THE GOVERNMENT CONTROL OVER THE PRESS ᵇUT SUGGESTED A GOVERNMENT-ESTAᵇLISHED PRESS ᵇOARD OR PRESS COUNCIL, COMPOSED OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE INDUSTRY AND THE PUᵇLIC, TO DRAW UP A CODE OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT AND IMPOSE PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS.

THIS ᵇODY, THE MEMORANDUM SAID, WOULD HAVE AMNG OTHER POWERS THE RIGHT TO ᵇAN OFFENDING ADVERTISEMENTS, MAKE RULES TO GOVERN THE ᵇUYING AND SELLING OF NEWSPAPERS, MAKE REGULATIONS TO "SAFEGUARD THE STATUS AND AUTHORITY OF EDITORS IN RELATION TO PROPRIETORS," AND PUᵇLISH AN ANNUAL REPORT AᵇOUT THE STATE OF THE PRESS.

ANOTHER SUGGESTION WAS THAT NEWSPAPERS ᵇE REQUIRED TO PUᵇLISH AᵇOVE THEIR EDITORIALS ANY FINANCIAL INTEREST WHICH THE NEWSPAPER PUᵇLISHER HAS IN THE SUᵇJECT UNDER DISCUSSION.

"ᵇUT," THE MEMORANDUM SAID, "SOME AᵇUSES OF THE PRESS CANNOT LEGALLY ᵇE REMEDIED WITHOUT INFRINGING LIᵇERTY X X X WE REFER TO ALL SUCH MATTERS AS DISTORTION OF NEWS, DELIᵇERATELY MISLEADING HEADLINES, IMPROPER INTERFERENCE WITH THE CONSCIENCE OF REPORTER AND CORRESPONDENT, AND IMPROPER DIRECTIVES TO THE EDITOR." 1947

PUᵇLICITY, THE UNION SAID, IS THE ONLY REMEDY IN CASES OF THIS KIND.

(EDS: IN 2ND GRAF MK READ X X X THE N.U.J., ᵇY FAR ETC)

TA800PED

First Lead British Economic

(London, July 16-(AP)-Deputy Prime Minister [redacted] Herbert Morrison told Britons tonight they faced another hard winter and that drastic and perhaps crippling import cuts" were possible.

He expressed hope that the [redacted] Paris conference might "open the way to a clearer future by autumn." He [redacted] he hoped for success of negotiations currently in Washington for revision of the U.S. loan terms to ease pressure on British dollar credits.

Morrison said a partial repetition of the transport crisis was practically certain for winter because freight cars were lacking, [redacted]

planning was aimed at moving food and coal [redacted] industry likely would suffer.

(A government source said Great Britain would be compelled to cut imports in December if the U.S. congress delays appropriations for the Marshall plan until [redacted] spring.

30. 24- 109 55

London, July 16--(AP)--A Foreign Office spokesman declined today to exclude the possibility of joint Anglo-American complaint to the United Nations Security Council regarding fighting in Greece.

JUL 1947

There had been unofficial suggestions that a complaint might be filed on the grounds a purported international brigade was helping Greek guerrillas in their fight against government forces.

Opening a daily news conference, the spokesman said he had been told conflicting reports had been published in America as to whether a complaint might be filed.

JUL 1947

"I would like to make it clear," the spokesman said, "that we have not established the existence or non existence of an international brigade, and therefore the question of what steps will be taken is hypothetical."

Asked if he "excluded the possibility of a complaint," he replied:

"No possibility is excluded."

JUL 1947

The Foreign Office had disclosed earlier it was investigating to determine whether an international brigade actually existed. When this disclosure was made, other Whitehall informants who would not permit them-

selves to be identified said that if existence of the brigade was proved, a joint Anglo-American protest was possible.

The Foreign Office said last night its diplomatic reports so far neither proved nor disproved the existence of a brigade. The spokesman said no new information had been received today to alter that statement.

The inquiry has not been completed.

JUL 1947

LONDON--FIRST ADD TRADE AGREEMENT (A25) X X X ANY EXTENT."
ANOTHER RETURNING DELEGATE SAID THE TIMBER CONTRACT WOULD
PROVIDE ENOUGH LUMBER FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF 30,000 HOUSES.
"THE PRICE WAS HIGH," HE SAID, "BUT NOT OUT OF PROPORTION
TO PRESENT DAY COSTS."

TA714PED

LONDON--2ND ADD OCCUPATION COSTS X X X GOVERNMENT (A152)
BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES AGREED EIGHT MONTHS AGO TO SHARE
EQUALLY THE ESTIMATED £250,000,000 ($1,000,000,000) COST OF RESTORING
THE COMBINED WESTERN ZONES OF GERMANY TO SOLVENCY IN THE NEXT THREE
YEARS.

THE UNITED STATES NOW WILL PROBABLY BE CALLED UPON TO TAKE OVER
APPROXIMATELY HALF OF BRITAIN'S SHARE OF THIS 50-50 ARRANGEMENT FOR A
TWO OR THREE-YEAR PERIOD AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES SAID.

SW252PED

geneva, July 16-(ap)-the soviet union failed today in an effort to impose a two-thirds majority rule for decisions of the economic commission for europe.

[redacted] opposing the russian view, u.s. delegate paul r. porter said the simple majority rule already had been established by the parent body, the economic and social council of the united nations and the co mission could establish any other rules "without being inconsistent with the charter."

JUL 1947

Soviet delegate valerin zorin, supported by the white russian, ukrainian, yugoslav, polish and czechoslovakian representatives, said russia sought the rule only for "certain important questions such as economic measures of all-european importance," so that the interests of small nations would be protected.

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Vienna, [redacted] July 16-(AP)-Hans Blaschke, former Nazi mayor of Vienna, will go on trial for high treason before a peoples' court within two weeks, city officials said today.

JUL 1947

He joined the Nazis in 1931 and participated in the abortive

uprising of 1934 in which Chancellor Dollfuss was [redacted] assassinated. The Germans gave him their "blood medal" and the rank of brigadier general in the S.S.

HODENFIELD

DC

Vienna, [redacted] July 16-(AP)-An informed government source said today that Chancellor Leopold Figl had told the Russian command in Vienna that Soviet objections to Austria's agreement with the U.S. providing economic aid were "completely unfounded."

Lt. Gen. L. V. Kurasov protested in a letter Monday to Figl that the [redacted] agreement was "not in accordance" with the Moscow declaration of 1943 and would not be binding or legal for Russian occupation troops. He asserted that some conditions infringed seriously

30. 24- 10957

on Austrian independence and that Austria should receive help "with no restrictions whatever."

JUL 1947

The informant said the chancellor's reply declared the agreement was not in violation of any allied council decision because the allied council required only that a pact between Austria and one of the occupying powers be reported after the pact was signed.

JUL 1947

Kurrasov [redacted]d asserted the agreement constituted "the assumption of unlimited control over the entire Austrian economy by one occupying power."

The reply was a personal letter to the general, who is Russian high commissioner in Austria, and was sent last night, the informant said. Chancellory press officials, however, denied all knowledge of the communication, the text of which was not expected to be published before July 22.

Figl was said to have told Kurrasov that the United States, in offering the agreement, had asked for assurance that relief supplies would be distributed equitably to Austrians of every class in every part of the republic.

JUL 1947

Figl was reported to have declared that because of conditions beyond his control, he was unable to offer these assurances and that the

U.S. therefore had insisted that guarantees be inserted in the agreement giving the U.S. the right to inspect the [redacted] distribution.

The chancellor was said to have pointed out that Austria had no control over distribution of goods manufactured in Russian-Managed factories which the Russians were holding as German assets--in itself a violation of the Moscow declaration.

JUL 1947

He was said to have told Kurrasov that the American aid agreement did not threaten [redacted] Austrian sovereignty, nor its political or economic freedom.

H. G. Giblin, of 72 Alicia Rd., Dorchester, Mass., was reported to have arrived to serve as relief attache to the U.S. legation. His work will be in connection with the aid program. Giblin formerly was director

of the American Red Cross civilian war relief for western Europe.

State department and U.S. army officials withheld any opinion about whether Russia would allow American reporters in Austria to observe the distribution of relief supplies as provided in the Moscow agreement.

Hodenfield 1245 apr rm 1235

1947

FIRST LEAD EUROPEAN ECONOMIC

JUL

By FREDRIK KERSTING

PARIS, JULY 16-(AP)-FRANCE PROPOSED TODAY TO THE COMMITTEE OF EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION THAT ITS 16 MEMBER NATIONS INCLUDE OVERSEAS PRODUCTION OF ESSENTIAL MATERIALS IN COMPILING THEIR NEEDS AND ASSETS UNDER THE MARSHALL PROGRAM FOR AID TO THE CONTINENT.

THE STEP, PROPOSED BY FRENCH DELEGATE HERVE ALPHAND TO THE OPENING SESSION OF THE NEW ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION'S STEERING COMMITTEE, WOULD BRING INTO RECOVERY PLANS THE FAR-FLUNG BRITISH EMPIRE, THE VAST COLONIAL TERRITORIES OF FRANCE AND THE COLONIAL POSSESSIONS OF OTHER MEMBERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE COMMITTEE WAS ASSIGNED THE JOB OF DRAFTING EUROPE'S BALANCE SHEET BY THE FULL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE WHICH CLOSED HERE YESTERDAY. COMMITTEE MEMBERS SETTLED DOWN TO WORK IMMEDIATELY AT THE FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTRY. THEY WILL LAY DOWN A WORKING PROGRAM FOR SUB-COMMITTEES ON FUEL AND POWER, TRANSPORT, FOOD AND AGRICULTURE AND IRON AND STEEL. THE SUBCOMMITTEES WILL BE UNDER A FIVE-NATION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

DELEGATES OF WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES APPROVED THE COMMITTEE SETUP YESTERDAY IN THE THIRD PLENARY SESSION OF A FOUR-DAY CONFERENCE. THEY WILL NOT MEET AGAIN UNTIL THE COMMITTEES ARE READY TO REPORT, PROBABLY IN LATE AUGUST OR EARLY SEPTEMBER.

BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN, WHO WAS CONFERENCE CHAIRMAN; BELGIAN PREMIER AND FOREIGN MINISTER PAUL-HENRI SPAAK AND ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CARLO SFORZA LEFT FOR HOME BY AIR TODAY.

MEANWHILE HEADS OF DELEGATIONS WERE COMPLETING LISTS OF EXPERTS FOR APPROVAL BY THEIR GOVERNMENT. MANY OF THESE EXPERTS ALREADY WERE IN PARIS. OTHERS WERE DUE IN TODAY OR TOMORROW, WHEN THE SUBCOMMITTEES ARE EXPECTED TO MEET FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE GRAND PALAIS, EXPOSITION HALL.

THE CONFERENCE HAS SET SEPT. 1 AS A TARGET DATE FOR COMPLETION OF AN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REPORT TO BE PRESENTED TO THE UNITED STATES AS A PRELIMINARY TO GETTING AMERICAN AID, PLEDGED BY SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE C. MARSHALL IN A HARVARD UNIVERSITY SPEECH JUNE 5.

THERE WAS SOME SPECULATION TODAY THAT A MOVE MIGHT BE MADE TO CHANGE THE TARGET DATE IN VIEW OF MARSHALL'S STATEMENT IN SALT LAKE CITY TUESDAY THAT HIS PROGRAM WOULD NOT GO BEFORE CONGRESS BEFORE JANUARY.

BUT DR. HANS M. HIRSCHFELD, DUTCH MEMBER OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SAID THAT IF POSTPONEMENT OF THE TARGET DATE WAS PROPOSED, BELGIUM, THE NETHERLANDS AND LUXEMBOURG WOULD OPPOSE IT.

HE SAID THAT IN COMMITTEE HE WOULD URGE THAT THERE BE NO EXTENDED DISCUSSION OF TERMS OF REFERENCE BUT THAT "EVERYONE PUT HIS CARDS ON THE TABLE." DR. HIRSCHFELD DECLARED THAT TWO WEEKS SHOULD TELL WHETHER OR NOT THE WORK WAS GOING TO SUCCEED. HE SAID PARTICIPATING NATIONS MUST BE READY TO MAKE SACRIFICES.

"SHOULD ALL THE COUNTRIES STICK TO THEIR OWN NATIONAL ECONOMIC PLANS," HE SAID, "EUROPE WOULD BECOME A MESS SUCH AS WE NEVER SAW BEFORE."

THE SOVIET UNION AND EIGHT OTHER EASTERN NATIONS ARE NOT PARTICIPATING IN THE REHABILITATION PROGRAM. THE OTHERS ARE ALBANIA, BULGARIA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, FINLAND, HUNGARY, POLAND, ROMANIA AND YUGOSLAVIA.

THE COUNTRIES TAKING PART ARE AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, DENMARK, GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, GREECE, ICELAND, EIRE, ITALY, LUXEMBOURG, THE NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND AND TURKEY.

W1001AED

Paris

U.S. SECRETARY OF COMMERCE, W. AVERELL HARRIMAN, WINDING UP A SURVEY TRIP THROUGH EUROPE WHICH HE SAID WAS NOT CONNECTED WITH THE MARSHALL PLAN, TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE THE UNITED STATES WAS SATISFIED WITH THE FIRST PROGRESS OF THE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE AND WAS NOW AWAITING THE CONCRETE RESULTS. BJ425PED

JUL 19

Rome and Vienna

THE AMERICANS REPRESENTED THE U.S. STATE AND LABOR DEPARTMENTS AND LABOR ORGANIZATIONS. THEY WILL SAIL FROM NAPLES TOMORROW ON THE LINER SATURNIA, LEAVING THEIR CHIEF, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF LABOR DAVID A. MORSE, TO CONFER AT GENEVA WITH LABOR ATTACHES OF U.S. EMBASSIES THROUGHOUT EUROPE.

BERLIN, JULY 16-(AP)-FOURTEEN NATIONS RECEIVED INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT FROM FACTORIES IN THE U.S. ZONE OF GERMANY AS REPARATIONS DURING JUNE, BRINGING THE TOTAL OF CAPITAL EQUIPMENT REMOVED FROM THE AREA TO 69,000 TONS, LORREN R. MCJUNKINS, CHIEF OF THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT'S REPARATIONS SECTION, ANNOUNCED TODAY.

RECIPIENT COUNTRIES DURING THE MONTH WERE ALBANIA, BELGIUM, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, DENMARK, FRANCE, GREECE, INDIA, LUXEMBOURG, THE NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, POLAND, UNITED KINGDOM, SOVIET UNION AND YUGOSLAVIA.

MK810AED

JUL 1947

JUL 1947

30. 24- 10959

By James M. Long

Prague, Czechoslovakia, July 16-(AP)-Economic experts estimated today that Czechoslovakia's tightened economic pacts with the east would divert at least half her foreign trade to the "planned economy states" of the Slav bloc, primarily Russia.

JUL 1947

Thus Czechoslovak exports to the east would be doubled.

The government heard Premier Klement Gottwald (communist) explain last night why he called Prague last week urgently requiring the cabinet to back out of the Paris conference on unified European economy (under the Marshall plan for U.S. aid.) Gottwald said he had just talked to Russian Prime Minister Stalin and made it clear that the conversation left no other course.

JUL 1947

After hearing the report, the government sent its thanks to Stalin.

The communist press and officials, meantime, had time to get together on their new position on the Marshall plan. Readers and audiences at several rallies were told that the Marshall plan has as its primary purpose the strengthening of the anti-soviet half of Germany and the creation

of an American empire of dollar markets.

The Czech public still was noticeably depressed. Despite window dressing, it had been made clear to them, particularly by the non-communist in the first shock of the government's reversal on the that their country now was committed to the Soviet orbit.

JUL 1947

Newspapers here did not print the Washington story that C It was hardly necessary to print it.

JUL 1947

Most Czechs were fully aware that their country's refusal to participate in unified European economy undoubtedly would mean no further economic aid from the west.

Longs 01115 apr rm 1445

BUCHAREST, JULY 16-(AP)-GOVERNMENT DISCLOSURES INDICATED TODAY THAT ROMANIAN SECURITY POLICE WERE HOLDING SEVERAL MEMBERS OF THE OPPOSITION NATIONAL PEASANT PARTY, MOST OF THEM CAUGHT TRYING TO FLEE THE COUNTRY BY PLANE.

THE MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS LAST NIGHT REPORTED THAT THE POLICE MONDAY NIGHT ARRESTED EIGHT PARTY LEADERS "AND THEIR ACCOMPLICES" AT TAMADAU AIRPORT, WHERE THE MINISTRY SAID THEY HAD BRIBED SEVERAL ARMY AIR FORCE PILOTS TO FLY THEM "TO A FOREIGN COUNTRY." IT CHARGED THEM WITH "WANTING TO OVERTHROW THE REGIME."

THE MINISTRY'S COMMUNIQUE SAID THE GROUP HAD ACTED "AT THE DIRECT ORDER OF IULIU MANIU," PARTY PRESIDENT WHO ENTERED A BUCHAREST SANITARIUM TO UNDERGO TREATMENT SIX DAYS AGO AND NOW IS IN INCOMMUNICADO CUSTODY THERE.

THE SAME NIGHT, POLICE RAIDED PEASANT PARTY HEADQUARTERS AND ARRESTED SEVERAL PARTY MEMBERS THERE.

(THE NATIONAL PEASANT PARTY HAS CONSTITUTED THE MAIN OPPOSITION TO THE SIX-PARTY GOVERNMENT BLOC, WHICH INCLUDES THE COMMUNIST PARTY.)

THE MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS ACCUSED THE WOULD-BE REFUGEES OF "HATE FOR THE POPULAR DEMOCRATIC REGIME" AND OF "BEING IMPLICATED IN THE CRIMINAL ACTIONS OF ELEMENTS HOSTILE TO THE PEOPLE." IT SAID THEY HAD FEARED BEING BROUGHT TO JUSTICE.

THOSE LISTED AS UNDER ARREST INCLUDED ION MAHALACHE, PARTY VICE PRESIDENT; NICHOLAE PENESCU, SECRETARY-GENERAL; ILIE LAZAR, CENTRAL COMMITTEEMAN; NICHOLAE CARANDINO, EX-EDITOR OF THE PARTY NEWSPAPER, AND CARANDINO'S WIFE, LILY, AN ACTRESS.

ME908AED

BY JACK GUINN

BUDAPEST, JULY 16-(AP)-TWELVE MEMBERS OF DEZSO SULYOK'S FREEDOM PARTY WERE BEATEN UP LAST NIGHT WHEN 50 OR 60 PERSONS SHOUTING COMMUNIST SLOGANS STORMED AND WRECKED A PARTY HEADQUARTERS BUILDING NEAR THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH OFFICERS CLUB.

ALL 12 LATER WERE ARRESTED BY A SQUAD OF 30 ARMED POLICE. NONE OF THE RAIDERS WAS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY.

LAJOS HONTI, A DISTRICT SECRETARY FOR THE FREEDOM PARTY AND ONE OF THOSE ARRESTED, WAS INJURED SO SEVERELY THAT POLICE HAD TO CARRY HIM TO JAIL. AN INFORMED SOURCE SAID FOUR AND ONE-HALF HOURS LATER HONTI STILL WAS BLEEDING PROFUSELY AND HAD NOT RECEIVED MEDICAL ATTENTION.

SULYOK'S FREEDOM PARTY RALLIES HAVE BEEN A FREQUENT TARGET OF LEFTWING DEMONSTRATORS. A RALLY WHICH THE FREEDOM PARTY STAGED LAST MONTH AT SZEGED TO TEST "THE RIGHT OF FREE SPEECH" WAS BROKEN UP BY A BAND OF NEARLY 150 COMMUNISTS ARMED WITH RUBBER HOSES.

W906AED

MOSCOW, JULY 16-(AP)-AUTHORITATIVE BRITISH SOURCES SAID TODAY THERE WAS A GOOD POSSIBILITY OF CONCLUDING A BRITISH-RUSSIAN TRADE AGREEMENT SOON.

THE BRITISH WERE MORE OPTIMISTIC THAN AT ANY TIME PREVIOUSLY. HAROLD WILSON, BRITISH SECRETARY OF OVERSEAS TRADE, AND HIS DELEGATION HAVE BEEN HOLDING CONVERSATIONS NIGHTLY WITH RUSSIAN FO OFFICIA

TION HAVE BEEN HOLDING CONVERSATIONS NIGHTLY WITH RUSSIAN FOREIGN TRADE OFFICIALS.

(THE BRITISH PREVIOUSLY WERE REPORTED SEEKING WHEAT, WHICH PRIME MINISTER STALIN WAS REPORTED TO HAVE TOLD FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN DURING THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE MIGHT BE AVAILABLE FOR EXPORT THIS FALL. SOME BRITISH DISPATCHES HAD EXPRESSED PESSIMISM ABOUT THE MOSCOW TRADE TALKS IN VIEW OF RUSSIA'S DISPLEASURE WITH THE MARSHALL PROPOSAL FOR EUROPEAN ECONOMIC RECOVERY.)

WHILE SOME MEMBERS OF WILSON'S DELEGATION FLEW TOWARD LONDON THIS MORNING WILSON HIMSELF REMAINED IN MOSCOW, DESPITE URGENT DUTIES IN LONDON. HIS DECISION TO STAY HERE DURING THIS IMPORTANT STAGE OF NEGOTIATIONS WAS INTERPRETED AS AN INDICATION THAT WILSON WAS HOPEFUL OF A QUICK AGREEMENT.

W957AED

INSTEAD, THE AGENCY SAID, "IT PREFERS TO HAVE A SPECIAL ORGANIZATION FOR INFLUENCING A LARGE GROUP OF EUROPEAN NATIONS AT THE SAME TIME."

IN ANOTHER DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON, TASS SAID THAT U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL'S SPEECH AT SALT LAKE CITY MONDAY SHOWED THAT THE AIMS OF THE UNITED STATES "HAVE LITTLE IN COMMON WITH THE 'GENEROSITY' ASCRIBED TO IT IN BEVIN'S SPEECHES IN PARIS."

"IT IS CLEAR FROM WHAT HE (MARSHALL) SAID, "TASS CONCLUDED, "THAT THE 'GENEROUS AID' OF THE UNITED STATES IS INTENDED TO FORCE EUROPEAN NATIONS INTO SERVING THE INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES."

IT WAS THE FIRST RUSSPANVCOMMENV UPON MARSHALL'S SPEECH.

A PRAVDA COMMENTATOR, BORIS LEONTIEV, MEANWHILE THREW FRESH LIGHT ON RUSSIA'S ECONOMIC POLICIES AND HER RELATIONS WITH THE NATIONS WHICH REFUSED INVITATIONS TO THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

"THE SOVIET UNION," HE WROTE, "IS STEADFASTLY DEVELOPING ECONOMIC COLLABORATION WITH ALL COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE INCLINATIONS IN THAT DIRECTION. BUSINESS RELATIONS WITH THE U.S.S.R. INTRODUCES AN ELEMENT OF STABILITY AND FIRMNESS INTO THE NATIONAL ECONOMY OF EACH STATE WHICH TOUCHES THE PLANNED ECONOMY OF THIS MIGHTY SOCIALISTIC STATE."

W-FD930AED

(100)

MOSCOW--FIRST ADD MIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN (B6) X X X TRADE PLANS.)

HOWEVER, THE OPTIMISTIC BRITISH VIEW WAS NOT SUPPORTED BY SOME OBSERVERS IN MOSCOW, WHO POINTED OUT THESE FACTORS:

FOR ONE THING, RUSSIA IS CONSIDERING LARGE COMMITMENTS TO EASTERN EUROPE. THE CZECHS HAVE BEEN PROMISED 400,000 TONS OF GRAIN, PRESUMABLY FROM THE 1947 HARVEST. ALBANIA PROBABLY WILL ASK FOR GRAIN, TOO THE OBSERVERS SAID THE NEEDS OF EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES WOULD COME FIRST IN SOVIET CALCULATIONS.

(ECONOMIC EXPERTS IN PRAGUE SAID THAT UNDER THE NEW CZECH-SOVIET TRADE PACT, CZECHOSLOVAKIA WILL DIVERT AT LEAST 50 PER CENT OF HER FOREIGN TRADE TO RUSSIA AND HER SATELLITES. ABOUT 25 PER CENT OF HER EXPORTS HAVE BEEN GOING EAST.

SW505PED

30. 24- 10961

WARSAW, JULY 16-(AP)-THE AMERICAN EMBASSY TODAY WAS REPORTED AWAITING ADVICE FROM THE POLISH FOREIGN MINISTRY ON THE GOVERNMENT'S INVESTIGATION IN THE CASE OF UNITED STATES ARMY PRIVATE JOHN WILLIAM SZCUBROWSKI (CORRECT), ALLEGED TO HAVE HAD CONNECTIONS WITH OUTLAWED UNDERGROUND BANDS.

SZCUBROWSKI, 35, WAS ARRESTED MARCH 31 IN SOUTHERN POLAND. HIS ADDRESS WAS LISTED AS 520 LAMBERTON STREET, TRENTON, N. J

A FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN SAID HE DESERTED AN AMERICAN CONSTABULARY UNIT IN GERMANY AND ENTERED POLAND BEARING A FALSE PASSPORT.

JUL 1947

APR ALLENS 0:730 MEMO 456A

First Lead Palestine (B83)

Jerusalem, July 16-(AP)-A British soldier was killed and four others were injured today in three mine explosions on a highway near the all-Jewish town of Petah Tikvah.

British authorities said also that a Jewish temporary constable was killed last night by a burst of automatic gunfire from an orange grove [redacted] near Tel Aviv. The officer was guarding a power station.

JUL 1947

An official announcement said two civilians were arrested after

a mine exploded under a bridge near Petah Tikvah, killing the soldier and injuring another riding in a military van. A jeep [redacted] was blasted six miles away by a road mine which injured three soldiers. An electrically detonated mine damaged a staff car slightly at another location, but its occupants escaped injury.

JUL 1947

No trace of the constable's assailants was found in a search of the Tel Aviv area, the authorities said.

Meanwhile, an official announcement said the house curfew imposed late Monday in the controlled area around Natanya, Palestine diamond center, would be lifted from 4 p. m. until 7 p. m. today to permit the residents to shop for food.

JUL 1947

Natanya and the surrounding territory were placed under military rule to facilitate a search for two kidnaped British sergeants held as

hostages for three condemned members of Irgun Zvai Leumi, Jewish underground organization. The British arrested 15 per sons for questioning in the area yesterday.

#

1947

(120)

JERUSALEM, JULY 16-(AP)-BRITISH AUTHORITIES ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT A JEWISH TEMPORARY CONSTABLE WAS KILLED BY A BURST OF AUTOMATIC GUN FIRE FROM AN ORANGE GROVE LAST NIGHT WHILE ON DUTY AT A POWER STATION NEAR TEL AVIV.

THE AREA WAS SEARCHED, BUT NO TRACE OF THE KILLERS WAS FOUND, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

MEANWHILE, AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE HOUSE CURFEW IMPOSED LATE MONDAY IN THE CONTROLLED AREA AROUND NATANYA, PALESTINE DIAMOND CENTER, WOULD BE LIFTED FROM 4 P.M. UNTIL 7 P.M. TODAY TO PERMIT THE RESIDENTS TO SHOP FOR FOOD.

NATANYA AND THE SURROUNDING TERRITORY WERE PLACED UNDER MILITARY RULE TO FACILITATE A SEARCH FOR TWO KIDNAPED BRITISH SERGEANTS HELD AS HOSTAGES FOR THREE CONDEMNED MEMBERS OF IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI, JEWISH UNDERGROUND ORGANIZATION. THE BRITISH ARRESTED 15 PERSONS FOR QUESTIONING IN THE AREA YESTERDAY.

AS THE U.N.COMMITTEE PREPARED TO LEAVE FOR LEBANON SUNDAY TO BEGIN TAKING TESTIMONY IN ARAB COUNTRIES, JEWISH JOURNALISTS CABLED A REQUEST TO TRYGVE LIE, U.N. SECRETARY-GENERAL, URGING HIM TO SEEK LEBANESE VISAS FOR THEM.

THE JEWISH NEWSMEN WERE REFUSED VISAS BY THE LEBANESE CONSULATE HERE ON THE GROUND THAT NO VISAS COULD BE GRANTED TO JEWS.

FD1212PED

1947

1ST LEAD CHINESE

BY HAROLD K.MILKS

NANKING, JULY 16-(AP)-UNRRA ORDERED ITS EMPLOYES TODAY TO WITHDRAW FROM THE YELLOW RIVER DIKE PROJECT AFTER CHINESE CHIEF OF STAFF CHEN CHENG (CORRECT) WARNED THAT THE GOVERNMENT COULD NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SAFETY OF UNRRA PERSONNEL ON REPAIR PROJECTS IN TERRITORY WHERE COMMUNISTS ARE OPERATING.

AT THE SAME TIME, GEN.YEH NAN, GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE ON A COMMISSION FOR REPAIR OF YELLOW RIVER DIKES, SAID DISRUPTION OF REPAIRS BY COMMUNIST MILITARY OPERATIONS THREATENED THE SAFETY OF 3,000,000 PEOPLE LIVING ON THE SOUTH RIVER BANK. HE TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE SUMMER FLOODS MIGHT MAKE REPAIR WORK IMPOSSIBLE AND SAID GOVERNMENT AND UNRRA GROUPS WOULD HAVE TO TURN TO EMERGENCY RELIEF OPERATIONS.

CHEN CHENG WAS QUOTED BY SEMI-OFFICIAL SOURCES AS HAVING ASKED NULLIFICATION OF A "CEASE FIRE" REQUEST BY UNRRA WITHIN REGIONS WHERE RIVER CONTROL PROJECTS ARE UNDER WAY. HE CHARGED THE REDS HAD BROKEN THEIR PROMISE TO HALT MILITARY OPERATIONS IN SUCH ZONES AND WERE USING THE DIKE REPAIRS AS A PRETEXT TO EXPAND THEIR REVOLT.

PRO-GOVERNMENT, ETC., 3D GRAF ORIGINAL (A19FX).

DS521APS NM

IN A SEPARATE MOVE, ALL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED BY CHINESE NATIONALS ABROAD WERE ORDERED TO REGISTER WITH A GOVERNMENT AGENCY. THEY WERE WARNED AGAINST PUBLICATION OF STATEMENTS "HARMFUL TO CHINA'S FOREIGN RELATIONS." THERE HAVE BEEN REPEATED PRESS REPORTS OF COMMUNIST ACTIVITY AMONG CHINESE IN HONG KONG AND SINGAPORE.

INFORMATION DIRECTOR HOLLINGTON TANG ANNOUNCED THAT 18 DOMESTIC NEWSPAPERS FORMERLY OWNED BY THE KUOMINTANG (GOVERNMENT PARTY), AND INCLUDING SEVERAL OF CHINA'S LEADING PUBLICATIONS, HAVE BEEN CONVERTED TO COMMERCIAL ORGANS. THEY WILL OPERATE WITHOUT SUBSIDIES UNDER SHARE-HOLDER-ELECTED BOARDS OF DIRECTORS.

UNRRA RELUCTANTLY WITHDREW ITS EMPLOYES FROM YELLOW RIVER REPAIR PROJECTS AFTER THE GOVERNMENT SERVED NOTICE THAT IT COULD NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR SAFETY IN AREAS WHERE CHINESE COMMUNISTS REMAIN ACTIVE.

A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN DECLARED DISRUPTION OF THE REPAIR PROJECT WOULD ENDANGER THE SAFETY OF 3,000,000 PEOPLE ON THE SOUTH BANK OF CHINA'S MIGHTY RIVER.

JL321PCS

JUL 1947

BY HAROLD K. MILKS

NANKING, JULY 16-(AP)-A HIGH-RANKING GOVERNMENT ARMY OFFICIAL WAS REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE DEMANDED THAT UNRRA WITHDRAW PERSONNEL FROM DAM REPAIR PROJECTS IN TERRITORY WHERE CHINESE COMMUNISTS ARE OPERATING -- OR "ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR THEIR SAFETY."

THE OFFICIAL, CHIEF OF STAFF CHENG CHIEN, WAS QUOTED BY SEMI-OFFICIAL SOURCES AS HAVING ASKED NULLIFICATION OF A "CEASE FIRE" REQUEST BY UNRRA WITHIN REGIONS WHERE RIVER CONTROL PROJECTS ARE UNDER WAY. HE SAID THE REDS HAVE BROKEN THEIR PROMISE TO HALT MILITARY OPERATIONS IN SUCH ZONES AND ARE USING THE DAM REPAIRS AS A PRETEXT TO EXPAND THEIR REVOLT.

PRO-GOVERNMENT PRESS REPORTS TOLD OF NEW SUCCESSES IN THE NORTH PROVINCES OF HOPEI AND SHANTUNG FOR THE NATIONALIST TROOPS, INCLUDING CLEARANCE OF THE TIENTSIN-PUKOW RAILROAD FROM TSINAN SOUTHWARD. THE REPORTS SAID TROOPS HAD MOVED 15 MILES BELOW RECAPTURED TAIAN AND JOINED FORCES WITH ANOTHER MOVING UP FROM THE SOUTH.

IN HOPEI, GOVERNMENT TROOPS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE EXTENDED THEIR LINES 45 MILES SOUTH OF PAOTING TO SEIZE HOCHIEN (NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAPS LIST A HOKIEN IN THAT AREA), TINGHSIEN AND WANGTU.

P1124PPS

SHANGHAI,JULY 16 (AP)-THE WOOSUNG GARRISON ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT IT HAD ARRESTED 14 GERMAN RESIDENTS FOR ALLEGED NAZI SYMPATHIES AND "ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES" DURING THE WAR.

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS DID NOT RELEASE THE NAMES OF THOSE ARRESTED IN A ROUNDUP ORDERED BY THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS. IT SAID FURTHER ARRESTED WOULD FOLLOW.

THERE HAVE BEEN NUMEROUS COMPLAINTS THAT HIGH-RANKING NAZIS ESCAPED REPATRIATION TO GERMANY THROUGH BRIBERY. MORE THAN HALF THE GERMAN COMMUNITY IN CHINA HAS BEEN REPATRIATED.

JUL 1947

GG719ACS NM

30. 24- 10963

WITH NIGHT LEAD JAPANESE (430)
BY RUSSELL BRINES
TOKYO, THURSDAY, JULY 17-(AP)-GENERAL MACARTHUR WAS DESCRIBED AS HIGHLY PLEASED AND JAPAN GENERALLY WAS JUBILANT OVER TODAY'S PROPOSAL FOR A PRELIMINARY JAPANESE PEACE CONFERENCE NEXT MONTH.
THE AMERICAN STATE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCEMENT CAUGHT TOKYO BY SURPRISE. IF THE CONFERENCE IS BEGUN AUG.19 AS SUGGESTED, IT WOULD MEAN THE START OF ACTIVE WORK ON A TREATY WITH JAPAN MONTHS BEFORE MOST OFFICIALS HERE HAD EXPECTED IT.
NO COMMENT WAS AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY FROOM MACARTHUR. BUT THIS NEW PROPOSALS FOLLOWS HIS REPEATED INSISTENCE UPON AN EARLY TREATY. IT ALSO FOLLOWS THE TIME SCHEDULE THE SUPREME COMMANDER GAVE AN INTERVIEWER SOME TIME AGO, WHEN HE SAID PRELIMINARIES COULD AND SHOULD BE STARTED THIS FALL.
FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC OFFICIALS LIKEWISE DECLINED COMMENT PENDING FURTHER STUDY.
PREMIER TETSU KATAYAMA HAILED THE ANNOUNCEMENT AS "A GOOD THING," AND REPEATED HIS PREVIOUS COMMENT THAT AN EARLY PEACE WAS NECESSARY TO JAPAN'S REHABILITATION.
THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT HAS NOT YET BEEN INFORMED OF THE PROPOSAL, KATAYAMA TOLD NEWSMEN, ADDING THAT THE GOVERNMENT "DOES NOT HAVE ANY PROPOSALS TO MAKE."
KATAYAMA APPROVED, RATHER WARILY, THE PLAN TO CONDUCT AN 11-NATION CONFERENCE. "THERE IS A DESIRE TO HAVE A GREATER NUMBER OF NATIONS UNDERSTAND JAPAN," HE REMARKED. "I WOULD LIKE ALL NATIONS WHICH FOUGHT AGAINST JAPAN TO UNDERSTAND HER AND HER POSITION. I WOULD LIKE TO HAVE SUCH AN UNDERSTANDING STEM FROM THE BIG FOUR, WITH THE UNITED STATES AS THE CORE OF SUCH A GROUP."
THE UNITED STATES, HE POINTED OUT, HAS BEEN FURNISHING ECONOMIC AID TO JAPAN.
HE DECLINED ANY FURTHER COMMENT ON THE POSITION OF THE BIG FOUR (RUSSIA, BRITAIN, CHINA AND AMERICA), WHICH HE TERMED "A DELICATE QUESTION."
THERE IS CONSIDERABLE APPREHENSION IN THIS COUNTRY THAT RUSSIA MIGHT TRY TO BLOCK AN EARLY TREATY, DESPITE MACARTHUR'S STATEMENTS THAT HE FORESEES NO SUCH DIFFICULTY BECAUSE THE PEACE TREATY PROBLEMS, IN HIS VIEW, ARE MINOR.
IN MID-MORNING, THE JAPANESE HAD RECEIVED THEIR NEWS OF THIS VITAL DEVELOPMENT SOLELY THROUGH RADIO BROADCASTS; REGULAR AFTERNOON PAPERS HAD NOT YET APPEARED, AND NEWSPRINT SUPPLIES ARE SO SHORT NO EXTRAS HAVE BEEN ISSUED.
THE MAN IN THE STREET APPROVED, UNANIMOUSLY, AND ALL INTERVIEWED AGREED THAT AN 11-NATION CONFERENCE, RATHER THAN ONE BY THE BIG FOUR, "WOULD BE FAIRER."
ALTHOUGH THE WASHINGTON ANNOUNCEMENT CAME AS A SURPRISE, IT DID NOT CATCH ALLIED OFFICIALS SHORT. WORI HAS BEEN UNDER WAY HERE FOR SOME TIME ON EXPLORATION OF PRELIMINARY GROUNDS FOR A FORMAL TREATY.
OFFICIALLY, MOST FOREIGN MISSIONS HERE HAVE SUPPORTED MACARTHUR'S REQUESTS FOR AN EARLY PEACE. THEY ALSO SUPPORTED HIS MAJOR REASON: THAT JAPAN MUST BE MADE TO STAND ON HER OWN FEET. BUT THERE IS CONSIDERABLE PRIVATE DIVISION OF OPINION ON THE QUESTION OF POST-TREATY SUPERVISION. (more)

MOST FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES HAVE EXPRESSED SKEPTICISM OVER THE PERMANENCE OF DEMOCRATIC REFORMS IN JAPAN, AND FAVOR EXTENSIVE, THOROUGH SUPERVISION FOR SOME TIME TO COME.
FJ105PCS NM

BY RUSSELL BRINES
TOKYO, JULY 16-(AP)-BURLY KINOSUKE OTSU, ONE OF TOKYO'S MOST NOTORIOUS GANGSTERS, SOLEMNLY TOLD A CROWDED COURTROOM TODAY THAT HIS BLACK MARKET AND RACKETEERING GANG WAS "BASED ON DEMOCRACY."
AND, HE ADDED, HE DIDN'T "LIKE TO PART WITH SUCH A SYSTEM."
ON TRIAL CHARGED WITH THREATENING TWO PROCESS SERVERS, OTSU EXPLAINED, WITH GESTURES, THE BENEFITS OF BELONGING TO HIS ORGANIZATION.
WEARING THE KIMONO TRADITIONALLY RESERVED FOR MEN OF INFLUENCE, OTSU SAID LEADERS SUCH AS HIMSELF WATCHED OVER THEIR FOLLOWERS MORE SOLICITIOUSLY THAN PARENTS.
"WE EVEN WORRY ABOUT GETTING THEM WIVES AND HOLDING THEIR FUNERALS," HE TESTIFIED.
OTSU, TALL FOR A JAPANESE, ACKNOWLEDGED HE HAD SERVED THREE PRISON TERMS FOR MISDEEDS RANGING UP TO IMPLICATION IN MURDER BUT SAID AFTER THE LAST 10-YEAR TERM:
"I AWAKENED TO THE SOUL OF RIGHTEOUSNESS. SINCE MY RELEASE, I HAVE MADE IT MY MOTTO TO DO ONE GOOD DEED A DAY."
HE DENIED THE CHARGE THAT HE INTIMIDATED PROCESS SERVERS SENT TO ORDER HIM OFF A VACANT LOT WHERE, WITHOUT THE OWNER'S PERMISSION, HE ALLEGEDLY ESTABLISHED A FLOURISHING BLACK MARKET.
POLICE DESCRIBE HIM AS ONE OF THE CITY'S MAJOR RACKETEERS AND THE BIGGEST CRIMINAL THEY HAVE CAPTURED IN CURRENT RAIDS ON THE UNDERWORLD.
P1141PPS NM

TOKYO, JULY 16-(AP)-A TOKYO NEWSPAPER COMMENTED TODAY THAT "TOO LENIENT A TREATMENT" OF JAPAN BY HER CONQUERORS MIGHT NOT BE GOOD FOR THE COUNTRY.
THE NIPPON TIMES, AFTER EXPRESSING HOPE OF AN EARLY PEACE TREATY AND APPROVING AN OCCUPATION PROGRAM WHICH AVOIDS "HARSH AND UNJUST TREATMENT," OBSERVED:
"TOO LENIENT A TREATMENT ON THE OTHER HAND MIGHT LEAVE UNREMOVED SOME OF THE INSTITUTIONS AND LEADERSHIP WHICH WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR EVILS OF THE OLD REGIME AND MAKE POSSIBLE REGROWTH OF THESE UNDEMOCRATIC FORCES. NOT ONLY WOULD SUCH A REACTIONARY DEVELOPMENT CAUSE A REVIVAL OF INTERNATIONAL DISTRUST AND SUSPICION BUT IT WOULD ALSO BE FARTHEST FROM DESIRES OF JAPANESE THEMSELVES WHO ALREADY HAVE SUFFERED TOO MUCH FROM THE MISTAKES OF THEIR FORMER LEADERS".
P1127PPS

TOKYO, JULY 16-(AP)-AMERICAN, RUSSIAN, BRITISH AND CHINESE REPRESENTATIVES WHO RECENTLY DREW LOTS FOR 32 FORMER JAPANESE DESTROYERS AND DESTROYER ESCORTS WILL DRAW AGAIN TOMORROW FOR ANOTHER LOT OF 32 SIMILAR VESSELS.
A THIRD ALLOTMENT OF 28 SHIPS WILL BE MADE SOON.
VICE ADM.R.M.GRIFFIN, COMMANDER OF U.S. NAVAL FORCES IN THE FAR EAST, WILL CONDUCT TOMORROW'S DRAWING. CAPT.N.W.BARD WILL DRAW FOR THE

UNITED STATES, CAPT.V.N.SURTEES FOR ENGLAND, CAPT.SULLIANG T.MAR FOR CHINA AND REAR ADM.ANDREI M.STETSENKO FOR RUSSIA.

EACH NATION WILL RECEIVE THREE DESTROYERS AND FIVE ESCORTS. THE DEMILITARIZED VESSELS WILL BE SAILED BY JAPANESE CREWS TO ORIENTAL POINTS, WHERE RECEIVING NATIONS WILL TAKE OVER.

VR618ACS

KURE,JAPAN,JULY 16 (AP)-THE SECOND BATTALION OF THE FIFTH ROYAL GURKHA RIFLES WILL LEAVE JAPAN FOR HOME TOMORROW ABOARD THE TRANSPORT DEVONSHIRE. ACCOMPANYING THE BATTALION WILL BE THE SCARLET-COATED KUMAON BAND, ONE OF THE MOST COLORFUL MUSICAL ORGANIZATIONS IN JAPAN.

THE INDIAN TROOPS, WHO HAVE BEEN IN JAPAN SINCE MAY 5, 1946, WERE STATIONED LARGELY AT OKAYAMA. ON TWO OCCASIONS THEY SENT CONTINGENTS TO TOKYO FOR GUARD DUTY.

GG101PCS

KURE,JAPAN,JULY 16-(AP)-FIVE DEPENDENT FAMILIES AND 200 UNITED KINGDOM AND INDIAN REINFORCEMENTS FOR BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OCCUPATION FORCES ARRIVED HERE MONDAY ON THE TROOPSHIP DEVONSHIRE, BCOF HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE DEPENDENTS INCLUDED MRS.L.R.HITCHCOCK OF ROCHESTER, ESSEX; MRS. A.R.RAYMOND OF BOMBAY; MRS.J.F.CHEESEWRIGHT OF BADENHURST, CHESTER; MRS.E.P.DIXON OF BRAY, BERKSHIRE, AND MRS.A.K.FERGUSON, WIFE OF BRIG. A.K.FERGUSON OF THE UNITED KINGDOM LIAISON MISSION.

VR621ACS NM

KURE, JAPAN, JULY 16-(AP)-BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OCCUPATION FORCES ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE AUSTRALIAN DESTROYER QUIBERON, STATIONED HERE FOR THE PAST FOUR MONTHS, HAS DEPARTED FOR SYDNEY. IT WILL BE REPLACED BY THE HMAS CULGOA.

FJ617PCS

JUL 1947

FIRST LEAD INDONESIAN

BY STANLEY SWINTON

BATAVIA, JAVA, JULY 16-(AP)-A DUTCH MONITOR HERE REPORTED TODAY THAT INDONESIAN PREMIER AMIR SJARIFOEDDIN IN A RADIO ADDRESS FROM JOGJAKARTA ANNOUNCED THAT THE REPUBLICAN CABINET HAD REJECTED DUTCH PROPOSALS FOR A COMPROMISE SETTLEMENT IN THE ISSUE OF INTERNAL POLICING UNDER AN INTERIM GOVERNMENT.

THE MONITOR QUOTED THE PREMIER AS SAYING THAT "BECAUSE THE DUTCH IN THEIR PROPOSALS ARE LAYING ALL THE BLAME ON THE INDONESIANS WE ARE NOT IN A POSITION TO ACCEPT THE DUTCH PROPOSALS."

THIS ISSUE HAD BEEN THE LAST MAJOR STUMBLINGBLOCK TO A NETHERLANDS-INDONESIAN AGREEMENT ON AN INTERIM NATIONAL GOVERNMENT FOR THE UNITED STATES OF INDONESIA PREPARATORY TO INDEPENDENCE IN 1949. A DEADLOCK IN THE NEGOTIATIONS RECENTLY THREATENED WAR.

SJARIFOEDDIN WAS REPORTED TO HAVE APPROVED THE COMPROMISE PERSONALLY YESTERDAY IN CONVERSATIONS WITH HUBERTUS J. VAN MOOK, ACTING GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND THE NETHERLANDS COMMISSION GENERAL.

HOWEVER, THE FINAL INDONESIAN DECISION MUST BE MADE BY THE REPUBLICAN CABINET AND PARLIAMENTARY WORKING COMMITTEE IN EMERGENCY SESSIONS AT THE REPUBLIC'S CAPITAL, JOGJAKARTA, TODAY. SJARIFOEDDIN FLEW TO JOGJAKARTA THIS MORNING. (more)

JUL 1947

THE FINAL INDONESIAN DECISION MUST BE MADE BY THE REPUBLICAN CABINET AND THE PARLIAMENTARY WORKING COMMITTEE NOW IN EMERGENCY SESSION AT JOGJAKARTA, THE REPUBLIC'S CAPITAL. DEPUTY PREMIER SETIADJIT SAID THE CABINET AND THE WORKING COMMITTEE THUS FAR HAD FAILED TO REACH A DECISION ON WHETHER TO SUPPORT THE TENTATIVE ACCEPTANCE OF THE DUTCH PLAN. HE ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT HE EXPECTED PREMIER SJARIFOEDDIN TO RETURN FROM JOGJAKARTA TOMORROW WITH A DECISION.

"EVERYTHING DEPENDS ON WHETHER SJARIFOEDDIN IS SUPPORTED IN JOGJAKARTA," A NEUTRAL INFORMANT SAID. "THE PROSPECTS LOOK BRIGHTER THAN EVER BEFORE."

THE RELIABLE AUTHORITY SAID THE COMPROMISE PLAN CALLED FOR AN ALL-INDONESIAN REPUBLICAN STATE POLICE FORCE TO HOLD INITIAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER. HOWEVER, A JOINT DUTCH-INDONESIAN FEDERAL POLICE FORCE WOULD BE CREATED WITH AUTHORITY TO TAKE OVER POLICE DUTIES TEMPORARILY WHENEVER A LOCAL SITUATION GOT OUT OF HAND WITHIN THE REPUBLIC, WHICH INCLUDES JAVA, SUMATRA AND MADOERA.

INFORMANTS SAID THE FEDERAL AGENCY WOULD BE CALLED "EXTRAORDINARY POLICE," SINCE THE NAME, "JOINT GENDARMERIE," WAS POLITICALLY IMPOSSIBLE.

SJARIFOEDDIN ALSO WAS REPORTED ON HIGHEST AUTHORITY TO HAVE CONSENTED--SUBJECT TO CABINET APPROVAL--TO ISSUE BY ONE MINUTE BEFORE MIDNIGHT TONIGHT A PUBLIC ORDER FOR INDONESIAN FORCES IMMEDIATELY TO CEASE FIRE, HALT ANY DEMOLITIONS BEHIND THE FRONT AND SUSPEND THE FOOD BLOCKADE AGAINST DUTCH-OCCUPIED CITIES.

M713AED

JUL 1947

(WEST OUT) (120)

MANILA,JULY 16-(AP)-COL.ANDRES SORIANO, WARTIME MEMBER OF GENERAL MACARTHUR'S STAFF AND INFLUENTIAL FILIPINO CAPITALIST, TODAY OFFERED THE U.S. PHILIPPINES ALIEN PROPERTY ADMINISTRATOR $1,650,000 FOR THE FORMER JAPANESE-OWNED BALINTAWAK BEER BREWERY.

THE BRIMMING VATS OF THE BALINTAWAK FACTORY ALMOST DELAYED THE RE-ENTRY OF THE AMERICAN ARMY INTO MANILA IN FEBRUARY, 1945.

HELD UP BY A BLOWN BRIDGE IN THE VICINITY OF THE FACTORY, SEVERAL THIRSTY REGIMENTS DISCOVERED THEY WERE IN POSSESSION OF THOUSANDS OF GALLONS OF ICE COLD BEER.

AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR AND INTERNEES, RESCUED A FEW HOURS LATER BY THE EXHILIRATED SOLDIERS, WERE OFFERED BEER IN HELMETS, JEEP CANS AND WHATEVER ELSE WOULD HOLD THE LIQUID.

VR1230ACS NM

JUL 1947

1947

30.24-10965

saigon, [redacted] indochina, july 16-(ap)-french sources said today about 40 persons, including a 15-man french military escort and two french civilians, were slain today when their two-train convey was [redacted] ambushed by viet-namese on the saigon-phanthiet line.

many [redacted] indochinese passengers were reported injured. the [redacted] toll was believed to be the largest in any engagement in [redacted] cochin china since the outbreak of hostilities between the french and forces of the viet-nam republic. cochin china is south of the main fighting area.

the informants said the viet-namese derailed the locomotive of the first train with a land mine and attacked from ambush on both sides of the track. the attackers were said to have fled on the arrival of two french military trains which were summoned to the scenes.

Santiago, Chile, July 16--(AP)--Soviet Ambassador Dimitri Zhukov told reporters today after a visit to Chilean Foreign Minister Juliet Question that the subject of the treatment of Chilean diplomats in Moscow had been settled satisfactorily.

Zhukov did not elaborate on this statement.

Authorized government sources here had said previously that among the

Chilean complaints against [redacted] the Russians was that Alvaro Cruz, son of retiring Ambassador David Cruz Ocampo, had not been permitted to bring his Russian wife out of Russia. These informants also said that two Chilean Embassy attaches were unable to find proper housing facilities [redacted]

(200) BY HARRISON HUMPHRIES
AP SPECIAL WASHINGTON SERVICE
WASHINGTON, JULY 16-(AP)-REP. JACK Z. ANDERSON (R-CALIF) SAID TODAY HE IS ADVISED THE BRITISH WILL PERMIT IMPORTS OF GRAPES, PEARS AND PLUMS FROM AMERICAN SHIPPERS WHO CAN SHOW PROOF OF IRREVOCABLE LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED BEFORE JULY 1.
ANDERSON TOLD REPORTERS HE INTERPRETS THE INFORMATION FROM THE AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT AS A MODIFICATION OF A BRITISH EMBARGO ON FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES FROM THE UNITED STATES WHICH BECAME EFFECTIVE THE FIRST OF THIS MONTH.
"EACH SHIPPER," ANDERSON SAID, "SHOULD GET IN TOUCH WITH THE IMPORTER WITH WHOM HE IS DEALING AND MAKE SURE THE IMPORTER CAN OBTAIN A LICENSE FROM THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT BEFORE HE STARTS TO SHIP."
ANDERSON EARLIER HAD EXPRESSED CONCERN OVER THE EMBARGO ON BEHALF OF CALIFORNIA FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PRODUCERS TO THE BRITISH FOOD MISSION HERE.
F.B.POWELL, WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE OF THE MISSION, REPLIED MONDAY THAT THE REVOCATION OF THE OPEN GENERAL LICENSE ON IMPORTS OF FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES WAS IMPOSED AFTER "MATURED CONSIDERATION AND WITH MUCH RELUCTANCE" BECAUSE OF THE NECESSITY FOR CONSERVING BRITAIN'S "DWINDLING SUPPLY OF U.S. DOLLARS."
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PMS BUDGET (550)
GERMAN
BY JOHN M. HIGHTOWER
WASHINGTON, JULY 16-(AP)-IN ITS ROLE AS ONE OF GERMANY'S RULERS, THE UNITED STATES PROBABLY SOON WILL BEGIN WORKING WITH THE "MARSHALL PLAN" COMMITTEES SET UP AT PARIS TO CHART THE ECONOMIC RECOVERY OF EUROPE.

GEN. LUCIUS B. CLAY, AMERICAN COMMANDER IN GERMANY, IS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS TO COOPERATE WITH THE PARIS GROUPS TO THE FULLEST EXTENT NECESSARY TO FIT THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION ZONE INTO THE PROPOSED NEW EUROPEAN ECONOMIC ORDER.

THIS MAY REQUIRE CLAY TO ASSIGN OFFICIALS TO PARIS TO SUPPLY INFORMATION ON GERMANY'S COAL PRODUCTION PROSPECTS, INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK, TRADE POSSIBILITIES AND FOOD NEEDS. BUT ANY ACTION HE TAKES, AUTHORITIES HERE SAID, WILL AWAIT SOME INVITATION FROM THE PARIS ORGANIZATION ITSELF.

THE BROAD FRAMEWORK FOR AMERICAN COLLABORATION IN EUROPEAN RECOVERY IS SET FORTH IN THE NEW POLICY DIRECTIVE TO CLAY FORMALLY ANNOUNCED HERE AND IN BERLIN YESTERDAY.

THIS DISCLOSED A DRASTIC CHANGE IN THE DIRECTION OF AMERICAN POLICY IN GERMANY FROM THE TIME THE FIRST DIRECTIVE WAS ISSUED SHORTLY AFTER V-E DAY IN MAY, 1945.

AT THAT TIME THE WHOLE EMPHASIS WAS ON THE DENAZIFICATION AND DEMILITARIZATION OF GERMANY AND A SERIES OF MEASURES WHICH WOULD RENDER THE NATION INCAPABLE OF MAKING WAR AGAIN.

THAT ORDER ALSO STATED THAT THE STANDARD OF LIVING OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE WAS NOT TO EXCEED THAT OF THEIR NEIGHBORS AND THAT INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION WAS TO BE STRICTLY LIMITED.

THE NEW DECLARATION, THE FIRST GENERAL POLICY DIRECTIVE SINCE THE 1945 ORDER DECLARES:

"AN ORDERLY AND PROSPEROUS EUROPE REQUIRES THE ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTIONS OF A STABLE AND PRODUCTIVE GERMANY AS WELL AS THE NECESSARY RESTRAINTS TO INSURE THAT GERMANY IS NOT ALLOWED TO REVIVE ITS DESTRUCTIVE MILITARISM."

THE ORDER ADVISES CLAY THAT GERMANY CAN BE KEPT UNDER CONTROL BY MEANS OF THE PROPOSED FOUR POWER DISARMAMENT TREATY--WHICH RUSSIA INCIDENTALLY HAS CONSISTENTLY REFUSED TO ACCEPT IN THE MANNER THE UNITED STATES ADVOCATES--AND BY PROLONGED ALLIED OCCUPATION.

BUT IT MAKES CLEAR THAT CLAY'S MAIN TASK NOW IS TO BRING ABOUT A CONDITION OF ECONOMIC RECOVERY IN GERMANY WHICH WILL MAKE THE WESTERN ZONES SELF SUPPORTING AND CAPABLE OF CONTRIBUTING TO AN IMPROVED STANDARD OF LIVING FOR ALL EUROPE.

A17WX

IN RELEASING THE ORDER HERE THE STATE DEPARTMENT STRESSED THAT IT PROVIDES FOR MEASURES "WHICH WILL ENABLE GERMANY TO MAKE A MAXIMUM CONTRIBUTION TO EUROPEAN RECOVERY."

ACTUALLY, OFFICIALS SAID THAT CLAY ALREADY HAD RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS TO COOPERATE WITH THE REST OF EUROPE WHENEVER AN APPROPRIATE OCCASION OPENED UP. IN THE INITIAL, ORGANIZATION STAGE OF THE PARIS CONFERENCE THE UNITED STATES MAINTAINED AN ATTITUDE OF COMPLETE ALOOFNESS.

THUS WHEN AND IF CLAY ACCEPTS AN INVITATION TO FIT WESTERN GERMANY'S ECONOMY INTO THAT OF EUROPE, AMERICAN OFFICIALS WILL FOR THE FIRST TIME TAKE A DIRECT, THOUGH STILL STRICTLY LIMITED, PART IN THE WORK AT PARIS.

SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL IS KNOWN TO BE VERY RELUCTANT TO TAKE ANY STEP WHICH MIGHT LAY THE UNITED STATES OPEN TO RUSSIAN PROPAGANDA CHARGES OF DICTATING TO EUROPE.

BUT IN HIS INITIAL PROPOSAL FOR A JOINT RECOVERY PROGRAM LAST MONTH MARSHALL DECLARED THIS GOVERNMENT'S WILLINGNESS TO PROVIDE "FRIENDLY AID" WHENEVER A SUITABLE OCCASION ARISES.

EUROPEAN LEADERS ARE UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE INQUIRED JUST WHAT MARSHALL MEANT BY "FRIENDLY AID." WHILE HE HAS NOT CLARIFIED THE POINT YET THERE IS A GROWING BELIEF AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT THAT HE WILL HAVE TO DO SO BEFORE THE WORK AT PARIS IS FINISHED.

ABX16AED

WASHINGTON, JULY 16-(AP)-THE WAR DEPARTMENT TODAY DISPUTED A CHARGE BY REP. SADOWSKI (D-MICH) THAT "KEY" AMERICAN OFFICIALS ARE BENT ON BUILDING UP GERMANY'S POWER, TO THE DETRIMENT OF U.S. SECURITY.

SADOWSKI YESTERDAY ASKED THE HOUSE TO INVESTIGATE "OUR ENTIRE GERMAN POLICY."

TWO OFFICIALS SINGLED OUT BY SADOWSKI BY NAME WERE ROBERT E. MURPHY, POLITICAL ADVISER TO THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT, AND MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM H. DRAPER, CHIEF ECONOMIC ADVISER TO GENERAL LUCIUS B. CLAY, AMERICAN COMMANDER IN GERMANY.

ASKED IF IT HAD ANY COMMENT, THE WAR DEPARTMENT SAID:

"THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT POLICY TOWARD GERMANY IS SET FORTH IN THE JULY 11, 1947, DIRECTIVE TO THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF U.S. FORCES OF OCCUPATION (ISSUED YESTERDAY BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT).

"THE CRUX OF MR. SADOWSKI'S ARGUMENT APPEARS TO BE HIS STATEMENT 'THEY HAVE X X X GIVEN PRIORITY TO THE REHABILITATION OF GERMANY'S POWER OVER OUR LONG-TERM SECURITY REQUIREMENTS.

"THIS IS NOT BORNE OUT BY THE OFFICIAL DIRECTIVE."

THE DIRECTIVE TO CLAY SETS FORTH THAT "AN ORDERLY AND PROSPEROUS EUROPE REQUIRES THE ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF A STABLE AND PRODUCTIVE GERMANY AS WELL AS THE NECESSARY RESTRAINTS TO INSURE THAT GERMANY IS NOT ALLOWED TO REVIVE ITS DESTRUCTIVE MILITARISM."

SADOWSKI SAID HE WANTS CONGRESS TO APPOINT A STRONG INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE "AND TO SEE THAT DEMILITARIZATION, DENAZIFICATION AND DECARTELIZATION ARE CARRIED OUT, AND THAT GERMANY'S WAR POTENTIAL IS DESTROYED AND THAT SHE REMAIN POWERLESS TO WAGE ANOTHER WAR."

THE CONGRESSMAN SAID FORMER PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER "GAVE THE GERMAN CAMPAIGN OF 1919 THE HALO OF RESPECTABILITY. TODAY, MR. HOOVER IS BEING USED AGAIN FOR THE SAME PURPOSE."

SADOWSKI SAID THAT AFTER THE FIRST WORLD WAR THE GERMANS CARRIED ON A CAMPAIGN FOR AID LEADING TO EVASION OF PEACE TREATY TERMS AND OBTAINING ALLIED BILLIONS FOR REBUILDING THEIR WAR POTENTIAL. ONCE AGAIN, HE DECLARED, THE GERMANS AFTER WORLD WAR II LAUNCHED A CAMPAIGN "OF WHINING AND PITY, WHOSE ULTIMATE GOAL WAS THE REBUILDING OF A STRONG AND AGGRESSIVE GERMANY."

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LOYALTY

WASHINGTON, JULY 16-(AP)-HOUSE-PASSED LEGISLATION SETTING UP A SYSTEM OF LOYALTY CHECKS ON FEDERAL EMPLOYES AND REQUIRING THEM TO BE FINGERPRINTED HEADED FOR A POSSIBLE SENATE PIGEONHOLE TODAY.

IT WAS A "MUST" BILL ON THE HOUSE DOCKET AND WON APPROVAL THERE 319 TO 61, BUT SENATE PLANS FOR THE LAST FEW DAYS OF THIS SESSION MAKE NO PROVISION FOR THE MEASURE.

HOUSE PASSAGE LATE YESTERDAY FOLLOWED BITTER COMPLAINTS BY OPPONENTS.

REP. KEFAUVER (D-TENN) DECLARED THE BILL, IF FINALLY ENACTED, MIGHT RESULT IN A GOVERNMENT ADMINISTERED BY "ROBOTS." AND REP. MARCANTONIO (AL-NY) CLAIMED IT WOULD MAKE MANY FEDERAL WORKERS AFRAID TO THINK ON "FUNDAMENTAL ISSUES."

CHAIRMAN REES (R-KAS) OF THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMITTEE CONTENDED, HOWEVER, THAT THE LEGISLATION PROVIDES "ADEQUATE SAFEGUARDS" FOR EMPLOYES AND AT THE SAME TIME PROPERLY PROTECTS THE GOVERNMENT FROM DISLOYAL PERSONS.

KEFAUVER SOUGHT UNSUCCESSFULLY TO MODIFY THE MEASURE TO ALLOW FEDERAL COURT APPEALS BY EMPLOYES WHOSE LOYALTY IS FOUND WANTING BY THE PROPOSED NEW FIVE-MAN REVIEW BOARD. HIS PROPOSAL LOST BY A VOTE OF 248 TO 133.

WRITTEN BY REES' CIVIL SERVICE COMMITTEE, THE LEGISLATION FOLLOWS GENERALLY THE PROVISIONS OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S ORDER LAST MARCH CALLING FOR A COMMISSION TO CHECK ON FEDERAL EMPLOYE LOYALTY.

APPLICABLE ONLY TO EMPLOYES AND OFFICERS OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH AND TO APPLICANTS FOR JOBS IN THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH, THE BILL WOULD DEFINE LOYALTY AND SET UP MACHINERY TO APPLY THE LOYALTY TEST. THE HOUSE REFUSED TO BROADEN ITS TERMS TO COVER CONGRESSIONAL AND COURT WORKERS.

IF IT BECOMES LAW, ALL EMPLOYES AND JOB APPLICANTS FIRST WOULD BE SCREENED BY THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION. IF THE SCREENING DISCLOSED "DEROGATORY INFORMATION," THE COMMISSION WOULD REFER THE CASE TO THE FBI, WHICH IN TURN WOULD MAKE AN INVESTIGATION OF ITS OWN.

THE RESULTS OF THE FBI CHECK WOULD BE TURNED OVER TO THE PRESIDENTIALLY-APPOINTED LOYALTY REVIEW BOARD AND, IF ADVERSE TO THE INDIVIDUAL INVESTIGATED, THE HEAD OF THE EMPLOYING AGENCY WOULD BE NOTIFIED. THE EMPLOYE WOULD HAVE THE RIGHT TO APPEAL TO THE BOARD, BUT NOT BEYOND THE BOARD.

A25WX

IN THE EVENT THE EMPLOYING AGENCY REFUSED TO DISCHARGE THE EMPLOYE, THE BOARD COULD REQUEST THE PRESIDENT TO TAKE ACTION.

REES TOLD HIS COLLEAGUES THE OBJECTIVES AND THE LOYALTY STANDARDS OF THE BILL ARE THE SAME AS THOSE SET FORTH IN THE PRESIDENT'S EXECUTIVE ORDER. THE MAJOR DIFFERENCE, THE KANSAN ADDED, IS THAT THE LEGISLATION PROPOSES (A) AN INDEPENDENT LOYALTY REVIEW BOARD RATHER THAN A BOARD WITHIN THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, AND (B) "A SINGLE STANDARD OF LOYALTY" RATHER THAN "AS MANY DIFFERENT APPLICATIONS OF A STANDARD OF LOYALTY AS THERE ARE GOVERNMENT AGENCIES."

SHORTLY AFTER MR. TRUMAN ISSUED HIS LOYALTY ORDER HE ASKED CONGRESS FOR A $24,900,000 APPROPRIATION TO CARRY IT OUT. THERE HAS BEEN NO ACTION ON THE FUND REQUEST AND NO FURTHER WHITE HOUSE MOVE TO CREATE THE LOYALTY BOARD.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONER ARTHUR S. FLEMMING TOLD REES' COMMITTEE LAST MONTH THAT IT WOULD COST $12,000,000 MORE TO FULFILL TERMS OF THE BILL THAN TO CARRY OUT THE ORDER.

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JUL 1947

(530) ALASKAN AIRFIELDS

BY CHARLES D.WATKINS

AP SPECIAL WASHINGTON SERVICE

WASHINGTON,JULY 16-(AP)-GOVERNMENT CONSTRUCTION OF TWO LARGE AIRPORTS IN ALASKA FOR USE OF PLANES ON INTERNATIONAL ROUTES WAS URGED UPON THE HOUSE INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE COMMITTEE TODAY.

ALASKANS, CIVIL AERONAUTICS OFFICIALS, INTERIOR DEPARTMENT SPOKESMEN AND COMMERCIAL AIRLINES TESTIFIED FOR TWO BILLS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

ONE WOULD APPROPRIATE $5,000,000 FOR A LARGE AIRPORT AT FAIRBANKS AND THE OTHER $8,000,000 FOR AN INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT WHICH WITNESSES SAID WOULD HAVE TO BE LOCATED AT ANCHORAGE.

WITNESSES TESTIFIED THAT ARMY AIRPORTS NEAR THE TWO CITIES HAD MADE USELESS THE EXISTING MUNICIPAL AIRPORTS BECAUSE THEY ARE IN THE PATTERN OF THE ARMY FIELDS. THEY SAID THAT BECAUSE OF THIS THE GOVERNMENT WAS OBLIGATED TO CONSTRUCT THE AIRPORTS AND ALASKAN WITNESSES SAID THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD MAINTAIN AND OPERATE THEM.

NEITHER CITY IS FINANCIALLY ABLE TO CONSTRUCT, OPERATE OR MAINTAIN SUCH EXPENSIVE AIRPORTS AS ARE NEEDED, THE ALASKANS SAID.

JAMES M.LANDIS, CHAIRMAN OF THE CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD AND CO-CHAIRMAN OF THE AIR COORDINATING COMMITTEE, SAID IN A LETTER TO THE COMMITTEE IT HAD BEEN ESTIMATED 75 PERCENT OF AIR TRAVEL TO THE ORIENT WILL PASS THROUGH ALASKA. HE SAID THE WAR DEPARTMENT, WHICH HAS PERMITTED CIVILIAN PLANES TO LAND AT LADD FIELD NEAR FAIRBANKS AND ELEMDORF FIELD NEAR ANCHORAGE, HAD RESTRICTED THAT PRIVILEGE FOR REASONS OF NATIONAL SECURITY.

"IT IS THE OPINION OF THE AIR COORDINATING COMMITTEE THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, WITH LEAST POSSIBLE DELAY," LANDIS SAID, "SHOULD PROVIDE THE SEPARATE AIRPORTS AT ANCHORAGE AND FAIRBANKS WHICH ARE ESSENTIAL TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL AVIATION IN THE NORTHWEST AND TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THESE TWO VITAL CENTERS OF OUR ALASKAN TERRITORY."

LOUIS W.GOODKIND, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF THE DOMESTIC ECONOMY BUREAU OF THE CAB URGED APPROVAL OF THE LEGISLATION, SAYING BOTH AIRPORTS MIGHT SOON BECOME IMPORTANT POINTS IN INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL.

S.G.TIPTON, COUNSEL FOR THE AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, COMPOSED OF AMERICAN FLAG AIRLINES, URGED APPROVAL BECAUSE OF THE STRATEGIC POSITION OF ALASKA.

GEORGE BURGESS, DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR OF THE CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION, AND WALTER PLETT, ITS REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR FOR ALASKA, ALSO ASKED SPEEDY ACTION ON THE BILLS AND ON CONSTRUCTION OF THE AIRPORTS.

BURGESS SAID IT WAS NECESSARY FROM A STANDPOINT OF SAFETY THAT THE

FIELDS BE CONSTRUCTED AND THAT LADD AND ELEMDORF FIELDS HAD LARGELY DESTROYED THE USEFULNESS OF THE MUNICIPAL FIELDS AT THE TWO CITIES.

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BURGESS TOLD THE COMMITTEE THE CAA WAS NOT DESIROUS OF OPERATING ANY AIRPORT EXCEPT THE NATIONAL AIRPORT HERE BUT UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES BELIEVED THAT FROM A SAFETY STANDPOINT THE AIRPORTS SHOULD BE BUILT BY THE GOVERNMENT.

H.R.LEE OF THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT SAID IT SUPPORTED THE LEGISLATION WHILE DELEGATE BARTLETT OF ALASKA URGED PROMPT ACTION.

ROBERT B.ATWOOD, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER OF THE ANCHORAGE TIMES, FRED W.AXFORD, PRESIDENT OF THE ANCHORAGE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, AND A.H. NORDALE, MAYOR OF FAIRBANKS, TOLD THE COMMITTEE THEY FAVORED GOVERNMENT CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE TWO FIELDS. THEY SAID THEIR CITIES DID NOT HAVE THE TAX REVENUE TO MEET THE EXPENSE.

GNERAL CARL SPAATZ, COMMANDER OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES TESTIFIED AT AN EXECUTIVE MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE. HIS TESTIMONY WAS NOT MADE PUBLIC.

1947

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WASHINGTON,JULY 16-(AP)-REPORTS THAT SECRETARY OF WAR PATTERSON WILL RESIGN WHEN THE ARMED FORCES UNIFICATION BECOMES EFFECTIVE BROUGHT FROM PATTERSON TODAY THIS COMMENT:

"I HAVE NOT, REPEAT NOT, SUBMITTED MY RESIGNATION TO THE PRESIDENT."

HE DECLINED TO DISCUSS WITH A REPORTER THE POSSIBILITY OF WHETHER HE WOULD STEP OUT OF OFFICE WHEN AND IF THE MERGER BILL, NOW HALF.WAY THROUGH CONGRESS, BECOMES LAW.

SPECULATION OVER THE EVENTUAL OFFICIAL SETUP UNDER THE MERGER PROGRAM HAS PRODUCED A NUMBER OF SUGGESTED NAMES OF MEN WHO MIGHT HEAD THE ARMED FORCES ORGANIZATION, INCLUDING SECRETARY OF NAVY JAMES FORRESTAL.

ON THE OTHER HAND, SOME PERSONS FAMILIAR WITH THE LONG BATTLE OVER UNIFICATION CONTEND THAT THE NAVY'S EARLY OPPOSITION TO THE PLAN MIGHT WEIGH AGAINST SELECTION OF THE NAVY CHIEF FOR THE POST.

UNDER THE BILL AS PASSED BY THE SENATE AND AWAITING HOUSE ACTION, THERE WOULD BE A SECRETARY OF NATIONAL SECURITY, WITH CABINET STATUS AND SECRETARIES (WITHOUT CABINET RANK) FOR THE THREE COMPONENTS OF THE ARMED FORCES ORGANIZATION - THE DEPARTMENTS OF WAR, NAVY AND AIR FORCE.

IF PATTERSON RESIGNS AND FORRESTAL IS SHIFTED TO BECOME HEAD OF THE ARMED FORCES, UNDER SECRETARY OF WAR KENNETH C.ROYALL AND UNDERSECRETARY OF THE NAVY JOHN L.SULLIVAN WOULD BE LEFT AS THE ACTING HEADS OF THOSE TWO DEPARTMENTS.

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A65WX

WASHINGTON,JULY 16-(AP)-SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY SNYDER TOLD REPORTERS TODAY HE WILL LEAVE JULY 21 FOR A 10-DAY, "SOCIAL BASIS" VISIT TO BRAZIL AT THE INVITATION OF BRAZILIAN PRESIDENT DUTRA.

RZ835PED

JUL 1947

U.N.

BY JOHN A.PARRIS, JR.

LAKE SUCCESS, JULY 16-(AP)-AN AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE SAID TODAY SOME UNITED NATIONS DELEGATES WERE CONSIDERING THE POSSIBILITY OF SETTING UP A GREEK BORDER WATCH OUTSIDE THE WORLD ORGANIZATION IF RUSSIA BLOCKS SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION ON THE BALKANS.

THE SOURCE SAID THIS WAS ONE POSSIBLE STEP SHOULD THE SECURITY COUNCIL TURN DOWN A U.S. PROPOSAL FOR ESTABLISHING A UNITED NATIONS SEMI-PERMANENT CMMI SION TO WATCH OVER TH

1947

SEMI-PERMANENT COMMISSION TO WATCH OVER THE BALKAN BORDER AREAS.

IF RUSSIA VETOS THE U.S. COMMISSION PLAN, THIS INFORMANT SAID, GREECE COULD INVITE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO FORM AN INDEPENDENT COMMISSION WHICH COULD MAKE ITS HEADQUARTERS ON GREEK SOIL AND WATCH OVER THE BORDER AREA.

SUCH A COMMISSION, HE EXPLAINED, WOULD HAVE NO POWERS BUT COULD GATHER INFORMATION. THE MEMBERS, THROUGH THEIR GOVERNMENTS, COULD PLACE THE INFORMATION AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS WHEN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY MEETS IN SEPTEMBER.

THERE ALSO WERE SUGGESTIONS IN SOME QUARTERS THAT IF THE SECURITY COUNCIL FAILED TO ACT IN THE BALKAN CASE THEN THE U.S. OR BRITAIN MIGHT BRING THE CASE BEFORE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SUCH A COMPLAINT BEFORE THE 55-MEMBER ASSEMBLY WOULD BE BOLSTERED BY A REPORT FROM AN INDEPENDENT BORDER COMMISSION, SOME OBSERVERS FELT.

IT APPEARED, HOWEVER, THAT BOTH BRITAIN AND AMERICA WOULD EXHAUST ALL OTHER MEANS BEFORE JOINING IN AN INDEPENDENT WATCH OVER THE BALKAN BORDERS FROM GREEK SOIL. INFORMED QUARTERS SUGGESTED THAT IF RUSSIA USED HER POWER OF VETO TO BLOCK ACTION NOW, SERIOUS CONSIDERATION WOULD BE GIVEN TO THE POSSIBILITY OF SUBMITTING A NEW COMPLAINT TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

SOME SOURCES SAID THAT A NEW COMPLAINT MIGHT BE SUBMITTED UNDER CHAPTER SEVEN OF THE CHARTER WITH RESPECT TO THREATS TO THE PEACE AND BREACHES OF THE PEACE.

UNDER THIS CHAPTER THE COUNCIL WOULD BE ASKED TO CONSIDER MEASURES NOT INVOLVING ARMED FORCES WHICH COULD BE EMPLOYED AGAINST ACCUSED NATIONS.

THE COUNCIL COULD CALL UPON MEMBER NATIONS TO APPLY SUCH MEASURES AS ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AND THE SEVERANCE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS. BUT HERE AGAIN THE VETO COULD BE USED JUST AS IT CAN BE USED IN THE PRESENT CASE.

THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE LEFT INSIDE THE UNITED NATIONS IN THAT EVENT WOULD BE TO BRING A COMPLAINT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND ASK THAT BODY TO ESTABLISH A COMMISSION SUCH AS THE PALESTINE INQUIRY COMMISSION.

JUL 1947

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IN URGING DELEGATES TO ACT NOW ON THE BALKAN PROBLEM, U.S.DEPUTY DELEGATE HERSCHEL V.JOHNSON TOLD THE SECURITY COUNCIL YESTERDAY THAT THE SITUATION IN GREECE "MIGHT BURST INTO AN EXPLOSION ANY DAY."

NESTI KERENXHI, ALBANIAN REPRESENTATIVE, TOLD THE COUNCIL THAT REPORTS OF AN INVASION OF GREECE BY A "SO-CALLED INTERNATIONAL

30.24 - 10969

"RIGADE" WERE MERELY A REPETITION OF PREVIOUS REPORTS--"COMPLETELY WITHOUT FOUNDATION"--WHICH HE SAID HAD "EEN SPREAD "Y GREEK OFFICIALS

GREEK AM"ASSADOR VASSILI DENDRAMIS RETORTED QUICKLY THAT "THERE HAVE "EEN REAL "ATTLES GOING ON ALONG THE AL"ANIAN "ORDER FOR TWO DAYS."

ANDREI A.GROMYKO, SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER, DECLARED THAT "THE NOISE RAISED "Y THE GREEKS IN THE LAST 48 HOURS HAS A VERY O"VIOUS AIM." HE SAID GREECE WAS ATTEMPTING TO "RING PRESSURE IN THE "ALKAN CASE.

THE COUNCIL VOTED DOWN AN AMERICAN PROPOSAL TO CONTINUE THE "ALKAN DISCUSSION TODAY "UT AGREED TO HOLD TWO MEETINGS TOMORROW.

JP227AED

Lake Success Add on change.

MAJOR ITEMS "EFORE THE COUNCIL INCLUDE:

REPORTS OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE, THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST, AND THE ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION.

A CHILEAN PROPOSAL FOR CREATION OF AN ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA.

A PROPOSAL FOR THE ESTA"LISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL AUTHORITY FOR ADMINISTRATION OF OIL RESOURCES IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

A REPORT ON THE FIRST SESSION OF THE U.N. SU"-COMMISSION ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION.

GH251PED NM UN"JT JUL 1947

KX (APW) (160)

LAKE SUCCESS, JULY 16-(AP)-INDIA AND THE PHILIPPINES TODAY LOST THEIR FIGHT TO WIN A FULL VOICE FOR DEPENDENT TERRITORIES IN THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST.

THE FIGHT TOOK PLACE IN THE COMMISSION'S 10-NATION COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE, WHICH HAS BEEN DEBATING MEMBERSHIP IN THE ECONOMIC BODY SINCE JULY 10.

THE COMMITTEE, AFTER DEFEATING INDIAN AND PHILIPPINE PROPOSALS ON THE SUBJECT, FINALLY ADOPTED A COMPROMISE SOLUTION OFFERED BY THE UNITED STATES AND SIAM. THE VOTE WAS 7 TO 3, WITH INDIA, THE PHILIPPINES AND RUSSIA VOTING IN THE NEGATIVE.

THE COMPROMISE PROVIDED THAT DEPENDENT TERRITORIES COULD BE ADMITTED TO THE COMMISSION AS ASSOCIATE MEMBERS PROVIDED THAT THE NATION RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS PRESENTED THEIR APPLICATION.

THE INDIAN PROPOSAL TO GIVE THE DEPENDENT TERRITORIES FULL MEMBERSHIP WAS DEFEATED 5 TO 3, WITH TWO ABSTENTIONS. AUSTRALIA, FRANCE, THE NETHERLANDS, BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES VOTED AGAINST IT. RUSSIA AND SIAM ABSTAINED.

LS950PED NM JUL 1947

LAKE SUCCESS, JULY 16-(AP)-ANDREI A.GROMYKO, OF RUSSIA, PROPOSED TODAY THAT THE UNITED NATIONS ADOPT A CONVENTION SPECIFYING THE QUOTAS OF ATOMIC ORES EACH NATION SHOULD HAVE UNDER INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC CONTROL.

THIS MAKES THE THIRD CONVENTION RELATING TO ATOMIC CONTROL THAT RUSSIA HAS PROPOSED. GROMYKO HAS ADVOCATED A CONVENTION IMMEDIATELY "ANNING THE ATOMIC "OM" AND A SECOND TREATY LAYING DOWN THE CONTROLS.

GROMYKO SPOKE AT A CLOSED MEETING OF THE POLITICAL COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED NATIONS ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION. HE SAID THE QUESTION OF QUOTAS WAS OF THE "UTMOST IMPORTANCE" AND SHOULD "E DISCUSSED THOROUGHLY.

FREDERICK H.OS"ORN, UNITED STATES DELEGATE, SAID HE WAS NOT READY TO DISCUSS QUOTAS AT THIS TIME.

THE TOPIC CAME UP WHEN THE DELEGATES TALKED OVER A WORKING PAPER ON MINES AND ORES "EARING ATOMIC-PRODUCING MATERIALS.

MT227PED

End July 16, 1947

LAKE SUCCESS--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD U.N.-ATOMIC XXX AGAIN MONDAY.

GROMYKO ALSO TOLD THE DELEGATES THAT RUSSIA REMAINED OPPOSED TO THE PRINCIPLE OF OWNERSHIP OF ATOMIC MINES AND MATERIALS "Y THE AGENCY. HE HAS CONTENDED THAT THE AGENCY THUS WOULD INTERFERE WITH THE SOVEREIGNTY OF NATIONS.

WW603PED

Russia Rejects U. S. Plan For Balkans, Hints at Veto; Greece Fears New Invasion

JUL 1947

GROMYKO LASHES AT PROPOSAL FOR FRONTIER WATCH

Calls American Plan 'Sharp Breach' of United Nations Charter.

MAUCK

POLAND JOINS PROTEST

Blames Greece for Disorders, Demands Withdrawal of Foreign Troops.

LAKE SUCCESS, July 17—(AP) Russia late today said that the United States plan for settling Balkan border disorders was "unacceptable" and thus pointed directly to a possible Soviet veto.

Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko told the Security Council in a special session that the United States proposal for creation of a semi-permanent frontier watch was a "sharp breach" of the United Nations charter.

He then added:

"The Soviet delegation cannot agree to creation of such a commission."

Modified Filibuster

Gromyko spoke 45 minutes as the climax to what some delegates called a modified filibuster which found Poland on the floor 40 minutes and Yugoslavia speaking 58 minutes. With the added time for translations, the three addresses kept the council busy from midmorning to near the evening adjournment.

Despite his slashing broadside at the American plan, some delegates held hopes that Gromyko would not use the veto. Some of these persons felt that Russia stil' was hoping for delays which might produce some type of compromise and open the way for Gromyko to abstain.

Backing up Russia, Poland blamed Greece for the disturbances and demanded immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Greece, new elections and formation of a coalition government "representative of the whole nation."

Continuing to press for a council decision in the light of the reported invason of Greece from Albania, American Deputy Delegate Herschel V. Johnson again asked that the general debate be closed. Dr. Oscar Lange of Poland, council chairman ruled only at adjournment at 6:23 p.m. EDT that debate would be closed if there were no speaker upon resumption at 10:30 a.m. (EDT) tomorrow.

No Immediate Vote Likely

However, closure of debate still will not bring an immediate vote on the long-hanging case as delegates then will discuss point by point, in some cases, the opposing American and Russian resolutions.

On the basis of argument thus far, the United States will be supported by Britain, China, Belgium, Brazil, Syria and Australia which would provide the necessary seven votes for passage. Such a lineup would leave a Russian veto as the only stopper.

Poland is committed to back the Russian plan and France and Colombia were placed in the doubtful ranks due to their suggested compromises on the American proposal.

Gromyko again appealed for direct settlement of the border disputes and complained that Ambassador Vassili Dendramis, the Greek ambassador, "listens in cold blood" but does nothing contributing toward a solution.

The Soviet delegate warned the council that the American resolution might be described as an attempt "to create a screen behind which actions could be perpetrated by certain states in Greece which constitute real interference in the internal affairs of Greece."

"For the sake of the Greek people as well as for the sake of the peace of the world, it is imperative that Greece be extricated from the network of international power politics," Dr. Oscar Lange of Poland told the council.

Yugoslavia followed with a 58-minute speech to the council stressing the same points.

Like Russia, the two Soviet satellites rejected an American proposal for a semi-permanent U.N. Commission in the turbulent Balkans. In the next breath they hotly contested a report of an on-the-spot U.N. commission which held Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania responsible for the border troubles.

Neither made any direct mention of the invasion of Greece from Albania reported within the last week by Greek government officials, which has intensified the atmosphere surrounding the debate on a U.N. solution.

Foreign-Troop Withdrawal Called For

Ernest Bevin says Europe has "proper claim" on United States. [Page 3.]

Lake Success, July 17 (AP)—Poland joined Russia today in blaming Greece for the current Balkan disorders and demanded formation of a new coalition government in Greece, new elections and the immediate withdrawal of foreign military personnel.

Poland's views were stated by Dr. Oscar Lange, United Nations Security Council president, as the Council met in extraordinary session in an atmosphere made tense by the fighting in northern Greece.

"It is necessary that Greece be extricated from the network of international power politics," Lange said in demanding the withdrawal of foreign troops.

Leftists Left Out

Lange said the primary trouble in the Balkans must be attributed to the internal situation in Greece, aggravated by the presence of foreign troops. The present Government is a coalition of the major parties, with the Communists and other Leftist groups excluded.

Lange vigorously opposed the American proposal for a semi-permanent United Nations commission in the Balkans on the ground that this seemed to be based on the assumption that the three Soviet satellites—Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia—were to blame for the Balkan trouble.

Followed By Slav

Poland's demands were supported by Dr. Joza Vilfan, former Attorney General of Yugoslavia, who followed him with a 23-page speech despite efforts of Herschel V. Johnson, deputy United States delegate, to cut off the general debate.

Vilfan criticized the United States for supporting the recommendations of the Balkan commission which he said were in "direct violation" of the United Nation Charter and "also include elements of intimidation."

Lange, blaming the Balkan trouble on Greece's internal conditions, said the problem could be solved only by "restoration of democratic freedom, cessation of civil war by means of a general amnesty, formation of a coalition government truly representative of the Greek nation, and finally new elections which will provide the people of Greece with the opportunity to choose the government they desire."

Within Jurisdiction

He said these were matters which were outside the jurisdiction of the Council, but added: "There is one thing strictly connected with the internal situation in Greece which the Security Council is competent to recommend."

"This is the withdrawal of foreign troops and foreign military personnel from Greece," he said.

Delay On Egypt

The Council plunged again into the Balkan question after postponing until August 5 any discussion on Egypt's demand for the withdrawal of British troops from Egyptian soil.

Dr. Lange said he must support Russia's conclusions that Greece was primarily to blame for the current Balkan disorders rather than her northern neighbors.

Reports Contradicted

As the session began, Johnson told newsmen the United States was standing firm on its proposal for a border watch in the troubled area, but was willing to accept amendments as long as they did not change the heart of the proposal.

Johnson thus knocked down reports that the United States would offer a revised resolution to meet objections of some delegations.

Lange attacked the majority report of the Balkan investigating commission, which found the three Soviet satellites primarily responsible for the Balkan trouble. He complained that the majority conclusions read "like a statement of opinion" and sounded as if they were drafted for "political purposes."

The big question was: "Will Russia veto the United States' proposal?"

American and British sources were confident that a majority of the Council members would support the United States plan.

There was a report that Alexandre Parodi, chief French delegate, who has suggested a compromise to reconcile opposed American and Russian proposals, had received instructions from Paris to support the United States plan.

CABINET IS TOLD OF NEW THREAT TO BORDER AREAS

Growing Indications Seen That 'Communist' State Will Be Proclaimed.

JUL 1947

GUERRILLAS ROUTED

Government Troops Smash Drives Against Konitsa and Ioannina.

CHAKALES

ATHENS, July 17 (AP)—War Minister George Stratos told the Greek cabinet tonight the army general staff believes guerrilla forces soon will launch an offensive in northern Greece greater than the twin attacks against Konitsa and Ioannina which the government crushed this week.

"We expect another invasion which will be even on a larger scale," Stratos said, indicating he believed the insurgent fighters would be organized and begin their drive over the Greek border in a foreign country. The government charges this week's attacks originated in Albania.

Fear Setting Up of Red State

The cabinet met amid growing indications that a "free Communist" state would be proclaimed in northern Greece.

Indicating the government was taking measures to prevent the establishment of another battle front, Stratos told the cabinet that military authorities at Florina, eight miles from the Yugoslav border, reported no invasion attempt was in evidence there. Earlier this week, government spokesmen said the guerrillas might begin offensives directed at Florina and Kastoria, 26 miles from Yugoslavia.

Summing up today's developments, Stratos said guerrilla troops were "panic stricken" as they retreated through the Zagoria region, 12 miles north of Ioannina.

Eleftheria Ellada, official organ of the Communist-dominated EAM (National Liberation Front), said the guerrilla radio had broadcast a statement from the guerrilla chieftain, Gen. Markos Vifiades, declaring it was absolutely necessary to create an independent Communist government in the "free regions" of northern Greece in order to "free Greece from (foreign) intervention whose aim is to turn Greece into the starting point for war in the Balkans."

A ranking allied diplomat said the proclamation of a Communist government might be advantageous to Soviet satellite governments because they could recognize the guerrillas as belligerents and openly give them aid.

The Communist newspaper Rizospastis declared a radio station had been established by "headquarters of the Greek democratic army" (the guerrillas) within Greece and was broadcasting two hours daily. Greek foreign ministry sources said they did not believe the station was in Greece but in Sofia or Belgrade, the capitals of Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. These sources said the station had been operating two days.

Scattered Clashes

Only minor scattered clashes were reported in the Mount Gamila area north of Ioannina, capital of Epirus, causing the belief to arise that the 2,500 leftists there had escaped a reported encirclement and were making good their retreat toward Mount Grammos, on the Albanian border to the northeast.

Military circles said they beleived the leftist rebels were trying to make contact with another guerrilla band of about 2,000 in the Mount Grammos area which also was being attacked by Greek army forces.

Retreat of the guerrillas was noted yesterday when Greek national forces attacked but failed to make contact with any considerable body of the rebels who were declared by government sources to have attacked from Albania last Sunday with the object of capturing Ioannina and making it the capital of their separate government.

Operations in the area of towering Mount Grammos, one of the most rugged regions in Greece, obliged both sides to adopt guerrilla tactics.

The area was believed the most likely place for establishment of a so-called "free Communist" government.

Greek military authorities were keeping a close watch for the development of any further invasions along the Albanaian and Yugoslav frontiers.

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An official report said 210 guerrillas had been killed, 150 wounded, 14 taken prisoner and that 50 surrendered during scattered actions the first week of July.

Eight Guerrilla Battalions

Gen. Napoleon Zervas, Minister of Public Order, said depositions taken from prisoners showed the attack toward Ioannina was made by eight battalions equipped with heavy mortars, heavy machine guns and automatic rifles who were carried to the Albanian-Greek border in motor vehicles.

He said Ioannina was defended at the beginning only by two companies and a battalion, but military clerical help was pressed into service until reinforcements arrived.

Rebel Remnants Evade Pursuit, Athens Says 1947

Athens, July 17 (AP)—Military circles expressed belief today that survivors of the 2,500 guerrillas—who, the Government said, invaded Greece from Albania last Sunday—had withdrawn successfully eastward toward the towering Mount Grammos range near the frontier.

Only scattered minor clashes were reported in the Mount Gamila area.

The rebels' retreat was noted yesterday when Greek Army units attacked north of Ioannina but failed to find the main force. Military informants said they believed the insurgents were trying to reach their comrades on Mount Grammos, where national forces were harrying another group of 2,000. The larger party failed in an attempt to capture Ioannina, the capital of Epirus.

Rad Proclamation

Greek troops watched closely for developments along the Yugoslav and Albanian borders from Florina to Konitsa, an area pregnant with possibilities of new eruptions of border battle.

Despite their apparent reversal, the guerrilla chieftain, Markos Vifiades, was reported in the Communist-dominated newspaper *Eleftheria Ellada* to have issued a proclamation over a guerrilla radio asserting it was absolutely necessary to create an independent Communist government in what he termed the "free regions."

The purported broadcast was said to have proclaimed that the guerrillas were "willing" to come to an agreement, but that establishment of a free state was necessary. One of the aims of the "free state" was to "free Greece from intervention, whose aim is to turn Greece into the starting point for war in the Balkans."

Rebel Radio Station

The Communist newspaper *Rizospastis* said that "headquarters of the Greek Democratic Army" (guerrillas) had established the radio station within Greece and that it broadcast two hours a day.

Foreign Ministry sources said that the station had been heard for two days and that because of its power it was believed to be outside Greece, perhaps in either Belgrade or Sofia, Bulgaria, where facilities have been allocated for propaganda.

The broadcast contained no indication that the guerrillas intended to lay down their arms under conditions of current amnesty for political offenses. The proclamation was quoted as saying the guerrillas would abstain from activities and would recognize "free elections."

The Government said that during the first week of July, 210 guerrillas were killed, 150 wounded and 14 were captured, and that 50 surrendered.

The guerrilla retreat followed the launching of a full-scale assault late yesterday by reinforced Government troops, who had earlier halted the invasion thrust near the village of Negradhes, about 19 miles north of Ioannina.

The way for the attack was paved by a heavy artillery bombardment of guerrilla forces in an area including the villages of Kato, Pedina, Ano, Elatohori, Paleolouta and Asprangelos, scattered along the slopes of Mount Gamila.

Greek warplanes supported the attacking Government forces by strafing guerrilla positions.

Meanwhile, Napoleon Zervas, Minister of Public Order, declared in Athens that statements made by Leftist prisoners indicated that two of the eight battalions comprising the invading guerrilla forces were composed of "foreigners."

Zervas did not specify the nationality of the "foreigners." Government sources had previously charged, however, that the force said to have struck across the Albanian border contained elements of an "international brigade."

Albania Snubs U. N.

SALONIKA, Greece, July 16 (Delayed) (AP).—A United Nations Balkan subcommission today advised the commission at Lake Success that its latest request for permission to enter Albania had been rebuffed.

Full Epic Account Of Dunkerque Evacuation Is Told By British

London, July 17 (AP)—The British Admiralty released today, seven years after the event, the full epic story of the British and French evacuation from the bombed, bloody beaches of Dunkerque between May 26 and June 4, 1940.

Even the matter-of-fact language of the dispatch from Admiral Sir Bertram Ramsay, who directed the operation, failed to hide the magnificence of the achievement.

Ramsay disclosed in his dispatch, written on June 18, 1940, that of the 176 British ships used in the operation, 35 were sunk and 42 others damaged.

700 Little Boats

Those ships, ranging from destroyers and hospital ships to trawlers and drifters, were supplemented by approximately 700 little boats which put out from British fishing points to rescue the battered troops.

Three hundred and thirty thousand of the British troops who had been driven out of Europe by the Germans were brought back to Britain.

The Admiralty, Ramsay wrote, had expected at the utmost to rescue 45,000.

French Used 196 Ships

The French Navy, too, suffered heavy losses among the 196 ships which it flung into the evacuating task. Nineteen of them were sunk and two others damaged, but they brought 20,525 French troops to Britain. In all, 123,095 French troops were transported across the Channel in British and French ships.

Through "intensive" air attack, minelaying by plane, action by motor torpedo boats, coast artillery gunfire and submarine operations the Germans tried to block the evacuation, Ramsay reported.

All their operations succeeded in part, but the air attacks were the worst, he said.

Started On May 29

"Heavy air attacks started on May 29," Ramsay wrote. "From then onward the scale and vigor of the air attacks increased and during June 1 all ships in Dunkerque, off the beaches or in the approach channels were subjected every two hours to an unprecedented scale of attack by aircraft in such numbers that the Royal Air Force was unable to deal with the situation."

A footnote reported that the RAF destroyed 262 German planes over the beaches between May 26 and June 4.

The actual evacuation started on May 26 with the signal: "Please send every available craft to beaches east of Dunkerque." German armor, it was noted, was then operating to the south of the beaches.

"Situation Was Desperate"

"From the signals received it appeared the situation was desperate, that little could be lifted direct from the port of Dunkerque and that the maximum effort must be made from the beaches," Ramsay wrote.

On May 28 a "moderate surf" reduced the rate of embarkation and "rendered the whole operation slow and difficult."

"The considerable alarm as to the immediate safety of the British expeditionary force felt during the evening and early night of May 28, which caused all available resources to be immediately concentrated on the French coast, eased during the 29th," Ramsay reported.

Destroyers Attacked

But he noted that the destroyer Wakeful, laden with troops, was torpedoed and all troops on board went down with the ship, and that later the destroyer Grafton was torpedoed. Other destroyers were attacked by dive bombers.

At about 4 P.M., on May 29, a two-hour dive-bombing attack on Dunkerque harbor forced the complete cessation of embarkations of troops, but the operation was resumed at dusk. That air attack, however, blocked the harbor and all troops thereafter were loaded from the beaches, wading out into the surf.

On May 30 "matters proceeded smoothly throughout the day owing to the mist and there being a big smoke cloud over Dunkerque which prevented the enemy bombers attacking the ships in large numbers."

Evacuation Rate Gained

Throughout May 31 "the rate of evacuation was steadily increasing."

"Heavy" air attacks by more than 100 bombers started soon after dawn on June 1 "and it became evident that a very serious threat to daylight evacuation again was in being. The toll of casualties among the ships during the day was mounting, particularly among the destroyers."

On June 2 this signal came from the beaches: "wounded situation acute and hospital ships should enter during day. Geneva convention will be honorably observed, it is felt, and that the enemy will refrain from attacking."

One Hospital Ship Sunk

So two hospital ships were started out and both, Ramsay reported, were attacked by Junkers planes. One, the Paris, was "badly damaged" and it subsequently sank "and the last attempt to evacuate the wounded by hospital carrier from Dunkerque was brought to nought."

On June 3 and 4 the small boats joined the evacuation fleet in increasing numbers despite "continuous bombing attacks." Ramsay wrote that "the number of soldiers taken off the beaches by motor boats cannot be estimated. One 35-foot motor launch, however, ferried off 600 men to transports and carried 420 direct to England.

"On the final night, after the last two destroyers had left at 3.40 A.M., a number of power boats continued to work in Dunkerque harbor and only left when they came under small arms fire from German troops who had penetrated into Dunkerque at certaon points," Ramsay said.

Ramsay was killed January 2, 1945, when his plane crashed on a trip to Belgium.

Dunkerque Reviewed

London, July 17 (AP)—The Admiralty said today it had expected to rescue only 45,000 British troops from Dunkerque seven years ago when France was about to fall, but in fact saved 330,000 from the onrushing Germans.

In addition, 123,095 French troops were taken across the Channel by French and British ships.

Winston Churchill, Prime Minister at the time, called it one of Great Britain's finest hours. It also was one of the empire's darkest, because the men returned virtually without arms, tired, dirty and hungry, many of them bleeding.

Intensive Air Attacks

The Admiralty's account was given in a dispatch by the late Sir Bertram Ramsey, who was killed in January, 1945, when his plane crashed on a trip to Belgium.

Admiral Ramsey, who directed the evacuation between May 26 and June 4, 1940, wrote that the achievement was made despite "intensive" air attack in "such numbers that the Royal Air Force were unable to deal with the situation."

There were the added perils of aerial mine laying, sea action by swift motor torpedo boats, coast artillery and submarine action. German armored divisions were charging up from the south. Ramsey said the planes inflicted the worst torture.

35 Navy Ships Sunk

The British navy used 176 ships and 35 were sunk and 42 were damaged. The French navy lost 19 ships sunk of the 196 vessels engaged. Casualties also were heavy among the 700 tiny boats which put out from British fishing points to save the British Expeditionary Force. Despite great German air superiority, the RAF destroyed 262 German planes during the evacuation.

Prosaically, the Admiralty had ordered Ramsey to the rescue with this message:

"Please send every available craft to beaches east of Dunkerque."

"From the signals received it appeared the situation was desperate, that little could be lifted direct from the port of Dunkerque and that the maximum effort must be made from the beaches," the Admiral wrote.

Surf Slowed Rescue

By May 28, a moderate surf slowed the rescue and added to difficulties. The next day, German dive bombers put the port out of operation until dusk, when the rescue was resumed. A mist aided the British on May 30, "preventing the enemy bombers attacking the ships in large numbers."

"The rate of evacuation was steadily increasing" throughout May 31, Ramsey said, but casualties were particularly heavy on June 1 from air attack. German bombers attacked two hospital ships on June 2, one of which sank.

On the final two days, small boats engaged in increasing numbers in the rescue despite "continuous bombing attacks."

'Proper Claim' On U.S. Seen By Bevin 1947

Hastings, England, July 17 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin declared today it was "right and proper" for Europe to make a claim upon American productive genius to aid in the reconstruction of the Continent's economy.

"Americans made a great contribution to the war, but it is right and proper that we have a claim upon them to assist now with their great production policy," the Foreign Secretary told Britain's Transport and General Workers Union.

His Slant On Marshall Plan

Bevin said Secretary of State George C. Marshall, in offering aid to Europe, had said in effect: "See what you can do for yourselves and we will supplement what you do."

"I think it is right they should supplement it," he added.

Bevin implied Europe was entitled to call upon the United States for help now because Americans had escaped damage at home in the war.

"The countries we are dealing with were devastated by war," he said.

On the domestic front, Bevin urged greater production in Britain's nationalized coal mines, declaring that more coal would help him "put this dollar business right and make us independent of the dollar grip."

"Nobody in this world wants war; neither us nor France nor Russia nor America," the Foreign Secretary said. "We have seen too much of that. I will not allow myself to have fears either of atomic bombs or anything else."

The Foreign Secretary said the people of the world needed to learn the desirability of surrendering national sovereignties in favor of "a greater sovereignty."

Addresses Union Conclave

Bevin spoke before the Transport and General Workers Union two weeks after Soviet Russia withdrew from the Marshall proposal talks in Paris on the ground that

the plan, if implemented, would endanger the sovereignty of participating nations.

Bevin recalled that the TGWU was formed through a merger of many smaller unions.

"They surrendered their sovereignty to a greater sovereignty," he said. "That is a lesson that needs learning in the world today."

Wants Criticism Rightly Timed

The union, the world's largest, arranged to debate later today several resolutions critical of Bevin's policies in British relations with Greece and Spain.

The Foreign Secretary told critics he was "entitled to be judged at the end of the policy, and not in the middle."

"It is no use trying to unite the world if you place predominantly in your mind political unification," he said, adding that "the bitterness of the war has accentuated racial and national difficulties."

Ernest Bevin Calls U.S. Aid To Europe 'Right And Proper'

Hastings, England, July 17 (AP)—Ernest Bevin, Foreign Secretary, declared today that the war-devastated nations of Europe "have a claim" on the United States for economic help—because, he implied, the United States escaped direct war damage.

Addressing Britain's Transport and General Workers Union, Bevin said Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Secreary of State, in offering aid to Europe, had said in effect: "See what you can do for yourselves and we will supplement what you do."

"I think it is right they (Americans) should supplement it," Bevin continued. "The countries we are dealing with were devastated by war.

What America "Owes" Europe

"The Americans made a great contribution to the war but it is right and proper that we have a claim on them to assist now with their great production policy."

In a private session after Bevin's speech, TGWU delegates adopted a resolution which Arthur Deakin, general secretary, described as "a complete indorsement of the Foreign Secretary's foreign policy."

The convention sidetracked resolutions critical of British policy in Greece and Spain and adopted a general resolution calling for support of the United Nations and friendship with countries whose governments are pledged to programs similar to that of Britain's Labor Government.

Bevin Disavows Russ View

With characteristic bluntness, Bevin disavowed the Russian view that Europe should limit itself to listing what it requires from the United States. In words directed at all Europe, he said:

"If you want Europe to be independent of the United States economically, and if you want Great Britain to be independent of the United States economically, the way to do it is to find out the maximum you can do for yourselves, and when you have found it, to find out the capital goods you require in order to make the machine work.

"That is what I am doing," he declared. "That is all I am doing. I was told I was leading the world to Munich, but that has been dropped since Czechoslovakia went to Moscow."

Laughter followed this remark, a reference to Czechslovakia's last-minute decision not to attend the Russia-boycotted Paris economic conference on the Marshall plan.

Trade-Unions' Lesson To World

Recalling that the TGWU was formed through a merger of many smaller unions, Bevin said: "They surrendered their sovereignty to a greater sovereignty. That is a lesson which needs learning in the world today."

Although he did not mention Russia by name, his remark was interpreted generally as a reference to the Soviet Union's stand on the Paris talks. Russia withdrew from these talks on the ground that the Marshall proposal, if implemented, would endanger the sovereignty of participating nations.

Discussing domestic affairs, Bevin said Britain's Labor Government "has ridden the storm" and "the dawn is shining for us a little bit now." He urged greater production in the nation's nationalized coal mines, declaring that more coal would help him "put this dollar business right and make us independent of the dollar grip."

Eden Denounces Newsprint Cut

London, July 17 (AP)—Anthony Eden, deputy Conservative leader, declared in the House of Commons tonight that British newspapers had been subjected to "unfair victimization" by the Government's order cutting their Canadian newsprint purchases by 96,000 tons yearly to save an estimated $8,000,000.

Clement Davies, Liberal, contended the cuts might imperil freedom of the press.

Before the war, British newspapers used 1,200,000 tons of newsprint annually. The consumption now is 420,000 tons, and after next Monday, it will be at the rate of 324,000 tons.

"Couldn't a similar saving in dollars be effected by a cut of one seventeenth in imports of American films?" Eden asked Sir Stafford Cripps, president of the Board of Trade.

Government Wins Vote

Sir Stafford replied it was doubtful whether that would save anything at all "as America would collect the same amount of money for half the number of films."

The opposition challenged the Government to a vote on the newsprint reduction plan and the Government won, 234 to 113.

Davies said, "This cut in newsprint is . . . going to deprive the public of their free access to all news, to comment."

Sir Stafford defended the reduction as an "unfortunate necessity."

He said, "The only other things we can cut from dollar sources, substantially, are machinery, food and films. And so far as films are concerned, the Government is taking power to deal with that."

New Anglo-Swedish Monetary Agreement

London, July 17 (AP)—Britain disclosed the details of a new Anglo-Swedish monetary agreement tonight under which Sweden agreed to the freezing of its £25,000,000 ($100,000,000) credit until 1950.

At the same time the agreement provided for free convertibility into dollars of any sterling Sweden acquires through current or future transactions, in line with the convertibility clause of the American loan to Britain.

The agreement was reached July 14 and became effective July 15, the Foreign Office announced in a white paper detailing its terms.

British Eye More Nations In Talks

London, July 17 (AP)—Authoritative sources said today that Britain might suggest to the United States and Russia that fourteen instead of eleven nations should participate in framing a peace settlement for Japan.

These sources said that South Africa and Burma, two commonwealth countries not now represented on the eleven-power Far Eastern Commission, had expressed a desire to take part in the peace conference.

The third additional power would be the embryo Moslem state of Pakistan in India.

Although South Africa did not play an active part in the war against Japan, these sources said, Prime Minister J. C. Smuts, in communications to Britain, has underlined his country's vital interest in the future security of the Indian and Pacific oceans.

Britain Is Buying Russian Lumber

London, July 17 (AP)—As the result of an agreement concluded in Moscow, Britain — suffering from an acute housing shortage—was reported to be in line today to obtain sufficient lumber from Soviet Russia for the construction of approximately 30,000 houses.

Signing of a contract for delivery of the lumber was disclosed last night by a member of the British trade delegation which has just returned from the Russian capital.

The spokesman acknowledged that the price to be paid for the lumber was high, but said it was "not out of proportion to present-day costs."

Other members of the British delegation are remaining in Moscow in an attempt to sign contracts for 1,000,000 tons of Russian grain in exchange for machinery and other manufactured articles.

The delegation spokesman said the Moscow talks had made "remarkable progress" and that there was every reason to hope for their successful conclusion. Russia's refusal to join in the Marshall plan for European recovery, he said, had not affected the talks to any appreciable extent.

PARLEY SCANS REICH OUTPUT

Dutch Say Increase For Germany Is Necessary To Plan

Paris, July 17 (AP)—Holland injected the German issue into the sixteen-nation European economic conference today, insisting that German productive capacity be increased along with that of the rest of the continent.

Dr. Hans M. Hirschfeld, acting chief of the Dutch delegation, told a steering committee session that German resources must necessarily be included in any general scheme for reviving the continent through economic co-ordination, French sources reported.

Must Attract Capital

Hirschfeld also declared that for long-term recovery, Europeans must attract foreign capital to return to Europe by making investment opportunities attractive.

French sources said his statement drew an immediate response from Herve Alphand, French delegate, who asserted that German's industrial production must be subordinated to the security of other European nations.

The steering committee, which was scheduled to draft a questionnaire to the participating governments on industrial, trade and agricultural needs and assets under the Marshall plan, decided to delegate this task to its executive committee which was instructed to finish it by Saturday morning.

Believes In Restrictions

Alphand, in replying to Hirschfeld, said France wants to raise the productive capacity of all Europe, including Germany, but believes this increase in Germany should be restricted to coal and food.

The European states, he added, must see that Germany's coal production is pushed to the utmost because all nations need fuel. Her agricultural production should also be pushed as high as possible, he said, in order to lighten the burden on occupation authorities.

But he added, "The French Government subordinates any increase in German industrial production to the imperatives of security, and must always think of this."

For American Reading

Sir Oliver Franks, the British delegate who was presiding, reminded the committee that its final report must be read by Americans, and Alphand retorted:

"Yes, but we must remember it is to be read by Europeans, too."

Diagnosing Europe's malady as due to insufficient employment of her productive capacities, Hirschfeld said this was in turn caused by three factors: Lack of enough trade among the sixteen nations as well as among the "absent nation," an apparent reference to Russia and countries of eastern Europe; lack of sufficient imports from colonial, areas, and liquidation of European investments abroad, much of which was forced by the war.

The steering committee instructed four technical committees on food, power, metal industries and transport to organize themselves as soon as possible and drafted a work schedule for them. The steering committee is to meet twice a week and when ever its advice is sought by one of the technical committees. The executive committee is to meet daily except Saturday and Sunday.

Man Makes FlyingDisk

Margate, England, July 17 (AP)—Town Councillor A. Lovell Really knows that flying disks exist—he made one, and it flew.

Lovell's revolving disk is rubber-propelled and 14 inches across. It has an 18-inch stabilizing rotor and a triangular stabilizing vane. In today's first tests it flew 100 feet.

Eva Peron Leaves Italian Riviera

Genoa, July 17 (AP)—Senora Eva Perón, wife of the Argentine President, ended her ten-day stay on the Italian Riviera today and left Genoa by plane for Rome en route to Lisbon and Paris.

Just before her departure a member of Senora Perón's suite said she would make her final decision about visiting England while in the French capital.

[In London yesterday an Argentine source said that Senora Perón had finally decided against making a visit to England.]

Police Close 11 Rome Restaurants

ROME, July 17 (AP)—Police last night closed eleven of Rome's luxury restaurants for five to eight days because they were serving white bread, meats and sweets in violation of the Government's recent "austerity" decrees.

Rival Forces Estimated

THE HAGUE, The Netherlands, July 17 (AP)—A military spokesman said today that Netherland fighting forces on Java and Sumatra available for possible military operations totaled about 98,000 well-equipped troops.

In addition the spokesman said, 16,000 Netherland and Netherlands Indies troops are stationed on the other Indies islands for the maintenance of order.

The fighting strength of the Indonesian Republican army has been estimated unofficially at about 200,000, not including irregular guerrillas operating throughout the islands.

Netherlands Accepts

THE HAGUE, July 17 (AP).—The Netherlands government has accepted the American invitation to participate in the preparations for a peace treaty with Japan, it was announced officially today.

Spain, Sweden Sign Trade Pact

Madrid, July 17 (AP)—Spain and Sweden signed today a provisional trade agreement providing for the exchange of 40,000,000 crowns ($11,000,000) worth of goods in the year ending March 1, 1948. Spanish fruits, chemicals and textiles will be exchanged for Swedish wood pulp, machinery and electrical equipment.

Reich Industrial Plants And Ships Distributed

Brussels, July 17 (AP)—Two hundred and sixty-two German merchant ships, representing 750,995 gross tons, and valued at more than $48,000,000, have been distributed to eighteen Allied nations by the Interallied Reparations Agency, since it started its activities eighteen months ago, an agency communiqué stated today.

During the same period, ended June 30, German industrial capital equipment with a residual value of 138,275,378 reichsmarks (1938) was also allocated.

The 1938 reichsmark, the communiqué pointed out, was valued at four to the American dollar. Furthermore, it said, "the residual value of the equipment established by the Allied control authority in Berlin is normally less than the current market value which has been unofficially estimated to be on the average at least three times the residual value, and frequently much higher."

From three allocations to date the United States has received 13 ships (gross tons 44,779), 28 miscellaneous machine tools and 15 units of chemical equipment.

The United Kingdom received 95 ships (gross tons 373,407), 2 mechanical plants, 127 miscellaneous machine tools and 27 units of chemical equipment.

To France were allocated 7 ships (gross tons 60,162), 4 mechanical plants, 1 chemical plant, 1 electrical plant and 1,627 miscellaneous machine tools.

Denmark received 15 ships (gross tons 32,924).

Greece received 38 ships (gross tons 47,319); Norway, 45 ships (gross tons 85,680), and the Netherlands, 26 ships (gross tons 53,262).

Greece also received one electrical plant.

Schacht Appeal To Be Heard

STUTTGART, Germany, July 17 (AP).—German de-Nazification officials have granted to Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, former Nazi Minister of Finance, a review on his appeal from an eight-year sentence as a major Nazi offender. The case probably will be pleaded next month.

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German P. O. W.'s In With High Reds

JUL 1947

Report in Berlin That Camps Held Russian Generals and Managers 'Infected With Western Civilization.'

Berlin, July 17 (A. P.).—German prisoners of war, recently returned from Russia and interrogated by official American sources, said that in the prison camps of the Soviet Union they had worked alongside Russians up to the rank of general and factory manager.

These Russians, they said, were being kept in political confinement because they had worked in Germany and there had "seen too much and had been infected with western civilization."

"Many worked in the area of Katharinenburg [Sverdlovsk], east of the Urals," the interrogators' report said, "some in factories, others in state domains with Russian prisoners who ranged from private to former general, from worker to former plant manager. The whole area was described as an enormous concentration camp the size of Germany."

The Germans questioned were former prisoners who were released by the Russians in such poor physicial condition that they had to be placed in hospitals or rehabilitation camps in the United States occupation zone before they could be repatriated in western Germany. They arrived, the official report said, "usually in rags worn for many years and absolutely filthy." With them they brought an "opposition toward the German Communist party that was more than outspoken."

FOOD MISSION TOUR SLATED

U. S. - British Group Starts Europe Swing Sunday

Berlin, July 17 (AP)—A British-American mission, leaving Sunday on a five-week swing through northern Europe, will explore the possibility of getting surplus food flown into western Germany from the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Iceland.

Dr. Edward C. Acheson, special representative of President Truman and American head of the mission, described the task today as a "preview of the Marshall plan."

Explaining at a news conference that the mission will try to get the northern countries to join Britain and the United States in supplying western Germany with food, mainly fish, on a deferred payment basis, Acheson said:

"The northern countries under this scheme would get paid when and if exports from the Anglo-American (occupation) zones exceed imports, just as Britain and America will."

Overcome Difficulties

The program, he continued, would be a start toward European countries "helping each other to overcome their difficulties, and whatever is started now eventually can be fitted into the Marshall plan."

Col. Hugh B. Hester, chief of the American Military Government's food and agriculture branch, told the German people in a broadcast that the United States and Britain, at their own expense, had shipped nearly $62,000,000 worth of food into Germany last month.

He urged the Germans to realize that "not Germany alone but most of Europe and Asia are also hungry."

Democracy Would Fail

Recalling that the United States and Britain were spending their own taxpayers' money to feed the 40,000,000 Germans in the two western zones, Hester said:

"It is not customary for nations victorious in battle to treat the vanquished so generously. But one of the paramount objectives of the occupation is to help the Germans turn to the path of peace [illegible] mocracy . . . (and) it is undeniably true that the seeds of democracy would surely fail amidst hunger and economic stagnation."

Meanwhile, the matter of German steel production occupied the attention of Gen. Lucius D. Clay, American military governor, and of the Russians.

Seeking to fit the economy of western Germany into the Marshall aid-to-Europe plan, Clay told a news conference in Frankfurt that European recovery could not be attained without the revival of German industry.

Russian Demand For Plants Rejected

Berlin, July 17 (AP) — The Russians asked in the Allied Control Authority today that steel plants capable of producing 13,000,000 tons annually be allocated immediately for reparations.

The demand could be met only by stripping the Ruhr. United States and British representatives refused to entertain the Soviet proposal for discussion.

The Russians asserted that the steel capacity was "excess." The Americans and Britons replied that any new estimate on excess steel capacity could be calculated only on a basis of an economically unified Germany, which the Russians have opposed.

Informed Americans said privately that the Russian demand appeared to be an attempt to forestall the current American and British efforts to build western Germany's economy to a self-sustaining level and tie it in with co-operative plans for rehabilitation of western Europe.

Clay Stresses Industry.

Frankfurt, July 17 (A. P.).—Gen. Lucius D. Clay, seeking to fit the economy of western Germany into the Marshall plan, said today that European recovery could not be attained without the revival of German industry. Clay told a news conference that he and Lieut.-Gen. Sir Brian Robertson, British zone commander, had agreed on a new level of steel production for western Germany, but refused to confirm reports that it had been set at between 10,000,000 and 12,000,000 tons yearly.

The American Military Governor told American and German newspaper men that he would be very interested in any proposals for American and British business men to underwrite western Germany's industrial recovery.

Comment on Directive.

Clay was asked to comment on the policy directive this week from Washington, which gave him fresh instructions on how to handle Germany's economy.

"The policy," he said, "permits the economy of Germany to be worked into the Marshall plan, without allowing the growth of a militant Germany. It is becoming increasingly clear that the problems of Germany cannot be dissociated from those of Europe as a whole. The recovery of Germany is so far behind the general recovery of Europe that it is dragging down the recovery of Europe as a whole."

Frick's Widow Called 'Major Nazi' In Court

Stanbegg, Germany, July 17 (AP). German attorneys asked a de-Nazification court today to judge Frau Margarite Frick, widow of Wilhelm Frick, Hitler's Minister of the Interior, a "major Nazi." Conviction would mean a 10-year jail sentence for her.

Frick was executed after conviction in the Nuernberg trials.

Land for Repatriated Germans

WIESBADEN (AP) — Under its land-reform program, the State of Hesse recently turned over 5,000 acres of arable land to 100,000 refugees from eastern Germany. The two-year land reform program calls for the distribution of 80,000 acres of arable land among 400,000 refugees, expelled persons and other landless Germans. The land will come from expropriated Nazis, from former Wehrmacht or community properties, or from very large estates.

'Arrest Maniu,' Romanians Cry

Bucharest, Romania, July 17 (AP). Premier Petru Grosza and members of the Romanian Government delegation returning today from conferences at Sofia were greeted by several hundred government supporters shouting "arrest Maniu" and "dissolve the National Peasant party."

The demonstration against the Peasant party and its president, Dr. Iulio Maniu, was staged at the Bucharest railway station.

The Premier and his Communist ministers addressed the crowd with promises that investigations of recent arrests of opponents of the Government were proceeding, that justice would "pursue its course," and "the people will receive satisfaction."

The demonstration was the first public indication since the end of the war of the possibility of banning an opposition party.

Some National Peasant party leaders who recently went into hiding had returned home today. Among them were Mihai Popovici, vice president of the party and close friend of Maniu, and Emil Hatieganu, a member of the Cabinet representing the Peasant party until last year's elections.

They and other party members were reported in conference tonight to consider Grosz's warning at the railway station that they abandon the party "before it is too late."

Leningrad Consulate

Moscow, July 17 (AP)—American informants indicated today that Frederick Reinhardt, first secretary of the United States Embassy in Moscow, is expected to go to Leningrad shortly to head the American consulate which is to be opened there.

International Fair In Gdansk Aug. 2

Gdansk, Poland, July 17 (AP)—Poland's second postwar international fair is scheduled to be opened here on August 2 with the United Kingdom among exhibitors.

Participants Named

Precision machines, new technical devices and samples of equipment to be supplied under a commercial agreement to the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs are to be shown by the British.

A score of countries are arranging for exhibition stalls, with Sweden, Soviet Russia and Czechoslovakia expected to have some of the biggest displays.

France is slated to show fancy goods and motor cars; Finland "week-end" houses; Hungary wine, fruit, peasant art and fancy goods.

Other countries to be represented include Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, the Netherlands, Yugoslavia, Argentina, Uruguay, British colonies and dominions. No announcement has been made whether the United States would have an exhibit.

Ex-Baltimore Ship Reported Off Palestine With Refugees

Jerusalem, July 17 (AP)—A Jewish refugee ship carrying about 4,500 unauthorized Jewish immigrants to Palestine was reported by underground sources tonight to be just outside Holy Land waters "with five British destroyers hanging close."

The vessel, reported to be the [redacted] S.S. President Warfield, renamed the European Exodus, was the first refugee ship to approach the Palestine coast in two and one half months.

[Reuter reported the ship definitely was the President Warfield].

From Refugee Camps

Members of Hagana, underground Jewish organization, said the passengers, mostly recent residents of European displaced persons camps, would make a short-wave radio broadcast from shipboard tomorrow morning and that the broadcast would be relayed by Hagana's secret radio.

The passengers embarked at Marseille, France, a week ago tonight by slipping past harbor guards, the Hagana sources said.

British sources here said the ship's arrival might pose a problem. The usual procedure of boarding such intercepted vessels and conducting them to Haifa might be complicated by the fact that the port of Haifa has been quarantined because of an outbreak of Bubonic plague.

(After fourteen years of service between Baltimore and Norfolk, Va., the Old Bay Liner President Warfield was mustered into the service of the United States Navy, and had a part in the D-day invasion of the French coast.

After her war service, the President Warfield was returned to Baltimore, theoretically relegated to the scrap heap. However, she later was sold to the Weston Trading Company, a Panamanian corporation, ostensibly for duty in the rivers of China.

The ship, built in 1928, left Baltimore last February under circumstances described at the time as "mysterious," with rumors to the effect that she was to be used to move Jewish refugees from Europe to Palestine.

Under Hondorus Flag

She sailed under the flag of Honduras, with Marseille, France, her first announced port of call, and Chinese rivers her ultimate destination.

The report on the ship came as the diamond center of Natanya returned slowly to normal with the partial lifting of a curfew which had placed the Jewish city under military rule for three days. A search had been under way for two British sergeants kidnapped by Irgun Zvai Leumi, another Jewish underground group.

Newspapers in the all-Jewish city of Tel Aviv reported receiving telephone calls saying: "This is Irgun Zvai Leumi. Please inform the British the two kidnapped sergeants are not in Natanya so they may quit looking. We have brought them to Tel Aviv."

Seized In Front Of Cafe

The two sergeants, Clifford Martin and Marvin Paice, were seized Saturday in front of a Natanya cafe. They have been held as hostages for three contemned Jewish underground members.

Work was resumed in some industries of Natanya, Palestine's diamond center with a population of 15,000. Searches still were going on in parts of the area, however.

During the first day of the search fifteen suspected Jewish underground agents—three of whom were described by police as high on the wanted list—were detained.

Camp Visits Urged

Meantime, Moshe Shertok, head of the political department of the Jewish Agency, made a new appeal to the United Nations Palestine Commission to visit at least a few Jewish displaced persons camps in Europe before writing its report.

In a personal appearance before the commission Shertok said there was urgent need to permit large-scale immigration of homeless European Jews.

U.N. Group Urged To Visit Camps Confining Jews

Jerusalem, July 17 (AP) — Moshe Shertok, head of the political department of the Jewish Agency, appealed anew to the United Nations Palestine Commission today to visit at least a few Jewish displaced-persons camps in Europe before writing its report.

"Please visit these camps," Shertok pleaded in a personal appearance before the commission. "They form an integral part of your inquiry, for the life led by Jews there touches the substance of the whole issue."

Shertok said there was urgent need to permit large-scale immigration of homeless European Jews to start at once.

Laid Mines, Irgun Says

The Jewish underground organization, Irgun Zvai Leumi, meanwhile, boasted of laying mines on highways near Jerusalem and Petah Tikvah which last night took the life of one British soldier and wounded fifteen or sixteen others—

some seriously.

Irgun, in a statement delivered to Jerusalem newspapers, said the mines had been planted to "relieve Natanya from siege"—a reference to the military rule imposed on Natanya to facilitate a search for two British soldiers kidnapped by the underground and held as hostages for three condemned Jewish extremists.

Report On Kidnapped Men

Newspapers in the all-Jewish city of Tel Aviv reported receiving telephone calls today saying: "This is Irgun Zvai Leumi. Please inform the British the two kidnapped sergeants are not in Natanya, so they may quit looking. We have now brought them to Tel Aviv."

The two sergeants, Clifford Martin and Marvin Paice, were seized Saturday in front of a Natanya cafe.

Chinese Battling Two New Attacks

Nanking, July 17 (AP)—New troubles on the Outer Mongolian border and attacks by "rebels" within the northwestern province of Sinkiang were reported today by the Chinese press and military authorities.

The newspaper *Hsin Min Pao*, quoting travelers newly arrived in Peiping, said outer Mongolian troops had crossed into Suiyuan province to a depth of 65 miles in the Tukenliken border region and established a headquarters at Wulanjenlohai, well within Suiyuan territory.

1,000 Miles Farther East

The location is about 1,000 miles east of a similar incursion into Sinkiang, which the Chinese reported a month ago and which has been made the basis of protests to Moscow. Chinese accounts having said that Soviet planes participated.

The long marches of the ill-defined border, which runs through a thinly settled desert area, are not usually covered by Chinese troops.

Chinese military authorities in Tihwa, capital of Sinkiang province, reported meanwhile that "rebels" inside the province had attacked road towns and merchant convoys on the Kashgar route and near Turfan.

120 Raiders Killed

They said 120 of the raiders were killed in a pitched battle last week near Turfan.

The attackers were described as members of a separatist group which demands removal of Chinese Govenment troops from the province, which, like Suiyuan, adjoins Sovietized Outer Mongolia.

On the home front, the Chinese Liberated (Communist) Areas Relief Association, demanded complete withdrawal of UNRRA from all China unless supplies were distributed impartially to Communist territory.

The organization charged that distribution of supplies at present was unfair, asserting that Chinese Government forces blockaded Communist ports and had demanded withdrawal of UNRRA personnel from Communist areas.

Important Chinese Battle Is Predicted

Peiping, China, July 17 (AP)—Gen. Chen Yu, chief of staff of Peiping garrison forces, says Chinese Communists have concentrated in Shantung province nearly 70 per cent of all the Red forces in North China, and that the battle for that coastal province will prove more important than the recent Manchurian campaign.

"At the present moment, there are no apparent Communist forces (left in North China) of sufficient size to launch an attack on Peiping," he told foreign newsmen yesterday.

Red Forces Reinforced

Tracing the course of Shantung fighting, he said Red Gen. Chen Yi started his campaign with 30 divisions, an overall total of 150,000 troops. Later these were reinforced by Gen. Liu Po-cheng, who brought 80,000 men across the Yellow River at Tungkou.

Chen Yi's main army has split into segments after it was penetrated by government armies July 3, the chief of staff continued, while Liu Po-cheng's main forces are now believed to be west of Tsinan, the Shantung capital. Mountainous terrain makes it comparatively easy for the Reds to escape government pursuit, he admitted.

China Reported Again Invaded By Mongols

Nanking, July 17 (AP)—A new border crossing by Outer Mongolian troops into China, this time into the Inner Mongolian province of Suiyuan, was reported today by the newspaper *Hsi Min Pao*.

The area of the reported new crossing is approximately 1,000 miles east of the first reported border crossings on the boundary between Outer Mongolia and Sinkiang, most northwesterly of the Chinese provinces.

A dispatch to the newspaper from Peiping quoted travelers as saying that Outer Mongolian troops had crossed into Suiyuan to a depth of about 65 miles from the Tukehlikeh border region, northwest of Peiping.

Establishing Headquarters

The dispatch said that Outer Mongolian forces were establishing border-defense headquarters at Wulanjenlohai, well within Chinese territory.

The area entered is a sparsely settled wasteland of many thousands of square miles of Government territory unprotected by Government garrisons.

Soviet Ship Violation Charged

SHANGHAI, July 17 (AP).—The Chinese government charged today that the Russian steamship Ilyitch had violated Chinese shipping regulations by transporting passengers between Chinese ports without permission, but permitted the vessel to leave on schedule for Vladivostok.

The Russian Consulate assured the Chinese that the question of irregularities would be taken up and satisfied when the Ilyitch returns to Shanghai late this month for repatriation of Russians from China in August.

The Ilyitch carried six Formosans and one American from Dairen to Shanghai, volating, the Chinese said, a law preventing foreign vessels from transporting passengers between Chinese ports without express permission. The Chinese hold that despite the Russian occupation, Dairen is a Chinese port and subject to Chinese law.

Chinese Dollar Rallies In Black Mart

Shanghai, July 17 (AP)—China's unstable dollar rallied sharply in the past 48 hours. One American dollar will now buy only 41,000, compared with 45,000 a few days ago. These are black-market figures.

Observers were puzzled by the change. Some said it was probably because of intensified Government efforts to halt illegal trading in United States dollars or gold bars. (The official, legal rate remains 12,000 to one). When people are afraid to buy or sell on the black market, the Chinese dollar always gains in value, they pointed out.

Other Possibilities

Others say a scarcity of Chinese currency is the cause; and still others credit news of the fact-finding mission of Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, which they regard as an augury of further United States financial help.

Chinese dollars have been fairly steady, at about 45,000 to one United States, since the last big drop in late June. It fell at that time from 32,000 to 45,000.

Relief Withdrawal From China Urged

Shanghai, July 17 (AP)—A demand for the complete withdrawal of United Nations relief from China unless UNRRA is able to effect distribution of supplies to the Communist areas was made today by the Chinese Liberated (Communist) Areas Relief Association.

The demand was contained in a communication addressed to Maj. Gen. Lowell Rooks, director general of UNRRA, to representatives of the UNRRA's Far Eastern Council and to Harlan Cleveland, China UNRRA director.

The association charged that the nationalist blockade of Communist ports and the request of the Nationalist Army chief of staff for the withdrawal of UNRRA personnel from Communst areas necessitated reconsideration of policy by UNRRA in China.

Year Believed Necessary To Write Jap Treaty

Tokyo, July 17 (AP)—[illegible] a mixture of optimism and pessimism in diplomatic circles here today as to the ability of the eleven allied nations to settle with relative speed what General MacArthur has termed the "minor" problems of a Japanese peace treaty.

The complicated territorial questions which have been such a handicap in Europe will be absent when work begins on the Pacific treaty. So will some of the political problems.

Lengthy Process Sure

Even so, diplomats believe it will take a minimum of one year to write a final treaty after negotiations are begun, probably some months after completion of the proposed preliminary conference.

As usual, the progress of the negotiations may well be determined by Russia's attitude, and the diplomats were split on their predictions of probable Russian co-operation. Some regard as an encouraging sign the fact that Moscow has approved the recent Far Eastern Commission policy statement.

The Leading Problems

Here are some of the main questions which diplomats expect to arise during the conference:

JAPAN'S FUTURE CONTROL — Peace delegates must decide what type of supervision is to be exercized over Japan after the treaty is signed and what if any restrictions are to be placed on her return to the family of nations. On this subject there long has been a basic cleavage between occupation headquarters and some of the Allies, notably Russia, Australia and New Zealand.

Reparations Tangle

REPARATIONS — Little progress has been made in solving this complex problem during prolonged discussions by the Far Eastern Commission, and the Western nations stil are divided among themselves on the amount of reparations to be taken from Japan as well as on the distribution.

JAPAN'S FUTURE ECONOMIC POSITION—Far Eastern Commission policy permits Japan an industrial potential equivalent to the years 1930-34, but to be effective this needs considerable clarification and the delegates may be called on to fill in the details. There is also a policy clash possible in this between the United States and some British Commonwealth nations and Russia.

Breaking Up The Empire

TERRITORIAL QUESTIONS — The Cairo, Yalta and Potsdam agreements stripped Japan of her overseas empire, but the peacemakers must formalize the status of Korea, Formosa, Manchuria, the Kurile Islands and Sakhalin. They also must decide which, if any of the small islands around Japan will be returned to the Japanese.

In addition to these major problems, the war left a host of time-consuming details to be untangled ranging from the overhaul or rewriting of prewar treaties to the clarification of patent rights.

Brzucki's Life Term Commuted

TOKYO, July 17 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Robert W. Crichlow, commander of the Kobe occupation base, has commuted to fifteen years at hard labor the life sentence imposed April 25 on Pvt. S. Brzucki of Jersey City for slaying a Japanese. Brzucki was convicted by a general court-martial of the slaying while on duty guarding freighters at Kobe.

CRISIS MOUNTS IN INDONESIA

Dutch Effort To Alter Stand On Demands Fails

Batavia, Java, [*Friday*] July 18 (AP)—A belated effort to alter the determined stand of the Indonesian Government against Dutch demands had come to nothing today, and Dutch sources said the Indonesian crisis was more dangerous than ever.

A Dutch information service spokesman said the next move was now up to the Netherlands Government, and that Hubertus J. Van Mook, acting governor general, sent his personal recommendations to The Hague last night. Earlier, Dutch sources had predicted that armed hostilities would almost certainly break out by the week end.

The official texts of documents exchanged by the two governments during the past 48 hours disclosed that the Netherlands had set ultimatum dates for Indonesian action —two of which already have passed.

Decision Not Altered

A. K. Gani, Deputy Indonesian Prime Minister, said the Republican Government had not altered the decision contained in a broadcast by Prime Minister Amir Sjarifoeddin which rejected the Dutch demands.

The latest Indonesian-Dutch differences arose over a proposed cease-fire order and police powers in the proposed interim government which would be set up to rule until January 1, 1949, when the United States of Indonesia would be given sovereignty.

The documents released by the Netherlands Government disclosed that the Indonesians insist that police powers must rest with the individual states in the United States of Indonesia. They insist that any cease-fire order must be issued together by the Indonesian and Netherlands Governments and not until conclusion of a full political agreement.

Dutch Police Units

The Netherlands insists that the police power is the primary responsibility of the individual states, but the regular police of each state must also have a special police corps into which Dutch police units would be incorporated at the discretion of the interim government.

The Netherlands further insists that the republic only must issue a cease-fire order and has set ultimatum dates.

Van Mook handed Sjarifoeddin a draft agreement Tuesday demanding the cessation by one minute before midnight Wednesday of all military action outside the boundaries of Dutch-held areas. A halt to all hostile propaganda against the Netherlands by July 17 also was demanded.

Withdrawal Demanded Yesterday

A third demand was that all Indonesian military organizations be withdrawn at least 6 miles from their present front lines, the withdrawal to begin at 6 P.M., Java time, tomorrow, and be completed by Monday.

The Dutch said Sjarifoeddin tentatively accepted these demands, but late last night Indonesian counterproposals were handed Van Mook which indicated the Prime Minister had been overridden by his Cabinet and the parliamentary working committee in Jogjakarta.

The Jogjakarta radio, arguing that the Dutch also should issue a cease-fire order, said Dutch troops had violated the truce 300 times in June.

Could Appeal To U.N.

Gani said early today that if The Hague decides to break off negotiations, the republic will ask international intervention to preserve peace. One course may be to appeal to the United Nations Security Council through a friendly power, he said.

Sjarifoeddin in his broadcast declared the situation was "critical" and "the Dutch attitude leaves no doubt they want to avert the road of peace."

Clear Indonesia Policy Sought

Batavia, Java, July 17 (AP)—Acting Foreign Minister Tamsil of the Indonesian republic flew to the republican capital of Jogjakarta today in an effort to resolve new differences between his Government and Netherlands authorities which threatened to precipitate

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war in Indonesia.

He left Batavia in a Dutch plane he had requested from Hubertus J. van Mook, acting governor general, in a conference earlier today in line with negotiations for a joint national government for the United States of Indonesia.

Tamsil indicated that he would ask republican Premier Amir Sjarifoeddin to clarify the policy connotations of a radio speech which the Dutch interpreted as meaning that Sjarifoeddin had rejected their compromise plan for the Government.

To Return To Batavia

The Minister intended to return here later today and meet again with van Mook.

A Jogjagarta dispatch said a republican parliamentary working committee had rejected unanimously a Dutch proposal for future policing of the republic, embodied in the plan.

Sobsie (the central Indonesian labor-union federation) ordered all Indonesian workers to prepare together with the whole people "to launch united action in defense of Indonesia's sover ignity and independence against Dutch aggression."

Earlier, one high-level Netherlands informant said the Dutch were expected to decide before nightfall whether to undertake military action against the republic. He indicated that such action was extremely likely.

New Crisis Reported

This informant declared that a new crisis of "extraordinary gravity" had grown out of Sjarifoeddin's refusal to issue a cease-fire order to Indonesian forces last midnight. He said this broke a pledge the Premier made yesterday.

In his radio speech from Jogjakarta, the Premier told Indonesians that the situation was critical. He said the Dutch attitude showed "they want to avoid the ways of peace."

"Let us be alert," he went on. "We must organize all forces and powers under our command. But never forget the ways of peace. However, we must be prepared should the Dutch choose another way."

Sjarifoeddin said he had sought a peaceful solution but had been "frustrated by Dutch demands."

CANBERRA, July 17 (AP)—Government sources said today that Australia planned to go ahead with preparations for the British Empire Conference here on Aug. 26 and expressed the hope that the United States would change the scheduled Aug. 19 date for a proposed eleven-nation preliminary meeting on the Japanese peace settlement.

World Market For Free Gold Seen in Manila

Republic Not Expected to Hinder Sales at Prices Over Rate Fixed by U. S.

MANILA, July 17 (AP).—A flourishing free world market for gold seemed assured in Manila today when a Philippine spokesman indicated that the republic would do nothing to hinder private gold sales to British, Chinese and other purchasers at prices higher than the United States-controlled rate of $35 an ounce.

It was recalled that President Manuel Roxas recently said he would like to see the establishment of a gold market in the Philippines to help speed the reconstruction of the islands' gold mines.

The statement today of John W. Snyder, United States Secretary of the Treasury, that the United States government would make no effort to prevent an American firm from buying Canadian gold ore, refining it in the United States and then exporting it for shipment abroad at prices higher than the $35 an ounce level seemed to indicate there would be no objection to similar sales in the Philippines. Some sales already have taken place in Manila.

The latest involved the purchase yesterday by a Chinese syndicate of bars of refined gold from the Big Wedge mine operated by Atok Gold Co. at $45.50 an ounce. The sale involved only about $20,000, but it was understood that Atok had disposed of a considerable amount of its production since April to Chinese buyers through London, at $42.50 an ounce.

Cairo Telegraphers Strike

Cairo, July 17 (AP)—Employés of the Egyptian state telegraph department started a general sitdown strike in their offices today to emphasize a demand for improved working conditions. No telegrams were received or sent in Cairo.

Hekmat Heads Iran Parliament

Tehran, July 17 (AP)—Reza Hekmat, former governor general of Fars province and a member of Premier Qavam's new Democratic party, was elected president of Parliament today at the opening of a session which will be asked to radify a controversial agreement granting Russia valuable oil concessions in northern Iran.

Hekmat's chief opponent was Seyed Hassan Taqizadeh, current Ambassador to London, who has frequently been critical of Russia.

One hundred and seven of the 136 deputies attended the session.

U.S. REFUSES BRITISH PLEA ON REICH TALK

Declines To Extend Parley To Include Finances And Food

Washington, July 17 (AP)—The United States Government has turned down a British request that proposed discussions on boosting Ruhr coal production be expanded to include German financial, food and industrial questions.

Government officials said tonight the State Department had also refused a British suggestion that the Washington conversations scheduled to begin next week be moved instead to Berlin in the event the American Government declined to enlarge the agenda.

A State Department spokesman told a news conference "we have replied we would prefer these talks take place in Washington."

Paris Conference Competition

Although no official reason was given by the State Department for the refusal to add to the talks, officials said the United States did not want to appear to be competing with the current sixteen-nation discussions in Paris on the "Marshall plan."

This plan calls for Europe to draw up its own rehabilitation program, with the United States standing ready to give any aid deemed practicable.

Acceptance Withheld

London, July 17 (AP)—Britain has withheld acceptance of a United States invitation to an Anglo-American conference on increasing Ruhr coal production and demanded that the scope of the talks be broadened to include German food, finance and new levels for industry, the Foreign Office disclosed tonight.

The United States asked Britain July 11, to send a mission to Washington for a conference next week, but the communiqué mentioned only the "urgent problems" of increasing German coal production as a subject of discussion.

A Foreign Office official said Britain's position should not be interpreted as meaning she has said she would refuse to go to a Washington conference if its scope is not broadened.

Delegates Appointed

This development came after British authorities already had announced the appointment of Lieut. Gen. Sir Brian Robertson, deputy military governor of the British zone in Germany, and Sir William Strang, his political advisor, to attend the Washington talks.

The importance with which Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Secretary of State, regards an increase in Ruhr coal production was indicated yesterday when he told a Washington news conference it was a fundamental requirement for the recovery of Europe.

However, the questions of financing and feeding are pressing ones for Britain's dollar-scarce economy. Authoritative informants said yesterday the British Government would ask the United States to carry more than its agreed 50 per cent share of the $1,000,000,000 cost of restoring the combined western zones to solvency in the next three years.

Production Estimates

United States sources have estimated that Ruhr coal production must be boosted from the present 216,000 tons daily to 350,000.

Concerning another conference proposed for Washington, a preliminary conference on a Japanese peace, authoritative British sources said Britain may suggest that fourteen instead of eleven nations be invited.

These informants said South Africa and Burma have formally expressed their desires to take part in the peace conference. The third additional power would be the Moslem State of Pakistan.

U.S. Hopes Russ Will Assent To No-Veto Talks

Washington, July 17 (AP)—Despite the widening split between Russia and the western allies in Europe, American officials voiced hope today that Moscow would agree to Japanese peace-treaty talks free of any big-power veto.

If the Kremlin rejects the United States proposal, which it now has under consideration, this Government will be faced with deciding whether to go ahead with a "separate" treaty with Japan—that is, one without Soviet participation.

Unlike her position in Germany, Russia has no occupation forces in Japan and controls no Japanese territory. Hence officials here contend such a separate peace with a functioning Japanese government could be made to work.

Two Big Innovations

The American proposal for a veto-free conference of eleven nations to begin work on the Japanese treaty was announced yesterday. It is in two respects a radical departure from European peacemaking procedure.

In the first place, the conference would make decisions by a two-thirds vote, with or without concurring votes of the big powers.

In the second place the treaty-drafting would be done not alone by the great powers but by seven other nations as well, each with a primary interest in the Japanese settlement.

Only The Big Four

The countries which the United States proposed for participation are the Big Four of the Far East—America, Britain, China and Russia—plus the Philippines, India, Australia, New Zealand, France, the Netherlands and Canada.

In the case of Europe, Russia flatly opposed any such wide participation and insisted that those treaties be written by the European Big Four—America, Britain, Russia and France.

Eventually, the American plan contemplates a full-dress general peace conference to be attended by all the 48 nations which were—and technically still are—at war with Japan.

Place, Date

But the first stage is the elevennation meeting, which the United States suggested should open either in Washington or San Francisco on August 19. The details are subject to change.

For one thing, British commonwealth countries have expressed tentative opposition to the date because it might conflict with a Far Eastern conference of their own in Australia starting August 26.

For another, objection may be raised to having this first meeting limited to "deputies and experts" rather than include foreign ministers themselves.

On these and similiar questions American compromises may be readily forthcoming.

Shouldn't Take Long

However, officials indicate that there is no thought of compromise at the moment on questions of principle, such as the Soviets might raise having to do with voting rules and participation by small as well as large nations.

Officials say there is no reason why it should take any longer than a matter of months to draft the Japanese treaty. They cite the fact that Japan has a going government now under the control of General MacArthur as Allied occupation commander. Hence, many of the political problems raised in connection with Germany do not arise in this case.

On another critical point of all peace treaties—the disposition of territory—a substantial measure of agreement has already been reached among the powers principally concerned.

The chances of the bill's passage at this session is slight in view of the drive for adjournment by the end of next week. The measure thus will probably lie over for action early next year.

Before approving the bill, the committee wrote in a clause to provide that execution of the program must be consistent with the "good neighbor" program of the United States, and another to require the President to terminate aid to any country found to be violating the terms of the program. The original measure proposed a ten - year program with an estimated expenditure of $10,000,000 a year.

The program is advocated by Secretary of State Marshall, Gen. Eisenhower, Admiral Nimitz and others as essential to the security of the Western Hemisphere. Under its terms, the United States, drawing upon its huge reservoir of military equipment, would supply the other Americas with modern weapons, ships and planes and send military missions to train them in modern warfare. In return, the military chiefs have said, the United States hopes to develop a network of modern, American-equipped air bases stretching from the Arctic to the tip of South America.

JUL

For Hemisphere Defense Bill

House Committee Approves It After Cutting Cost of Arms Plan to $50,000,000.

Washington, July 17 (A. P.).—The House Foreign Affairs Committee today approved a bill calling for arms standardization and military co-operation between the countries of the Western Hemisphere. At the same time the committee limited this country's expenditures to $50,000,000 for a five-year program.

Marshall Plea Saves Aid Plan From Budget Knife

Washington, July 17 (AP) — An eleventh-hour plea by Secretary of State Marshall was reported today to have rescued almost the entire $1,475,000,000 foreign aid program from the economy knife poised over it by the House Appropriations Committee.

Committee members said that as the result of a personal appeal by Marshall to Speaker Martin (R., Mass.) and other GOP leaders the group has agreed tentatively to:

1. Approve the full $400,000,000 asked by President Truman to carry out the Greek-Turkish aid program.

2. Grant "substantially all" of the $350,000,000 requested for relief in liberated nations.

3. Provide the Army with most of the $725,000,000 it has sought for relief and administrative work in occupied countries. One committee member said the committee will recommend "in the neighborhood of $500,000,000" with the understanding that the Army can return early next year for more if needed.

Fund Okay Lacking

Congress has already approved the Greece-Turkey aid and the relief program for liberated nations but funds to put them into full effect have yet to be appropriated.

The money is to be provided in a supplemental appropriation bill scheduled to be sent to the House floor tomorrow or Saturday. The same bill also carries the Army's relief funds.

Only recently, Republican committee members predicted that the funds would be reduced sharply because the State Department had failed to justify the expenditures. Publication of their predictions sent Marshall to the Capitol last Saturday for an off-the-record talk with House GOP leaders.

Great "Conversion"

"Secretary Marshall's visit brought about the greatest conversion since St. Paul went to Damascus," a Democratic committee member said. "The Secretary told them some of the facts of life, and his visit, coupled with Russia's boycott of the European economic conferences, changed the entire picture."

A Republican member said he agreed "reluctantly to the request, but I'm still not convinced. I am staking this on my faith in Secretary Marshall."

HOUSE VOTES REPEAL OF WARTIME STATUTES

WASHINGTON, July 17—(AP) The house, in less than half an hour, voted today to repeal 57 wartime statutes—ranging from the law empowering the president to censor communications with foreign countries, to his authority to employ $1-a-year men.

The repealer bill, approved by voice vote without opposition, also set termination dates for over 100 other wartime laws.

Rep. Springer (R-Ind) told the house the repealer legislation was worked out with the attorney general and affected wartime powers now "outmoded, obsolete and unnecessary."

The senate has passed similar repealer legislation in slightly different form. A house-senate conference committee now will iron out the differences.

Yemen Prince to Discuss Kingdom's Mineral Riches

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 17 — Prince Saif al-Islam Abdullah, son of the King of Yemen, will discuss the possibility of hiring American companies to survey the unexplored kingdom for the mineral riches believed to exist there.

Government officials, in disclosing this today, said the Prince will talk with representatives of private mineralogist corporations during a tour of the Middle West.

Foreigners who have visited Yemen believe the kingdom's 75,000 square miles may contain gold, silver, copper, coal, vanadium and oil.

The question of possible concessions to American companies has not been raised yet, these officials said, because the Prince is interested first in determining what minerals exist in Yemen.

During his three-day stay in the capital as an official American guest the Prince has mentioned his desire for a private loan to his country to facilitate development of some industries and agriculture. If the prospective survey turns up substantial quantities of valuable minerals, Yemen may ask for a loan to finance these developments.

House Unit Acts To Speed Aid To Italy

JUL 1947

Washington, July 17 (AP)—The House Commerce Committee today considered legislation to return to Italy $60,000,000 in wartime-seized property and provide 31 ships for the Italian merchant marine.

The measure, already passed by the Senate, is aimed at bolstering Italy's shaky economy and helping rebuild the Italian merchant marine, since that nation depends heavily on export-import trade.

Sponsors planned to rush the bill to President Truman before Congress adjourns, describing it as a step in a broad foreign policy goal of stemming Communist expansion.

"Aid Needed Urgently"

Representative Lodge (R., Conn.) told the committee the United States must do "all we can to help Italy become a bastion of liberty rather than communism," adding that aid is needed urgently to keep Italy from falling under Moscow's control. Lodge is a Foreign Affairs Committee member.

Under the terms of the measure this country would:

1. Return to Italy all of the $60,000,000 in Italian-seized property in excess of that necessary to meet the claims of American nationals for property losses in Italy during the war.

2. Restore thirteen Italian ships now in American hands which were seized during the war, including five taken over by Brazil and Venezuela and subsequently purchased by the United States.

3. Make good the loss, from surplus Liberty ships, of eighteen other vessels which also were seized but lost while in wartime service.

Lodge said Italy's merchant marine is one tenth of its prewar size, its tonnage having decreased from 3,000,000 to 300,000.

Representative Hinshaw (R., Cal.), a committee member, commented, however, that "it's the same old story that was told after World War I when we restored ships and property to Germany."

Assistant Secretary of State Willard L. Thorp, without mentioning Russia directly, said that "the political implications of such assistance to the Italian economy would clearly be most salutary and desirable from this Government's point of view."

U.S. 'Parasite' Fighter Test Now Expected In September

JUL 1947

Washington, July 17 (AP)—The first jet-propelled "Parasitic" fighter in history, designed to be carried in the belly of the mammoth B-36 Army bomber, is expected to make its initial flight in September, it was disclosed today.

The little bomber escort, known as the XP-85, is being built by McDonnell Aircraft Corporation, of St. Louis, which has produced two jet-fighter types for the Navy. Details of the new plane are classed as secret by the Army Air Force, which refuses to discuss it beyond admitting its existence.

20-Foot Wingspan

Persons familiar with the tiny craft give this general description:

Its wingspan is around 20 feet and length about 15 feet, giving it the apeparance of a bee. Gross weight is between 3,000 and 4,000 pounds. The engine is a small but powerful Westinghouse Turbojet, probably a 19-inch model, with a thrust of 1,500 pounds.

The wings fold, as on carrier-based Navy fighters, to permit the plane to be hauled into the bomber's belly. The plane has no landing gear. It is taken aboard the bomber, launched in flight when the mother ship is in danger of air attack, and taken back aboard by catching a hook swinging beneath the big plane.

During World War II, bombers frequently outranged the fighters under special circumstances.

Current thinking in terms of global ranging bombers, such as the B-36, calls for planning fighters which can accompany bombers beyond the limits of a single pilot or a single engine One answer has been the two-engine, two-pilot P-82, built by joining two P-51 Mustangs. Such a plane flew from Hawaii to New York nonstop recently.

Experiments Began 40 Years Ago

The other approach has been through the tiny "Parasite" type. Such experiments began 40 years ago when a Frenchman had his plane carried into the air by balloon before taking off. The Army Air Corps launched planes from balloons in 1924, and the Navy based a squadron aboard some of its giant dirigibles. It continued that type of operation until 1935.

During the last war some AAF fighters could operate 1,600 miles from base, but the strain on the pilot was heavy. With planes like the B-36 and the Northrop XB-35 flying wing, for which the AAF claims 10,000-mile range, it would be extremely difficult to design conventional fighter escorts.

U.S. May Bar Steel For Russia

Washington, July 17 (AP)—Government trade experts said today that Russia's own policy of secrecy behind the "iron curtain" may cut her off, along with satellite nations, from United States steel supplies.

Commerce Department officials said that under this country's newly toughened export controls, foreign nations must explain fully their available supply and demand in order to qualify for shipments from the United States.

But they said that Russia and her Soviet-dominated bloc have persistently refused to furnish details about their internal economy and hence may not qualify.

The disclosure of a possible boomerang in Moscow's policy came after Under Secretary of Commerce William C. Foster told a Senate steel subcommittee that export controls are becoming more and more important "in carrying out the foreign policy of the United States."

Foster said the Commerce Department recently assumed control over the destination and ultimate use of steel plate, steel pipe and tubing, and seamless pipe and tubing shipped abroad.

Francis E. McIntyre, the department's export control director for the Office of International Trade, said the list of steel products placed under this rigid export licensing examination is growing.

U.S. LOYALTY PROBES COST JOBS OF 223

Total Of Federal Employes Found Ineligible May Mount To 811

Washington, July 17 (AP)—The Civil Service Commission reported to Congress today that during the nine months ended last March 31 at least 241 and probably 811 Federal employés were found "ineligible for loyalty reasons" to hold their jobs.

In addition to that, the commission informed the House Civil Service Committee 29 applicants for jobs were found ineligible for the same reasons.

None of these applicants received jobs, 223 of the employés were discharged and eighteen resigned "before the action was completed."

The commission did not elaborate on why it held the employés and applicants "ineligible for loyalty reasons," nor did it give any names.

190 In War Department

In the War Department alone, it reported, 190 employés lost their jobs for loyalty reasons in one area. To be "representative of the entire department," it said, this figure should be multiplied by [illegible] which would mean that 760 army employés were dismissed for loyalty cases.

The commission said it was proper to assume that the other three areas, on which it did not have figures, fired as many as the one area did.

During the nine months, the commission said, there were these dismissals for loyalty reasons: Agriculture Department, 2; Navy, 23; Labor, 5; Veterans Administration, 3; War Department, 190.

In addition, there were three resignations from the Commerce Department and fifteen from the Navy.

14 Navy Applicants Barred

Applicants rejected for loyalty reasons included two in Commerce, fourteen in Navy, three in the Veterans Administration and ten in the one army area.

The commission obtained the data at the request of Representative Rees (R., Kan.), sponsor of House-passed legislation setting up a loyalty review board to screen all Federal employés and job applicants.

Of the 57 departments and agencies, the commission said 44 of them filed reports as of July 15, 1947, and 38 of them had no employés or applicants ineligible for loyalty reasons.

Eisler Hears Sister Call Him a Member of Ogpu

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP).—Gerhart Eisler, fifty, German-born Communist, stared in stony silence today as he heard his own sister call him "a member of the Ogpu—the Russian secret police—the greatest enemy of mankind." Eisler, described by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as the Kremlin's chief agent in this country, is on trial in Federal court on charges of passport fraud.

His sister, Ruth Fischer, who said her real name is Elfriede Eisler, told the jury that it was a "very painful experience to testify against one's own brother" Admittedly a former Communist herself, she denied under cross-examination that she had felt a deep enmity toward her brother ever since 1923.

"No," she said, "my antagonism is against Stalin, in whose service Mr. Eisler stands, and not against Mr. Eisler."

Another witness, Charles H. White, of New York, told the jury he saw Eisler at the Lenin Institute in Moscow in 1931 acting as a discussion leader of the American Negro problem.

SENATE APPROVES U. N. SITE COMPACT

Washington, July 17 (A. P.).—Legislation authorizing President Truman to make effective an agreement establishing United Nations headquarters in New York city was passed unanimously today by the Senate. It goes to the House.

The agreement, negotiated by the U. N., this country, and the State and City of New York, can be formally made effective by an exchange of notes between the President—subject to Congress's approval—and the U. N. Security Council.

President Truman had urged its approval by Congress before the Security Council's September meeting. The agreement extends the customary diplomatic inviolability from local laws to a headquarters area of six city blocks.

30. 24- 10977

Bill Admitting 100,000 Refugees Being Pushed

Washington, July 17 (AP)—Representative Chelf (D., Ky.) today proposed passage before adjournment of a stop-gap bill to admit 100,000 European war refugees in the next year.

The measure—which Secretary of State Marshall has called "a lot better than nothing"—was offered as a compromise for one pending which would lower immigration bars for 400,000 displaced persons in four years.

Indications are that the original bill has no chance of approval at this session.

Chelf said he has talked over his proposal with other members of a five-man Judiciary subcommittee and has assurances a majority is willing to recommend it to the full committee.

Lauds Marshall's Judgment

"I've got a lot of faith in General Marshall," Chelf told newsmen.

"He says he needs this measure to help stabilize the world and bring peace. If he says he needs it, then I'm for it. If he wants it for diplomatic ammunition, then let's give it to him."

Chelf modified in his measure a clause in the original bill which would give priority to displaced persons who have relatives in this country. Under Chelf's proposal, priority would go only to those with relatives who served in the United States armed forces during either of the two world wars.

Criticized By Two

The original clause drew bitter protests from Chairman Fellows (R., Maine) and Representative Graham (R., Pa.) on the grounds that it would work in favor of displaced persons with large racial representation now in this country and against those from countries such as Esthonia and Latvia, with comparatively small representation.

"This will prove our good faith," said Chelf of his bill in general.

"If passed," Chelf said, "it will show the rest of the world that we intend to practice what we preach, and will start the resettlement program without all this bickering over who is going to get it under way first."

He said that even if Congress failed to complete action before adjournment, progress would give Marshall an answer to the query of other countries:

"What is the United States going to do?"

WITNESSES LISTED FOR RED INQUIRY

Washington, July 17 (A. P.).—Chairman Thomas (R.-N. J.).—Announced today that th e House Committee on un-American activities will hold hearings all next week in its investigation of communism.

Thomas announced this schedule of witnesses:

Monday—Walter Steele, chairman of the national security committee of the American Coalition of Patriotic Societies.

Tuesday—Victor Kravchenko, author of "I Chose Freedom," a former officer of the Red Army and an employee of the Soviet purchasing commission in the United States. Dr. Mladen Giunio-Zorkin, former member of the Yugoslav diplomatic service in London and former officer of the Uugoslav Army.

Wednesday — Ann Mathews, Gene Pratt, Spencer Long, Edward McCree, W. C. Sheppard and Robert C. Black of Winston-Salem, N. C., who will testify concerning "alleged Communist influences in Local 22 of the Food, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers, C. I. O."

Thursday—Joseph Julianelle of Bridgeport, Conn., business agent of Local 203 of the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America; Michael Beresick of Bridgeport, president of Local 203 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America.

Friday—James Joseph Conroy of New York, organizational representative of Local 1237 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America; S. M. Vottis of Schenectady, a former union official of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America.

FOREIGN STUDY BOARD NAMED

War Surplus Sales to Pay U. S. Students' Expenses.

Washington, July 17 (A. P.).—President Truman today named a board of ten educators and officials to select American students who will study abroad with expenses paid by sales of war surplus. Congress approved the arrangement last year. The State Department said twenty-two countries—not including Soviet Russia—are presently eligible to take part. Approximately 12,000 students have applied for scholarships and the first is expected to leave in a year.

The board named by Mr. Truman includes Gen. Omar N. Bradley, Veterans Administrator; Dr. John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education; Miss Sarah G. Blanding, president of Vassar College; Dr. Walter Johnson, University of Chicago; Francis T. Spaulding, New York State Commissioner of Education; Ernest O. Lawrence, University of California; Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University; Helen C. White, University of Wisconsin; Dean Martin P. McGuire of Catholic University and Laurence Duggan, director of the Institute of International Education, New York city.

Establishment of the board was authorized by the Fulbright act under which $137,550,000 is currently available for educational exchanges during the next twenty years.

Expected to Exceed Rhodes Plan.

Senator Fulbright (D.-Ark.), the author, told reporters he estimated the new program would be "ten or eleven times" as large as the American share of the Rhodes Scholarship for study at Oxford University in England. Fulbright, a former Rhodes scholar, said about 1,100 Americans had studied at Oxford under the Rhodes plan.

Participation of foreign countries who have bought American war surplus is voluntary and Fulbright said he assumed some would be unwilling to accept students. He added that he saw no indication that Russia would join in the plan.

The act authorizes foreign governments to settle their debts for surplus goods by financing the study of Americans in their educational institutions. Funds also may be used to pay expenses of their own nationals in American schools abroad.

William Benton, Assistant Secretary of State, reported negotiations already have started with most of the twenty-two countries now eligible. He said they were in an advanced stage with the Philippines, China and Burma.

Others include Australia, Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Iran, Italy, Netherlands, Netherlands Indies, New Zealand, Poland, Siam, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Truman's Rio Trip Still Open Question

Washington, July 17 (A. P.).—The White House reiterated today that President Truman has made no out-of-town travel plans for the summer or fall. Asked whether Mr. Truman might go to Brazil during the Inter-American Defense Conference next month, press secretary Charles G. Ross told reporters the question would have to remain open.

Secretary of State Marshall said yesterday that he expected to attend the conference in Rio de Janeiro, but cannot be certain yet. Secretary of Treasury Snyder plans to leave by plane July 21 for a ten-day "social basis" visit to Brazil at the invitation of Brazilian President Dutra.

EX-GI JOINS BRITISH WIFE IN NEW YORK

War Bride Hitchhiked From Ohio Because Of Homesickness

New York, July 17 (AP)—Ralph Crow, 8th Air Force veteran, and his 20-year-old British war bride, Mrs. Faye Ann Crow, were reunited here tonight—but their future plans apparently remained indefinite.

Crow, who married the girl while he was on duty in England in 1945, came here yesterday from Columbus to see his wife, who hitchhiked from Ohio to the Long Island residence of an aunt, giving homesickness as the reason for leaving her husband.

A member of the household of the aunt, Mrs. Violet Duncan, said the veteran and his bride were "out for the evening with friends" and that Crow was leaving "either tonight or tomorrow" for Columbus without his wife.

Returns To Columbus

The household member said Crow was returning to Columbus "to try to find a place where they can be together by themselves," and that his wife "definitely will stay here for at least two or three weeks."

The British girl was said to be "still nervous and confused about the whole thing," and the member of the Duncan household said "I still don't know whether Mrs. Crow is certain about what she wants to do."

The bride was the object of a search in Ohio after Crow had reported her disappearance to police. Later he received a telegram from his wife saying she was "safe and sound" at the aunt's home here.

The aunt then disclosed that Mrs. Crow had left Columbus with only $1.50 and that she had hitchhiked the distance to New York.

abouts can be obtained by the United States embassy. The woman is in failing health and may die before she regains her health."

He added that "my office in conjunction with the State department in Washington and her worried relatives are trying hard to secure her release. We have been blocked by Russian red tape and silence all along the line."

Press Officer Reginald Mitchell of the State department, told reporters in Washington that the department had known for some time that persons claiming American citizenship are in Russia.

Mitchell said the American embassy in Moscow "is making every effort to extend protection to these claimants," and help them file applications for American passports in order to verify their claims.

The American embassy in Moscow has unsuccessfully sought the help of the Russian foreign office, he added, in arranging for departure from Russia of an American-born woman and her five children.

Mitchell said he did not know whether the woman was the same as that referred to by Coolidge.

The State department official said the woman they were trying to help was born "in New England" but declined to give her name or any indication where she now was in Russia.

This woman married in 1927 a man "not of American citizenship," the department said, but declined to elaborate.

The five children were born prior to 1934, which means that the children under law are not American citizens.

U.S. Mother, Five Children Held Prisoners in Siberia, Is Charge

BOSTON, July 17—(AP) Lt. Gov. Arthur W. Coolidge today told Massachusetts Legionnaires that "the Soviet Union keeps as prisoner in Siberia a Massachusetts mother and her five children.

Coolidge, speaking at the annual convention of the Massachusetts Department of the American Legion, declined to name the woman to "protect" her and, for the same reason, did not elaborate.

He told the Legionnaires that "her husband was snatched away and taken to another concentration camp. No information of his where-

LONDON, JULY 17-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO REPORTED TONIGHT THE SIGNING OF A TRADE AGREEMENT BETWEEN RUSSIA AND HUNGARY ALONG WITH A TREATY ON TRADE AND NAVIGATION AND AN AGREEMENT ON THE EXCHANGE OF GOODS AND PAYMENTS.

EACG COUNTRY WILL EXCHANGE GOODS VALUED AT APPROXIMATELY $30,000,000 IN THE PERIOD ENDING JULY 31, 1948. THE SOVIET UNION WILL SUPPLY HUNGARY WITH IRON ORE, COKE, PIG IRON, FERTILIZERS, RAW COTTON, VARIOUS CHEMICAL PRODUCTS AND OTHER GOODS. HUNGARY WILL SEND OIL, PRODUCTS, ROLLED STEEL, ELECTRICAL AND ENGINEERING PRODUCTS, COTTON GOODS, FOODSTUFFS AND OTHER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS TO RUSSIA. WM16OPED

NIGHT LEAD RUHR (330)
BY WILLIAM L.PHILLIPS

LONDON, JULY 17-(AP)-BRITAIN HAS WITHHELD ACCEPTANCE OF A UNITED STATES INVITATION TO AN ANGLO-AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON INCREASING RUHR COAL PRODUCTION AND DEMANDED THAT THE SCOPE OF THE TALKS BE BROADENED TO INCLUDE GERMAN FOOD, FINANCE AND NEW LEVELS FOR INDUSTRY, THE FOREIGN OFFICE DISCLOSED TONIGHT.

THE UNITED STATES ASKED BRITAIN JULY 11 TO SEND A MISSION TO WASHINGTON FOR A CONFERENCE NEXT WEEK, BUT THE COMMUNIQUE MENTIONED ONLY THE "URGENT PROBLEMS" OF INCREASING GERMAN COAL PRODUCTION AS A SUBJECT OF DISCUSSION.

A FOREIGN OFFICE OFFICIAL SAID BRITAIN'S POSITION SHOULD NOT BE INTERPRETED AS MEANING SHE HAS SAID SHE WOULD REFUSE TO GO TO A WASHINGTON CONFERENCE IF ITS SCOPE IS NOT BROADENED.

"THE AGENDA IS UNDER DISCUSSION -ADD- AND DECISION HAS NOT BEEN REACHED," HE SAID.

THIS EXPLANATION WAS GIVEN AFTER A SPOKESMAN TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT BRITAIN HAD NOT YET ACCEPTED THE INVITATION AND WAS NOT PREPARED TO ACCEPT ON THE BASIS OF THE LIMITED AGENDA.

THIS SURPRISE DEVELOPMENT CAME AFTER BRITISH AUTHORITIES ALREADY HAD ANNOUNCED THE APPOINTMENT OF LT.GEN.SIR BRIAN ROBERTSON, DEPUTY MILITARY GOVERNOR OF THE BRITISH ZONE IN GERMANY, AND SIR WILLIAM STRANG, HIS POLITICAL ADVISOR, TO ATTEND THE WASHINGTON TALKS.

THE IMPORTANCE WITH WHICH U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE MARSHALL REGARDS AN INCREASE IN RUHR COAL PRODUCTION WAS INDICATED YESTERDAY WHEN HE TOLD A WASHINGTON NEWS CONFERENCE IT WAS A FUNDAMENTAL REQUIREMENT FOR THE RECOVERY OF EUROPE.

HOWEVER, THE QUESTIONS OF FINANCING AND FEEDING ARE PRESSING ONES FOR BRITAIN'S DOLLAR-SCARCE ECONOMY. AUTHORITATIVE INFORMANTS SAID YESTERDAY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WOULD ASK THE UNITED STATES TO CARRY MORE THAN ITS AGREED 50 PER CENT SHARE OF THE $1,000,000,000 COST OF RESTORING THE COMBINED WESTERN ZONES TO SOLVENCY IN THE NEXT THREE YEARS.

A43

U.S. SOURCES HAVE ESTIMATED THAT RUHR COAL PRODUCTION MUST BE BOOSTED FROM THE PRESENT 216,000 TONS DAILY TO 350,000.

CONCERNING ANOTHER CONFERENCE PROPOSED FOR WASHINGTON, A PRELIMINARY CONFERENCE ON A JAPANESE PEACE, AUTHORITATIVE BRITISH SOURCES SAID BRITAIN MAY SUGGEST THAT 14 INSTEAD OF 11 NATIONS BE INVITED.

THESE INFORMANTS SAID SOUTH AFRICA AND BURMA HAVE FORMALLY EXPRESSED THEIR DESIRES TO TAKE PART IN THE PEACE CONFERENCE. THE THIRD ADDITIONAL POWER WOULD BE THE MOSLEM STATE OF PAKISTAN.

WM608PED

LONDON, FRIDAY, JULY 18-(AP)-THE SOVIET NEWS AGENCY TASS QUOTED THE ATHENS RIGHT WING NEWSPAPER ELLINIKON AIMA TODAY AS SAYING GREEK FOREIGN MINISTER CONSTANTIN TSALDARIS HAD CALLED THE GREEK GOVERNMENT THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD "SEND AMERICAN TROOPS TO GREECE TO FIGHT THE GUERRILLAS." JUL 1947

THE TASS DISPATCH, BROADCAST BY THE MOSCOW RADIO, SAID THE ATHENS NEWSPAPER CLAIMED THE GREEK GOVERNMENT DENIED IT HAD RECEIVED SUCH WORD FROM TSALDARIS.

INSTEAD, TASS QUOTED ELLINIKON AIMA AS SAYING, THE GREEK GOVERNMENT WOULD ATTEMPT TO PERSUADE DWIGHT GRISWOLD, CHIEF OF THE UNITED STATES AID MISSION TO GREECE, TO APPROVE THE GRANTING OF SUFFICIENT SUPPLIES TO ALLOW THE GREEK ARMY TO EXPAND ITS PERSONNEL TO 200,000.

V948PED

LONDON, JULY 17-(AP)-AUTHORITATIVE BRITISH SOURCES SAID TODAY SENIOR U.S. SERVICE OFFICERS WERE ATTENDING A CONFERENCE OF BRITISH EMPIRE SERVICE AND SUPPLY CHIEFS STUDYING ALL FORMS OF ARMY EQUIPMENT AND STORES.

THE INFORMANTS SAID THIS CARRIED "ONE STAGE FURTHER" THE GRADUAL BRITISH-AMERICAN POLICY OF STANDARIZING MILITARY EQUIPMENT AND MUNITIONS.

A U.S.EMBASSY SPOKESMAN SAID HE COULD NEITHER CONFIRM NOR DENY THE REPORTED ATTENDANCE OFIAMERICAN OFFICERS "FOR SECURITY REASONS."

THE CONFERENCE, ARRANGED BY THE BRITISH SUPPLY MINISTRY, BEGAN JULY 7 AND IS DUE TO END JULY 26.

BJ153PED

LONDON, JULY 17-(AP)-A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID TONIGHT BRITAIN HAD INFORMED THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT SHE WAS NOT PREPARED TO ACCEPT AN INVITATION FOR ANGLO-AMERICAN TALKS ON GERMANY IN WASHINGTON IF THE DISCUSSIONS WERE TO BE CONFINED TO RUHR COAL PRODUCTION.

BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES WILL GO TO WASHINGTON ONLY IF THE SCOPE OF THE PROJECTED TALKS IS WIDENED TO INCLUDE SUCH MATTERS AS BI-ZONAL FOOD PROBLEMS, FINANCE, NEW LEVELS FOR INDUSTRY AND SO ON, HE SAID.

THE BRITISH COMMUNICATION TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT, DISPATCHED "A SHORT TIME AGO," EXPRESSED THIS COUNTRY'S VIEW THAT BERLIN WOULD BE A MORE SUITABLE PLACE FOR DISCUSSION ON BI-ZONAL COAL PRODUCTION, THE SPOKESMAN ADDED. -ADD-

THE UNITED STATES ASKED BRITAIN JULY 11 TO SEND A MISSION TO WASHINGTON TO DISCUSS WHAT A COMMUNIQUE AT THE TIME SAID WERE "URGENT PROBLEMS" CONNECTED WITH INCREASING RUHR COAL OUTPUT.

BJ118PED

THE BURMESE WERE AFFECTED ACTIVELY BY JAPANESE AGGRESSION DURING THE WAR AND IN FACT CONTRIBUTED POSITIVELY TO FINAL VICTORY, IT WAS STATED. London Address Obrams.

FURTHERMORE, SINCE THE WAR WITH JAPAN ENDED BURMA HAS RECEIVED CONSTITUTIONAL INDEPENDENCE AS A DOMINION WITH SOVEREIGN POWERS WITHIN THE COMMONWEALTH.

JR608AED

30. 84- 10979

First Lead Economic (A70)

JUL 1947

French sources said

Paris, July 17-(AP) Holland insisted before the European economic conference steering committee today that Germany's productive capacity be increased along with that of the rest of Europe.

Dr. Hans Hirschfield of the Netherlands delegation said German resources as must be included in any general scheme for reviving western Europe, French informants said. He said Europeans also must attract foreign capital by making investment opportunities attraction.

Replied

French Delegate Herve Alphand ~~said in reply~~ that France also favored raising the productive ~~maximum~~ capacity of Europe, including Germany, to a maximum but held that the increase for Germany should be primarily in coal and food.

The French proposed also that colonial resources be taken into account in syrveying European resources.

THESE ASSETS AND THE CONTINENT'S REQUIREMENTS ARE TO BE LISTED IN A REPORT TO BE MADE TO THE UNITED STATES TO FACILITATE AMERICAN AID TO EUROPE IN LINE WITH THE OFFER OF SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE C. MARSHALL.

THE FRENCH ALSO PROPOSED YESTERDAY AN EIGHT-POINT QUESTIONNAIRE TO BE SENT TO GOVERNMENTS OF THE 16 PARTICIPATING NATIONS, ALL IN WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE.

INDICATED THEY EXPECTED NO

THOUGH FRENCH SOURCES

OPPOSITION, OTHER CONFERENCE CIRCLES TODAY PREDICTED AT LEAST SOME DEBATE

WITH GREAT BRITAIN SPEAKING FIRST.

APR KERSTINGS 01120 WNO 63a

A70

PARIS, JULY 17-(AP)-THE STEERING COMMITTEE OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE MET TODAY TO DISCUSS A FRENCH PROPOSAL THAT COLONIAL RESOURCES BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN A SURVEY OF EUROPE'S ASSETS.

THESE ASSETS AND THE CONTINENT'S REQUIREMENTS ARE TO BE LISTED IN A REPORT TO BE MADE TO THE UNITED STATES TO FACILITATE AMERICAN AID TO EUROPE IN LINE WITH THE OFFER OF SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE C. MARSHALL.

THE FRENCH ALSO PROPOSED YESTERDAY AN EIGHT-POINT QUESTIONNAIRE TO BE SENT TO GOVERNMENT OF THE 16 PARTICIPATING NATIONS, ALL IN WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE.

THOUGH FRENCH SOURCES INDICATED YESTERDAY THEY EXPECTED NO OPPOSITION, OTHER CONFERENCE CIRCLES TODAY PREDICTED AT LEAST SOME DEBATE, WITH GREAT BRITAIN SPEAKING FIRST.

JR745AED

PARIS, JULY 17-(AP)-ERIC JOHNSTON, PRESIDENT OF THE MOTION PICTURE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, SAID TODAY HOLLYWOOD WAS REFUSING TO SEND EUROPEAN EXHIBITORS "THE GRAPES OF WRATH" OR "TOBACCO ROAD" BECAUSE SOME HAD MADE PROPAGANDA FROM THESE FILMS.

IN AN INTERVIEW, HE DECLARED THAT THESE PICTURES--DEALING RESPECTIVELY WITH DUST-BOWL OKIES AND SOUTHERN POOR WHITES--WERE NOT BEING EXPORTED TO EUROPE BECAUSE OF EXPERIENCE WITH "THE GRAPES OF WRATH" IN YUGOSLAVIA. THERE, JOHNSTON SAID, AN OLD GERMAN-IMPORTED COPY OF THE FILM WAS FOUND BEING SHOWN, SEVERELY RE-EDITED, UNDER THE SARCASTIC TITLE, "THE PARADISE OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY."

JOHNSTON, IN AN ECONOMIC SURVEY OF EUROPE, HAS VISITED THE LOW COUNTRIES, SCANDINAVIA, POLAND, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, GERMANY AND FRANCE. HE SAID ALL WERE TRYING TO ESTABLISH LOCAL FILM INDUSTRIES WITH GOVERNMENT PROTECTION, INCLUDING SUBSIDIES AND QUOTAS. BUT HE ADDED THAT UNITED STATES PRODUCERS "WELCOME COMPETITION."

HE SAID AMERICAN EXPORTERS WERE ALLOWING THEIR FILMS TO BE USED ON THE CONTINENT ONLY ON CONDITION THEY HAD CONTROL OF THE CONTENT, BUT WERE ANXIOUS TO DO BUSINESS. IN EASTERN EUROPE, HE POINTED OUT, "THE PEOPLE'S ONLY CONTACT WITH AMERICA" IS MOVIES. Y.T'

JUL

M617AED

A39

1947

BERLIN, JULY 17-(AP)-THE STEADY FLOW OF GRAIN IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES INTO THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ZONES OF GERMANY SINCE MAY HAS BUILT UP FOOD STOCKS SUFFICIENT TO INCREASE THE NORMAL CONSUMERS BREAD RATION, AN ANGLO-AMERICAN ANNOUNCEMENT SAID TODAY.

THE NORMAL CONSUMER HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED AN ADDITIONAL 500 GRAMS OF BREAD PER WEEK GIVING HIM A TOTAL OF 7,000 GRAMS OF BREAD PER FOUR-WEEK RATION PERIOD AS COMPARED TO THE OFFICIAL RATION GOAL OF 10,000 GRAMS. (ONE GRAM EQUALS .035 OUNCES)

MQ852PED...

Berlin 4-a clay-r mtbold

REGARDING REPORTED PROPOSALS THAT THE PROMOTION OF GERMAN FOREIGN TRADE SHOULD BE PUT INTO THE HANDS OF U.S. AND BRITISH INDUSTRIALISTS CLAY SAID THEY HAD NOT REACHED HIM, BUT THAT A GROUP OF AMERICAN GOVERNMENTAL AND BUSINESS LEADERS WERE TOURING GERMANY TO OFFER HIM THEIR RECOMMENDATIONS ON GERMAN INDUSTRY.

BJ143PED -1ADD-

Berlin 4-a clay-r mtbold

HE SAID THAT HE AND LT.GEN. SIR BRIAN ROBERTSON, BRITISH ZONE COMMANDER, HAD AGREED ON A NEW LEVEL OF STEEL PRODUCTION FOR WESTERN GERMANY, BUT REFUSED TO CONFIRM REPORTS IT HAD BEEN SET AT BETWEEN 10,000,000 TO 12,000,000 TONS YEARLY. A FIGURE OF 11,000,000 TONS WOULD REPRESENT APPROXIMATELY 57 PER CENT OF GERMANY'S 1936 STEEL PRODUCTION.

-ADD-

ASKED TO COMMENT ON THE POLICY DIRECTIVE THIS WEEK FROM WASHINGTON WHICH GAVE HIM FRESH INSTRUCTIONS ON HOW TO HANDLE GERMANY'S ECONOMY, CLAY SAID:

"THE POLICY PERMITS THE ECONOMY OF GERMANY TO BE WORKED INTO THE MARSHALL PLAN, WITHOUT ALLOWING THE GROWTH OF A MILITANT GERMANY. IT IS BECOMING INCREASINGLY CLEAR THAT THE PROBLEMS OF GERMANY CANNOT BE DISASSOCIATED FROM THOSE OF EUROPE AS A WHOLE.

"THE RECOVERY OF GERMANY IS SO FAR BEHIND THE GENERAL RECOVERY OF EUROPE THAT IT IS DRAGGING DOWN THE RECOVERY OF EUROPE AS A WHOLE. THAT HAS TO BE CHANGED."

IN BERLIN, UNITED STATES AND BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES ON THE ALLIED CONTROL AUTHORITY REFUSED TO ENTERTAIN A RUSSIAN PROPOSAL THAT GERMAN STEEL PLANTS CAPABLE OF PRODUCING 13,000,000 TONS ANNUALLY BE ALLOCATED IMMEDIATELY FOR REPARATIONS. THE RUSSIAN REQUEST COULD BE MET ONLY BY STRIPPING THE RUHR, WHICH IS IN THE BRITISH ZONE.

THE RUSSIANS ASSERTED THAT THE STEEL CAPACITY WAS "EXCESS." THE AMERICANS AND BRITONS REPLIED THAT ANY NEW ESTIMATE ON EXCESS STEEL CAPACITY COULD BE CALCULATED ONLY ON A BASIS OF AN ECONOMICALLY UNIFIED GERMANY, WHICH THE RUSSIANS HAVE OPPOSED.

MT419PED

JUL

1947

Berlin, July 17-(AP)-Col. Hugh B. Hester of the U.S. military government told Germans by radio tonight the United States and Great Britain imported nearly $62,000,000 worth of food at their own expense in June for Germans.

He reminded the Germans, who have been restive because sharp food shortages prevented fulfillment of the 1,550 calories daily diet, that "not only Germany alone but most of Europe and asia are also hungry."

Hester, chief of the military government food and agriculture branch, said the United States and Great Britain were spending an average of $50,000,000 a month of their taxpayers' money to feed the 40,000,000 Germans in the two western zones and that imports of 483,000 tons of

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bread grain and flour in June set a record.

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He cautioned the Germans against further strikes protesting food shortages saying "They injure rather than help your cause."

He said the military government planned as emergency measures to import $50,000,000 worth of American and British supplied fertilizers and $25-$30,000,000 worth of seed for planting. He said the U.S. was studying importing tools, digging and construction equipment from surplus military

equipment ~~am~~ for use on German farms. Efforts will be made to increase the German fishing fleet, he said.

Kasischke 1615 apr rm 1350

BY JACK GUINN

BUDAPEST, JULY 17-(AP)-THE HUNGARIAN NATIONAL ASEMBLY NEXT WEEK, PERHAPS ON MONDAY, WILL GET A NEW ELECTION BILL WHICH A BUDAPEST LEGAL EXPERT SAYS WILL "ASSURE THE VICTORY OF THE COMMUNIST-DOMINATED COALITION GOVERNMENT" IF ENACTED INTO LAW.

THE BILL WAS PUT BEFORE A PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE YESTERDAY AS DRAWN UP BY INTERIOR MINISTER LASZLO RAJK, COMMUNIST, AND JUSTICE MINISTER ISTVAN RIES, LEFT-WING SOCIAL DEMOCRAT. THE LEGAL EXPERT TRANSLATED AND EXPLAINED IT FOR UNITED STATES CORRESPONDENTS.

THE BILL MENTIONS NO PENALTY FOR VOTING MORE THAN ONCE AND NO MEANS OF INSURING THAT A PERSON SHALL VOTE ONLY ONCE. ANY QUALIFIED VOTER MAY CAST HIS BALLOT WHEREVER HE MAY HAPPEN TO BE.

THE BILL WOULD TAKE THE VOTE AWAY FROM ALL PERSONS WHO HAD BELONGED TO FASCIST ORGANIZATIONS, WHO HAD RETURNED "FROM THE WEST" SINCE OCT.31, 1945, WHO WERE IN POLICE CUSTODY JUNE 1, 1947, OR WHO HAD BEEN IN POLITICAL INTERNMENT CAMPS SINCE THE LIBERATION. THE LEGAL EXPERT SAID THE LAST CLASS MIGHT INCLUDE UP TO 40,000 PERSONS COOL TO COMMUNISM.

JP651AED

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, JULY 17-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE DRAFTED TODAY A EUROPEAN RECONSTRUCTION PLAN WHICH IS TO PICK UP WHERE THE MARSHALL PLAN PROGRAM LEAVES OFF.

A REPORT OF THE COMMISSION'S SESSIONS HERE IS TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE U.N. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL AT ITS MEETING OPENING AT LAKE SUCCESS ON JULY 19.

DR.KARL GUNNAR MYRDAL, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSION, PLANS TO GO TO LAKE SUCCESS NEXT WEEK, TAKING WITH HIM THE REPORT WHICH AIDES SAID WOULD BE BASED ON LONG RANGE PLANNING AS CONTRASTED TO THE EMERGENCY NATURE OF THE MARSHALL PROGRAM.

THE COMMISSION HAS NAMED COMMITTEES ON TRANSPORT, COAL, INDUSTRY AND MATERIALS AND ELECTRIC POWER, AND A PANEL ON HOUSING. THE THREE SUBCOMMITTEES ON TIMBER, FERTILIZERS AND ALKALIS.

AN EFFORT IS BEING MADE TO BRING ALL THESE GROUPS TO GENEVA IN SEPTEMBER FOR COORDINATION OF THEIR EFFORTS.

MEANWHILE, THE COMMISSION ALSO IS CONTINUING SHORT-TERM RECONSTRUCTION PROJECTS IN ABSORBING THREE EMERGENCY GROUPS, THE EUROPEAN CENTRAL INLAND TRANSPORT COMMITTEE, THE EUROPEAN COAL COMMITTEE AND THE EMERGENCY ECONOMIC COMMITTEE FOR EUROPE.

ABSORPTION OF THE EMERGENCY GROUPS AND LAUNCHING OF THE NEW COMMITTEES IS EXPECTED TO BE COMPLETED THIS YEAR AND BEFORE THE THIRD SESSION OF THE COMMISSION NEXT JANUARY.

DETAILS OF THE METHODS OF COORDINATING THE COMMISSION'S PROJECTS WITH THE MARSHALL PLAN ARE AS YET UNCLEAR, BUT BRITISH AND FRENCH DELEGATIONS AT PARIS HAVE INDICATED THEY WILL MAINTAIN CLOSE CONTACT WITH THE U.N. BODY.

ALTHOUGH EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES HAVE DECLINED TO JOIN THE MARSHALL PLAN, RUSSIA, POLAND, CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND YUGOSLAVIA ARE MEMBERS OF THE U.N. ECONOMIC COMMISSION.

B6PED

A61

BUCHAREST, JULY 17-(AP)-AT LEAST 100 MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL PEASANT PARTY WERE REPORTED UNOFFICIALLY TODAY TO HAVE BEEN SEIZED IN SECURITY-POLICE ARRESTS INTERPRETED AS SIGNIFYING THAT PREMIER PETRU GROZA'S LEFTIST GOVERNMENT MIGHT BE WORKING UP TO A DEATH BLOW TO THAT LEADING OPPOSITION GROUP.

THE ARRESTS BEGAN MONDAY NIGHT.

JP653AED

VIENNA,JULY 17-(AP)-CHANCELLOR LEOPOLD FIGL TOLD THE RUSSIANS TODAY HE WAS SURE THE UNITED STATES WOULD END ITS PRECAUTIONARY SUPERVISION OVER AMERICAN AID TO AUSTRIA WHEN AUSTRIAN LAW AGAIN ᴮECAME APPLICAᴮLE TO ALL AUSTRIAN PRODUCTION.

FIGL REPLIED TO AN OFFICIAL SOVIET PROTEST THAT THE $100,000,000 AID AGREEMENT SIGNED ᴮY AUSTRIA AND THE UNITED STATES JUNE 25 VIOLATED THE MOSCOW DECLARATION OF 1943 ᴮY PROVIDING FOR UNLIMITED AMERICAN CONTROL OVER AUSTRIAN ECONOMY.

HE PROTESTED THE CONTROL THE RUSSIANS EXERCISE OVER AUSTRIAN FACTORIES IN THE SOVIET OCCUPATION ZONE, WHICH THE RUSSIANS REGARD AS FORMER GERMAN ASSETS. HE URGED THE SOVIET MILITARY COMMAND TO "ESTAᴮLISH THE FULL APPLICAᴮILITY OF AUSTRIAN LAW TO ENTERPRISES ADMINISTERED ᴮY USIWA (THE SOVIET TRADE AUTHORITY)."

ᴮJ150PED

Damascus, syria, july 17-(ap)-run-off elections in syria's selection of 136 members of the national assembly began quietly today and will continue through friday.

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the run-offs were required in numerous districts throughout the country in which no single candidate received a majority in the first balloting last week.

in damascus, there were 27 candidates for four moslem and three non-moslem [illegible] seats in the assembly.

results of the run-offs and final computation of the nation-wide voting may be announced late friday. preliminary reports indicate victory for the national parties of the present government.

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463

SINGAPORE, JULY 17-(AP)-THE ANTI-KUOMINTANG CHINESE NEWSPAPER NAN CHIAU JITPAO TODAY DESCRIᴮED AS A "DICTATORIAL ATTEMPT TO SUPPRESS THE VOICES OF OVERSEAS CHINESE". THE NANKING GOVERNMENT'S ORDER THAT ALL CHINESE NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES AᴮROAD REGISTER WITH EMᴮASSIES OR CONSULATES.

IN AN EDITORIAL, THE PAPER SAID THE GOVERNMENT, RECENTLY HAD SUPPRESSED THREE INDEPENDENT SHANGHAI DAILIES, WOULD LIKE TO DO THE SAME WITH CHINESE PAPERS IN HONG KONG, MALAYA AND THE PHILIPPINES WHICH WERE CRITICAL OF NANKING'S POLICIES.

JP656AED

JUL 1947

TOKYO, JULY 17-(AP)-ALLIED HEADQUARTERS LEGAL SECTION ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT 11 JAPANESE CONVICTED OF WAR CRIMES HAVE ᴮEEN EXECUTED IN MANILA FOR "KILLING HUNDREDS OF PHILIPPINE AND AMERICAN CIVILIANS, INCLUDING WOMEN AND CHILDREN, IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS."

EIGHT OF THE JAPANESE WERE HANGED, THREE WERE SHOT. COL. AKIRA NAGAHAMA, COMMANDER OF JAPANESE MILITARY POLICE IN THE PHILIPPINES FROM SEPTEMᴮER, 1942, TO JANUARY, 1945, WAS AMONG THOSE HANGED.

P1115PPS

SEOUL,JULY 17-(AP)- [illegible]EA AT LAST HAS ITS OWN ORIGINAL G.I. SHOW, WHICH IS TOURING OCCUPATION UNIT THEATERS IN THE SEOUL AREA.

THE G.I. THEATRICAL OFFERING IS A MUSICAL REVUE CALLED "YOU NEVER HAD IT SO GOOD" PRODUCED AND DIRECTED BY PFC WILLIAM J.MCANALLEN, 708 1/2 EAST WASHINGTON ST., NEW CASTLE, PA. IT IS PRESENTED BY A GROUP OF 190 SOLDIER TECHNICIANS AND ACTORS PLUS TWO CIVILIAN ACTRESSES

PFC GENE HARRIS OF LEAKE AVE. (NO NUMBER GIVEN), NASHVILLE, TENN., DESIGNED THE COSTUMES. MAJ.DAVID ANDERSON OF FORT SMITH, ARK., IS IN CHARGE OF THE SHOW.

THE CIVILIAN MEMBERS OF THE CAST INCLUDE MISS ANN WILSON OF OLD GREENWICH, CONN.

OTHERS OF THE CAST INCLUDE PFCS JACK MARTIN, 52 ELMWOOD AVE., LOCKPORT, N.Y.; GENE GOTTLIEB, 2354 84TH ST., BROOKLYN; RICHARD K. PRUDHOMME, RUSH CITY, MINN., AND WILLIAM MONROE, 1 ASHLAND ST., WORCESTER, MASS.

VR615ACS

BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA, JULY 16-(DELAYED)-(AP)-PASSENGERS WHO ARRIVED FROM SHANGHAI TODAY ABOARD THE 3,679-TON LINER HALEAKALA SAID THE VOYAGE WAS MADE UNDER FILTHY AND UNHYGIENIC CONDITIONS.

THE SHIP, WHICH IS OWNED BY THE INTER-ISLAND STEAMSHIP NAVIGATION COMPANY OF HONOLULU AND OPERATES UNDER AMERICAN REGISTRY, BROUGHT 179 IMMIGRANTS, INCLUDING JEWS, SPANIARDS AND STATELESS REFUGEES.

IN A SIGNED STATEMENT, JOHN MARSH, FORMER FIELD REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION, AND SIX OTHER AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIAN PASSENGERS SAID 48 MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN HAD LIVED WITHOUT PRIVACY IN ONE COMPARTMENT 70 BY 30 FEET. THEY SAID EACH PAID 90 POUNDS, 10 SHILLINGS (MORE THAN $362) FOR PASSAGE.

THE MASTER OF THE VESSEL, CAPTAIN JOUQUIN, SAID THE ACCOMMODATIONS HAD BEEN SHOWN TO THE PASSENGERS IN SHANGHAI AND THEY HAD ACCEPTED THEM.

M630AED

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THE PREMIER HAS ᴮEEN IN ᴮATAVIA NEGOTIATING WITH HUᴮERTUS J. VAN MOOK, ACTING GOVERNOR GENERAL, ON A NETHERLANDS COMPROMISE PLAN FOR AN INTERIM NATIONAL GOVERNMENT FOR THE INDIES.

THIS GOVERNMENT WOULD FUNCTION UNTIL JAN.1, 1949. THAT IS THE DATE UNDER THE CHERIᴮON AGREEMENT WHEN THE UNITED STATES OF INDONESIA WOULD ᴮE GRANTED FULL SOVEREIGNTY IN PERPETUAL UNION WITH THE NETHERLANDS. IN THE U.S.I. THE REPUᴮLIC WOULD RULE JAVA, SUMATRA AND MADOERA.

SJARIFOEDDIN RETURNED TO JOGJAKARTA YESTERDAY TO REPORT TO HIS CAᴮINET HIS ATTITUDE ON THE DUTCH PLAN. HE WAS REPORTED ON RELIAᴮLE AUTHORITY AT THAT TIME TO HAVE AGREED TO THE PLAN.

HOWEVER, HIS ᴮROADCAST REMARKS TODAY WERE TAKEN HERE TO MEAN THAT, ON THE CONTRARY, HE HAD TURNED DOWN THE PLAN IN ITS ENTIRETY.

SJARIFOEDDIN'S VICE PREMIER, SETIADJIT, WHO REMAINED IN ᴮATAVIA, INSISTED THAT THE PREMIER HAD REJECTED ONLY THE DEMAND FOR AN INDONESIAN CEASE-FIRE.

-ADD- JUL 1947

A27

SETIADJIT SAID SJARIFOEDDIN AFTER MAKING THE RADIO SPEECH TELEPHONED THAT HE HAD ᴮALKED ON THIS POINT ᴮECAUSE HE FELT THAT THE DUTCH, AS WELL AS THE INDONESIANS, SHOULD ᴮE ORDERED TO STOP SHOOTING.

THE NETHERLANDS INFORMANT SAID THAT IN EVENT OF HOSTILITIES ANOTHER INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT WOULD ᴮE FORMED COMPOSED OF "RESPONSIᴮLE LEADERS AND THE DUTCH WOULD CONTINUE TO HONOR THEIR PLEDGE TO FORM THE U.S.I.

MK410AED

MANILA,JULY 17-(AP)-DR.JOSE P.LAUREL, PUPPET PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES UNDER THE JAPANESE, ᴮROKE INTO AN EMᴮARRASED LAUGH TODAY AS HE VIEWED A NEWSREEL OF HIMSELF CONGRATULATING FORMER WAR LORD HIDEKI TOJO FOR "RESCUING 1,000,000 PEOPLE IN GREATER EAST ASIA FROM ANGLO-SAXON DOMINATION."

THE NEWSREEL, WHICH IN EFFECT MARKED THE OPENING OF LAUREL'S TRIAL AS A COLLAᴮORATOR, WAS INTRODUCED OVER STRENUOUS PROTESTS OF LAUREL AND HIS COUNSEL. THE REEL WAS CAPTURED ᴮY U.S. ARMY FORCES DURING THE WAR.

THE PEOPLE'S COURT AGREED TO VIEW THE MOVIE AND HEAR THE TESTIMONY OF KAZUMA NAKAYAMA, INTERPRETER AND PROTOCOL OFFICER OF THE GREATER EAST ASIA MINISTRY IN TOKYO FROM 1942 TO 1944, ᴮECAUSE OF HIS SCHEDULED DEPARTURE SHORTLY FOR JAPAN.

LAUREL AND HIS ATTORNEY'S PROTESTED THE HEARING OF NAKAYAMA'S TESTIMONY IN ADVANCE OF THE FORMAL OPENING OF THE TREASON TRIAL, CONTENDING THAT THE COURT HAD POWER TO HOLD THE JAPANESE AS LONG AS IT DESIRED.

NAKAYAMA IDENTIFIED THE NEWSREEL AS ONE HE HAD WATCHED ᴮEING MADE AT THE TIME OF THE MUCH ADVERTISED GREATER EAST ASIA CONFERENCE IN TOKYO IN NOVEMᴮER, 1943, WHICH WAS ATTENDED ᴮY ALL PUPPET LEADERS.

DJ1042ACS NM

MANILA,JULY 17-(AP)-MICHAEL GARRET, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE DE LA RAMA STEAMSHIP LINE, COMMENTING TODAY ON A BRISBANE (AUSTRALIA) REPORT THAT THE SHIP HALEAKALA WAS FILTHY AND UNHYGIENIC, DECLARED IT HAD BEEN OVERHAULED AND REPAINTED IMMEDIATELY BEFORE ITS AUSTRALIAN VOYAGE.

THE IMMIGRANTS WHO REPORTEDLY COMPLAINED ABOUT THE SHIP'S CONDITION, HE SAID, WERE TRAVELING IN A SPECIAL EMERGENCY CLASS ACCOMMODATION, AT REDUCED FARES.

DE LA RAMA IS A FILIPINO-OWNED CORPORATION. IT BOUGHT THE HALEAKALA LAST YEAR FROM THE INTER-ISLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, HONOLULU.

VR527ACS NM ASKT

MANILA, JULY 17-(AP)-GOVERNMENT SOURCES SAID TODAY 65,000 TONS OF ELECTRIC PLANT MACHINERY AND MACHINE TOOLS ARE EXPECTED TO ᴮE SHIPPED FROM JAPAN TO THE PHILIPPINES AS REPARATIONS WITHIN THE NEXT THREE OR FOUR MONTHS. ᴮERNARDO AᴮRERA, HEAD OF THE PHILIPPINES REPARATIONS MISSION, WAS SCHEDULED TO LEAVE ᴮY PLANE FOR TOKYO TODAY TO DISCUSS SPECIFIC CLAIMS.

THE REPUᴮLIC WILL HAVE TWO FREIGHTERS ᴮEING ACQUIRED FROM THE U.S. NAVY FOR SHIPPING THE MACHINERY, PLUS ADDITIONAL VESSELS IT EXPECTS TO OᴮTAIN FROM LOCAL SHIPPING FIRMS.

(LONG LINE XXX THREE OR FOUR MONTHS ETC)

P1116PPS NM

JUL 1947

SHIPS-YUGOSLAVIA

WASHINGTON,JULY 17-(AP)-YUGOSLAVIA HAS REJECTED THE LATEST AMERICAN NOTE PROTESTING YUGOSLAV SEIZURE OF NINE GROUNDED ITALIAN MERCHANT SHIPS NEAR TRIESTE.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS SAID TODAY THE YUGOSLAV FOREIGN OFFICE NOT ONLY REFUSED TO RELEASE THE VESSELS ᴮUT EXPRESSED REGRET THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAD NOT WRITTEN "CLOSED" TO THE CASE.

THE YUGOSLAV NOTE, THE SECOND DEALING WITH THE SUᴮJECT, CONTENDED THE FIRST YUGOSLAV REPLY "CONVINCINGLY PROVED" MARSHAL TITO AᴮIDED ᴮY INTERNATIONAL LAW IN CONDEMING THE SHIPS AS WAR ᴮOOTY."

THE UNITED STATES HAS TAKEN THE POSITION THAT THE SHIPS WERE NOT WITHIN YUGOSLAV WATERS AND SHOULD ᴮE TURNED OVER TO THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT FOR DISPOSAL UNDER THE ARMISTICE TERMS.

STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS ARE PREPARING A THIRD AND PROᴮAᴮLY LAST NOTE REPLYING TO THE YUGOSLAVS ᴮEFORE TURNING THE ENTIRE MATTER TO THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT TO FOLLOW UP. THE WRECK OF THE 58,000-TON FORMER LUXURY LINER "REX" IS INCLUDED AMONG THE SHIPS UNDER DISCUSSION. DISPATCHES HAVE REPORTED THE YUGOSLAVS ARE DISMANTLING IT TO SELL AS SCRAP TO THE SKODA MUNITIONS WORKS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

ALL THE VESSELS RAN AGROUND DURING THE WAR AFTER ᴮEING HIT ᴮY ᴮOMᴮS FROM ALLIED PLANES.

RZ840PED

(370)(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 1 P.M.EASTERN STANDARD TIME TODAY JULY 17)

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON,JULY 17-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN TODAY NAMED A BOARD OF 10 EDUCATORS AND OFFICIALS TO SELECT AMERICAN STUDENTS WHO WILL STUDY ABROAD WITH EXPENSES PAID BY SALES OF WAR SURPLUS.

CONGRESS APPROVED THE ARRANGEMENT LAST YEAR. THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID 22 COUNTRIES--NOT INCLUDING SOVIET RUSSIA--ARE PRESENTLY ELIGIBLE TO TAKE PART.

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APPROXIMATELY 12,000 STUDENTS HAVE APPLIED FOR SCHOLARSHIPS AND THE FIRST IS EXPECTED TO LEAVE IN A YEAR.

THE BOARD NAMED BY MR.TRUMAN INCLUDES GEN.OMAR N.BRADLEY, VETERANS ADMINISTRATOR; DR.JOHN W.STUDEBAKER, U.S.COMMISSION OF EDUCATION; MISS SARAH G.BLANDING, PRESIDENT OF VASSAR COLLEGE; DR.WALTER JOHNSON, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO; FRANCIS T.SPAULDING, NEW YORK STATE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION; ERNEST O.LAWRENCE, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA; PRESIDENT CHARLES S.JOHNSON OF FISK UNIVERSITY; HELEN C.WHITE, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN; DEAN MARTIN P.MCGUIRE OF CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY; AND LAURENCE DUGGAN, DIRECTOR OF THE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION, NEW YORK CITY.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BOARD WAS AUTHORIZED BY THE FULBRIGHT ACT UNDER WHICH $137,550,000 IS CURRENTLY AVAILABLE FOR EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGES DURING THE NEXT 20 YEARS.

SENATOR FULBRIGHT (D-ARK), THE AUTHOR, TOLD REPORTERS HE ESTIMATED THE NEW PROGRAM WOULD "10 OR 11 TIMES" AS LARGE AS THE AMERICAN SHARE OF THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIP FOR STUDY AT OXFORD UNIVERSITY IN ENGLAND. FULBRIGHT, A FORMER RHODES SCHOLAR, SAID ABOUT 1,100 AMERICANS HAD STUDIED AT OXFORD UNDER THE RHODES PLAN.

PARTICIPATION OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES WHO HAVE BOUGHT AMERICAN WAR SURPLUS IS VOLUNTARY AND FULBRIGHT SAID HE ASSUMED SOME WOULD BE UNWILLING TO ACCEPT STUDENTS. HE ADDED THAT HE SAW NO INDICATION THAT RUSSIA WOULD JOIN IN THE PLAN.

THE ACT AUTHORIZES FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS TO SETTLE THEIR DEBTS FOR SURPLUS GOODS BY FINANCING THE STUDY OF AMERICANS IN THEIR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. FUNDS ALSO MAY BE USED TO PAY EXPENSES OF THEIR OWN NATIONALS IN AMERICAN SCHOOLS ABROAD.

WILLIAM BENTON, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE, REPORTED NEGOTIATIONS ALREADY HAVE STARTED WITH MOST OF THE 22 COUNTRIES NOW ELIGIBLE. HE SAID THEY WERE IN AN ADVANCED STAGE WITH THE PHILIPPINES, CHINA AND BURMA.

OTHERS INCLUDE AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, DENMARK, EGYPT, FINLAND, FRANCE, GREECE, HUNGARY, IRAN, ITALY, NETHERLANDS, NETHERLANDS INDIES, NEW ZEALAND, POLAND, SIAM, TURKEY, AND THE UNITED KINGDOM.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 1 P.M.EST TODAY JULY 17)

FR115PED

(320) NIGHT LEAD FOREIGN EDUCATION

WASHINGTON,JULY 17-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN PUT INTO EFFECT TODAY AN ARRANGEMENT BY WHICH SEVERAL THOUSAND AMERICANS ARE EXPECTED TO STUDY IN FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES WITH EXPENSES PAID BY THE SALE OF SURPLUS WAR MATERIALS.

MR.TRUMAN NAMED GEN.OMAR N.BRADLEY, VETERANS ADMINISTRATOR AND NINE OTHER OFFICIALS AND EDUCATORS TO SELECT THE STUDENTS AND SUPERVISE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FULBRIGHT ACT WHICH CONGRESS APPROVED LAST YEAR.

SOME 12,000 HAVE ALREADY APPLIED FOR SCHOLARSHIPS UNDER THE ACT AND THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID THE FIRST WOULD BE SENT ABROAD PROBABLY IN THE FALL OF 1948. FIVE THOUSAND OF THE APPLICANTS ARE WORLD WAR II VETERANS WHO WOULD BE GIVEN PREFERENCE.

SOVIET RUSSIA AND YUGOSLAVIA ARE MISSING FROM THE LIST OF 22 COUNTRIES WHICH WILLIAM BENTON, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE, SAID ARE ELIGIBLE TO TAKE PART IN THE EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE. IT INVOLVES AN OUTLAY, UNDER PRESENT PLANS, OF $137,550,000 OVER THE NEXT 20 YEARS.

FORMAL AGREEMENTS ARE NOW BEING NEGOTIATED WITH CHINA, THE PHILIPPINES, BURMA AND SEVERAL OTHERS.

SENATOR FULBRIGHT (D-ARK), WHO SPONSORED THE LEGISLATION, TOLD REPORTERS THAT "IF THE RUSSIANS WANTED TO, THEY COULD DISCHARGE SOME OF THEIR LEND LEASE OBLIGATION IN THIS MANNER, BUT THERE IS NO INDICATION THEY WANT TO."

THE SOVIETS ARE CURRENTLY NEGOTIATING A SETTLEMENT OF $11,200,000,000 LEND LEASE ACCOUNTS.

SENATOR FULBRIGHT, A FORMER RHODES SCHOLAR, ESTIMATED THAT THE NEW PROGRAM ULTIMATELY WOULD PROVIDE FOR "TEN OR ELEVEN TIMES" AS MANY AMERICAN STUDENTS AS THE 1,100 WHO HAVE BEEN SENT TO OXFORD UNIVERSITY IN ENGLAND BY FUNDS BEQUEATHED BY CECIL RHODES, BRITISH EMPIRE BUILDER.

ASIDE FROM GENERAL BRADLEY, THOSE NAMED TO THE NEW BOARD OF FOREIGN SCHOLARSHIPS INCLUDE DR.JOHN W.STUDEBAKER, U.S. COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION; SARAH G.BLANDING, VASSAR COLLEGE PRESIDENT; DR.WALTER JOHNSON, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO; FRANCIS T.SPAULDING, NEW YORK STATE EDUCATION COMMISSIONER; ERNEST O.LAWRENCE, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA; PRESIDENT CHARLES S.JOHNSON OF FISK UNIVERSITY; HELEN C.WHITE, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN; DEAN MARTIN P.MCGUIRE OF CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY AND LAURENCE DUGGAN, DIRECTOR OF THE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION, NEW YORK CITY.

GG757PED

JUL 1947

WASHINGTON, JULY 17-(AP)-THE AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THE SALE OF 5,264,000 POUNDS OF DRIEF WHOLE EGGS TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

THIS PURCHASE WILL MAKE A TOTAL OF 38,264,000 POUNDS OBTAINED BY THE BRITISH THIS YEAR.

THE NEW ORDER WILL BE FILLED FROM STOCKS OF EGGS BOUGHT BY THE GOVERNMENT UNDER ITS PRODUCER PRICE SUPPORT PROGRAM. THIS PROGRAM WILL BE DISCONTINUED JULY 23.

PF629PED

30. 24- 10985

WASHINGTON, JULY 17-(AP)-EIGHT SENATORS JOINED TODAY IN URGING APPROVAL OF A RESOLUTION OF PROTEST AGAINST THE BRITISH MILITARY RULE IN PALESTINE.

SENATOR MAGNUSON (D-WASH) INTRODUCED THE RESOLUTION ON BEHALF OF HIMSELF AND SENATORS MYERS (D-PA), LANGER (R-ND), MORSE (R-ORE), MURRAY (D-MONT), TAYLOR (D-IDAHO), CHAVEZ (D-NM) AND YOUNG (R-ND).

IT LODGED A SPECIFIC PROTEST AGAINST THE ACTION OF A BRITISH MILITARY COURT IN HANDING DOWN DEATH SENTENCES JUNE 17 AGAINST THREE MEMBERS OF THE JEWISH UNDERGROUND CHARGED WITH AN ATTACK ON ACRE PRISON IN WHICH NO BRITISH LIVES WERE LOST.

THE RESOLUTION CALLS ON THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO INFORM THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT THAT THE BEHAVIOR OF THE BRITISH ARMY IN PALESTINE IS THAT OF AN ARMY OF OCCUPATION, "IN FLAGRANT DISREGARD" OF A 1924 AMERICAN-BRITISH CONVENTION.

IT ALSO ASKS THE BRITISH TO ABOLISH IMMEDIATELY THE EMERGENCY REGULATIONS NOW IN EFFECT IN PALESTINE AND TO REESTABLISH A CIVILIAN ADMINISTRATION AFFORDING CIVIL LIBERTIES.

LANGER TOLD THE SENATE "THE EXPOSURE OF THE TRUTH IN PALESTINE INTERFERES WITH THE BRITISH CAMPAIGN WHICH SEEKS TO PROVE THAT ANY JEW WHO STANDS UP ON HIS HIND LEGS AND INSISTS ON LIVING, IS A "'TERROORIST'," LANGER ADDED.

MORSE DECLARED THAT THE JEWS IN PALESTINE ARE SUSTAINING SOME OF THE MAJOR GRIEVANCES WHICH IMPELLED COLONIAL AMERICANS TO TAKE UP ARMS.

IN ANOTHER SPEECH, MURRAY DECLARED "IT IS TIME TO QUIT DILLY-DALLYING ABOUT PALESTINE AND PRETENDING THAT IT IS A BRITISH PROVINCE AND A BRITISH PROBLEM."

TAYLOR SAID:

"IF THE BRITISH PERSIST IN THEIR INTENTION OF HANGING MAYER NAKAR, JACOB WEISS, AND ABSALOM HABIB, MORE ACRE PRISONS WILL BE BLOWN UP, HEBREWS AND ARABS WILL BECOME INCREASINGLY BITTER, AND ENGLAND WILL GIVE MORE OF HER YOUNG MEN, OF HER HONOR AND HER PRESTIGE--AND ALL IN THE NAME OF WHAT.

"CAN OIL BE SO DEAR AND BRITISH HONOR SO CHEAP!"

JUL 1947

J740PED

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON,JULY 17-(AP)-AN URGENT NEED FOR ECONOMIC REVIVAL IN JAPAN WAS REPORTED TODAY BY A SPECIAL AMERICAN STATISTICAL MISSION.

THE MISSION, HEADED BY DR.STUART A.RICE, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF THE BUDGET BUREAU, RECOMMENDED TO GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR A SERIES OF MEASURES FOR DEVELOPING A "MODERN AND RELIABLE" STATISTICAL SYSTEM IN JAPAN.

THE REPORT WAS DISCUSSED BY RICE AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE SEVEN-MAN MISSION AT A NEWS CONFERENCE TODAY.

PEYTON STAPP, ASSISTANT DIVISION CHIEF UNDER RICE SAID THAT "UNLESS THE JAPANESE DO GET PRODUCTION GOING, PARTICULARLY IN SUCH INDUSTRIES AS CLOTHING AND OTHER CONSUMER GOODS, THE ALLIED SUPREME COMMAND AUTHORITIES THERE ARE GOING TO FACE A TERRIFIC PROBLEM IN THE NEXT FEW YEARS BECAUSE OBVIOUSLY WE WON'T JUST STAY THERE AND LET THE PEOPLE STARVE AND FREEZE."

RICE SAID THAT JAPANESE STATISTICS ARE SO INADEQUATE THAT FROM THE GOVERNMENT'S BUDGET DOWN TO SMALL BUSINESS ENTERPRISES IT IS ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO TELL WHAT THE RESOURCES, FINANCIAL CONDITION AND BUSINESS OPERATIONS OF THE COUNTRY ARE LIKE. THE MOST IMPORTANT STATISTICS REQUIRED NOW ARE THOSE CONCERNED WITH PRICES AND PRODUCTION, HE SAID, TO COMBAT THE TERRIFIC INFLATION AND THE FACT THAT THE JAPANESE ARE GENERALLY SPEAKING LIVING OFF THE RESOURCES LEFT TO THEM WHEN THE WAR ENDED.

RICE SAID THAT THE WILLINGNESS OF THE JAPANESE TO IMITATE AMERICAN WAYS OF DOING THINGS WITHOUT UNDERSTANDING WHY THOSE THINGS ARE DONE IS ONE OF THE WEAKNESSES IN THEIR STATISTICAL SYSTEM.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS FRIDAY JULY 18)

LT521PED

JUL 1947

NIGHT LEAD HEMISPHERE ARMS

WASHINGTON,JULY 17-(AP)-A MEASURE LAYING THE GROUNDWORK FOR MILITARY COOPERATION BETWEEN THE NATIONS OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE GAINED TODAY THE APPROVAL OF THE HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE. HOWEVER, THERE IS SCANT CHANCE OF FINAL PASSAGE BEFORE NEXT YEAR.

IN THE DRIVE FOR ADJOURNMENT, THE LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP TENTATIVELY PLANNED TO PIGEONHOLE THE BILL UNTIL CONGRESS RETURNS--PARTLY TO AWAIT THE OUTCOME OF THIS FALL'S INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE AT RIO DE JANEIRO TO STRENGTHEN HEMISPHERIC SOLIDARITY.

THE MEASURE WOULD AUTHORIZE THE ADMINISTRATION TO SEND MILITARY MISSIONS TO THE OTHER AMERICAS AND TO SUPPLY THEM WITH MODERN ARMS, SHIPS AND PLANES AS PART OF A LONG-RANGE PROGRAM OF COOPERATION FOR SELF PROTECTION.

=ADD=

INTO THE BILL, THE COMMITTEE WROTE THESE PROVISIONS:

1. LIMITATION OF THE PROGRAM TO FIVE YEARS INSTEAD OF THE TEN SOUGHT BY THE ADMINISTRATION.
2. RESTRICTION ON EXPENDITURES TO A MAXIMUM OF $50,000,000 FOR THE ENTIRE PERIOD.
3. A STIPULATION THAT THE PROGRAM MUST CONFORM WITH THE "GOOD NEIGHBOR" POLICY.
4. POWER FOR THE PRESIDENT TO HALT OPERATION OF THE PROGRAM IN ANY COUNTRY VIOLATING ITS TERMS.
5. AUTHORITY FOR CONGRESS TO END THE PROGRAM ABRUPTLY BY PASSAGE OF A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION.

THE PROGRAM WAS ADVOCATED BY SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL, SECRETARY OF WAR PATTERSON, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY FORRESTAL, GENERAL DWIGHT EISENHOWER, ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, AND ADMIRAL CHESTER NIMITZ, CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS, AS ESSENTIAL TO THE HEMISPHERE'S SECURITY.

THE MILITARY CHIEFS TOLD CONGRESS THAT, AS PART OF THE DIVIDENDS FROM THE PROGRAM, THIS COUNTRY HOPES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF A NETWORK OF AMERICAN-EQUIPPED AIRBASES, STRETCHING FROM THE ARCTIC DOWN THROUGH SOUTH AMERICA, WHICH COULD BE USED MUTUALLY IN THE EVENT OF AN EMERGENCY.

THESE AIRBASES WOULD REMAIN UNDER THE EXCLUSIVE CONTROL OF THE COUNTRIES IN WHICH THEY WERE LOCATED.

FR253PED

A111WX (JAP TREATY AHEAD)
(100) WASHINGTON, JULY 17-(AP)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID TONIGHT IT HAD REACHED NO DECISION ON WHETHER TO POSTPONE THE PRELIMINARY 11-NATION JAPANESE PEACE TREATY CONFERENCE TENTATIVE SCHEDULED FOR AUG. 19.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS REPORTED SOME OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH NATIONS HAD SUGGESTED DELAYING THE MEETING UNTIL LATER BECAUSE OF A CONFLICT WITH BRITISH COMMONWEALTH CONFERENCE SCHEDULED FOR CANBERRA ABOUT THAT TIME.

THE NETHERLANDS AND SEVERAL OTHER COUNTRIES, HOWEVER, HAVE INDICATED A WILLINGNESS TO MEET IN WASHINGTON AUG. 19 AS SUGGESTED BY THE UNITED STATES.

JUL 1947

RZ1017PED

(WX) BOSTON FIRST ADD SIBERIAN PRISONER (A170) XXX THE WAY." (UNDER DASH)

-DASH-

IN WASHINGTON, THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID TODAY IT WOULD HAVE TO CHECK ITS FILES TO DETERMINE THE CASE TO WHICH COOLIDGE REFERRED.

PRESS OFFICER REGINALD MITCHELL TOLD REPORTERS THAT THE DEPARTMENT HAS KNOWN FOR SOME TIME THAT PERSONS CLAIMING AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP ARE IN RUSSIA.

MITCHELL SAID THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IN MOSCOW "IS MAKING EVERY EFFORT TO EXTEND PROTECTION TO THESE CLAIMANTS," AND HELP THEM FILE APPLICATIONS FOR AMERICAN PASSPORTS IN ORDER TO VERIFY THEIR CLAIMS.

RZ437PED

JUL 1947

PRECEDE BOSTON (250)

WORCESTER, MASS., FRIDAY, JULY 18-(AP)-LT. GOV. ARTHUR W. COOLIDGE TOLD MASSACHUSETTS LEGIONNAIRES IN BOSTON YESTERDAY A MASSACHUSETTS MOTHER AND HER FIVE CHILDREN WERE "PRISONERS" IN THE SOVIET UNION AND THE WORCESTER TELEGRAM IDENTIFIED HER TODAY AS MRS. VALDEMARAS CARNECKIS, 55, WIFE OF A FORMER LITHUANIAN PREMIER.

MRS. CARNECKIS, FORMERLY ELEANORA SCHULTZ OF WORCESTER, MET HER HUSBAND WHILE WORKING IN THE LITHUANIAN LEGATION IN WASHINGTON WHILE HE WAS THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES, THE NEWSPAPER SAID.

THEY WERE MARRIED IN 1923 AND THEN WENT TO LONDON AND ROME.

CARNECKIS WAS PREMIER WHEN THE WAR BROKE OUT AND THEY WERE TAKEN INTO CUSTODY BY THE RUSSIANS, THE TELEGRAM SAID.

ALL OF THEIR FIVE CHILDREN WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN BORN OVERSEAS.

MRS. MAE MANNIX OF WORCESTER, A SISTER, TOLD THE TELEGRAM THAT MRS. CARNECKIS REGISTERED ALL OF THE CHILDREN AS AMERICAN CITIZENS IN 1938 IN WASHINGTON.

MRS. MANNIX ADDED SHE HAD NOT HEARD FROM HER SISTER SINCE 1941.

MRS. CARNECKIS HAS A BROTHER, JOSEPH SCHULTZ IN WORCESTER, AND ANOTHER, JOHN, IN PROVIDENCE, R.I.

U.S. SEN. SALTONSTALL (R-MASS.) SAID IN BOSTON THAT THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IN MOSCOW WROTE THE MASSACHUSETTS MOTHER LAST NOVEMBER THAT IT WAS PREPARED TO ISSUE NECESSARY DOCUMENTS TO ALLOW HER TO RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES IF SHE COULD APPEAR AT THE EMBASSY.

SALTONSTALL SAID IT WAS HIS UNDERSTANDING THAT LOCAL SOVIET AUTHORITIES REFUSED TO LET THE WOMAN COME TO THE EMBASSY.

HE ADDED HE WAS INFORMED THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAS MADE NO FEWER THAN FOUR ATTEMPTS TO GET LOCAL SOVIET AUTHORITIES TO PERMIT HER TO APPEAR AT THE EMBASSY, ALL UNSUCCESSFUL.

SALTONSTALL DID NOT IDENTIFY THE WOMAN BY NAME.

COOLIDGE TOLD THE LEGION THAT "THE SOVIET UNION KEEPS AS PRISONERS IN SIBERIA A MASSACHUSETTS MOTHER AND HER FIVE CHILDREN."

COOLIDGE, SPEAKING AT ETC. THIRD GRAPH NIGHT LEAD COOLIDGE-RUSSIAN-BOSTON DATE.

TC133AED

LAKE SUCCESS, JULY 17-(AP)-THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST DECIDED UNANIMOUSLY TODAY TO RECOMMEND THAT THE COMMISSION'S NEXT SESSION BE HELD IN THE PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC.

THE COMMITTEE LEFT IT TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, IN CONSULTATION WITH THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT, TO DECIDE WHETHER THE COMMISSION SHOULD MEET IN MANILA OR ELSEWHERE.

THE FIRST SESSION WAS HELD IN SHANGHAI.

THE NEXT SESSION WILL BE HELD IN NOVEMBER, THE EXACT DATE TO BE DECIDED BY THE U.N. SECRETARIAT.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE CONCLUDED ITS SESSION BY REFERRING NEW ZEALAND'S MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION TO THE COMMISSION FOR DECISION AT ITS NEXT SESSION.

THE COMMISSION WAS ESTABLISHED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL TO STUDY WAYS OF ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION IN ASIA AND THE FAR EAST.

AFTER THE MEETING BRIG. GEN. CARLOS P.ROMULO ISSUED THIS STATEMENT:

"THE PHILIPPINES WAS TODAY CHOSEN UNANIMOUSLY BY THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST AS THE SITE OF THE COMMISSION'S NEXT SESSION IN NOVEMBER. THOUGH SIAM PUT FORWARD A STRONG BID FOR THE HONOR, THE SIAMESE DELEGATE LATER WAS PERSUADED TO WITHDRAW THE INVITATION WHEN CHINA, UNITED STATES, UNITED KINGDOM, AND FRANCE EXPRESSED A PREFERENCE FOR THE PHILIPPINES, WHOSE INVITATION WAS PLACED BY ME BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON THE FIRST DAY OF THE MEETING.

"AFTER THE DECISION, I EXPRESSED GRATITUDE FOR THE HONOR CONFERRED ON MY COUNTRY. I ASSURED THE DELEGATES THAT PRESIDENT MANUEL ROXAS WAS DEEPLY INTERESTED IN THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION AND THAT HE HAS PLEDGED TO PLACE ALLAVAILABLE FACILITIES AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE COMMISSION AND THE DELEGATIONS.

"THE DELEGATES, IN EXPRESSING PREFERENCE FOR THE PHILIPPINES, AGREED WITH ME THAT THE COMMISSION MIGHT FIND SOMETHING INSTRUCTIVE IN THE PRESENT RECONSTRUCTION EFFORTS OF A COUNTRY SO BADLY DEVASTATED BY WAR AS THE PHILIPPINES.

"WHETHER THE COMMISSION WILL MEET IN MANILA OR BAGNIO WILL BE DECIDED AFTER CONSULTATIONS BETWEEN THE SECRETARIAT AND THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT."

MT&ME436PED

30. 24- 10987

- U.N.--ECONOMIC (130)

LAKE SUCCESS, JULY 17-(AP)-THE AGENDA COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL AGREED TODAY ON A PROGRAM WHICH IS EXPECTED TO DELAY FOR AT LEAST A WEEK THE ANTICIPATED CLASH ᴮETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE WESTERN POWERS ON ECONOMIC POLICIES.

THE COMMITTEE DECIDED TO RECOMMEND THAT THE COUNCIL ᴮEGIN ITS SESSION SATURDAY MORNING WITH NON-CONTROVERSIAL QUESTIONS AND POSTPONE DEᴮATE ON CONTROVERSIAL ISSUES UNTIL AᴮOUT THE SECOND WEEK OF THE SESSION.

UNDER THIS PLAN THE COUNCIL WOULD GROUP SUCH RELATED ITEMS AS THE REPORTS OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE AND THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST FOR JOINT GENERAL DEᴮATE.

THIS WOULD OPEN THE WAY FOR THE EXPECTED ᴮATTLE OVER THE MARSHALL PLAN AND THE TRUMAN DOCTRINE, ᴮOTH OF WHICH COULD ᴮE ᴮROUGHT INTO A GENERAL DEᴮATE EVEN THOUGH THEY WERE NOT ON THE AGENDA.

V938PED JUL 1947

LAKE SUCCESS, JULY 17-(AP)-ADRIAN PELT, ACTING SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS, CAᴮLED A "STRONG REPRESENTATION" TO THE LEᴮANESE GOVERNMENT TONIGHT FOR REFUSING TO ISSUE VISAS TO GERALD FRANK, AN AMERICAN, AND SIX JEWISH PALESTINE NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.

THE UNITED NATIONS PROTEST CAME AFTER INTERVENTION ᴮY THE NEW YORK POST, THE OVERSEAS NEWS AGENCY AND THE PALESTINE JOURNALISTS ASSOCIATION.

FRANK IS A CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEW YORK POST AND THE OVERSEAS NEWS AGENCY.

THE PALESTINE COMMISSION IS SCHEDULED TO ᴮEGIN HEARINGS ALMOST IMMEDIATELY IN LEᴮANON. THE CORRESPONDENTS WITH THE COMMISSION HAD REQUESTED VISAS TO ACCOMPANY THE COMMISSION.

V940PED

A21

LAKE SUCCESS, JULY 17-(AP)-ETHIOPIA TODAY TURNED DOWN A UNITED NATIONS OFFER FOR AID IN RECONSTRUCTING HER WAR-DEVASTATED AREAS.

REPLYING TO AN INQUIRY AS TO WHETHER THE ETHIOPIAN GOVERNMENT WANTED THE U.N. TO CARRY OUT A FIELD SURVEY ON HER RECONSTRUCTION NEEDS, ETHIOPIA SUGGESTED THAT U.N. EFFORTS ᴮE CONCENTRATED ON COUNTRIES MORE RECENTLY LIᴮERATED.

A TELEGRAM FROM THE ETHIOPIAN FOREIGN OFFICE SAID ETHIOPIA ALREADY HAD MADE CONSIDERAᴮLE PROGRESS IN RECONSTRUCTION.

WM449PED

U.N.

ᴮY JOHN A.PARRIS, JR.

LAKE SUCCESS, JULY 17-(AP)-AMERICAN AND ᴮRITISH SOURCES SAID TODAY THAT RUSSIA HOLDS THE POWER TO MAKE OR ᴮREAK UNITED NATIONS ATTEMPTS AT SOLVING THE EXPLOSIVE ᴮALKAN PROᴮLEM.

AS THE SECURITY COUNCIL PREPARED TO RESUME DISCUSSION OF THE PROᴮLEM AT 10:30 A.M. (EDT) IN THE FIRST OF TWO SESSIONS SCHEDULED TODAY, THE ᴮIG QUESTION WAS:

"WILL RUSSIA VETO THE U.S. PROPOSAL TO ESTAᴮLISH A SEMI-PERMANENT ᴮORDER WATCH OVER THE ᴮALKANS?"

AMERICAN AND ᴮRITISH SOURCES WERE CONFIDENT THAT A MAJORITY OF THE COUNCIL MEMᴮERS WOULD SUPPORT THE U.S. PLAN.

THERE WAS A REPORT THAT CHIEF FRENCH DELEGATE ALEXANDRE PARODI, WHO HAS SUGGESTED A COMPROMISE TO RECONCILE OPPOSED AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN PROPOSALS, HAD RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS FROM PARIS TO SUPPORT THE U.S. PLAN. JUL 1947

SOME DELEGATES ᴮELIEVED THAT OSCAR LANGE, POLISH DELEGATE, WHO WAS EXPECTED TO SPEAK TODAY, MIGHT GIVE AN INDICATION OF THE POSITION RUSSIA WILL TAKE.

AMERICAN AND ᴮRITISH SOURCES SAID THEY EXPECTED LANGE TO OFFER AMENDMENTS TO THE U.S. PROPOSAL WHICH MIGHT PROLONG THE ᴮALKAN DEᴮATE AND DELAY A VOTE THIS WEEK ON THE AMERICAN PLAN.

AMERICAN SOURCES SAID THE U.S. DELEGATION HAD MADE IT CLEAR IT WOULD SETTLE FOR NOTHING LESS THAN A COMMISSION WITH STRONG POWER TO KEEP VIGIL OVER THE ᴮALKANS.

AS THE COUNCIL NEARED A SHOWDOWN ON THE PROᴮLEM, THESE WERE THE PRINCIPAL POSITIONS:

1. THE UNITED STATES HAS PROPOSED A COMMISSION COMPOSED OF A REPRESENTATIVE OF EACH OF THE NATIONS WHICH ARE MEMᴮERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL, WITH POWER TO INVESTIGATE INCIDENTS IN ANY OF THE ᴮALKAN COUNTRIES AND MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PEACEFUL SETTLEMENTS.

2. RUSSIA SUᴮMITTED A RESOLUTION TURNING DOWN THE COMMISSION IDEA. INSTEAD, SHE DEMANDED THAT GREECE TAKE MEASURES TO STOP INCIDENTS ON HER ᴮORDERS WITH YUGOSLAVIA, ᴮULGARIA AND ALᴮANIA. SHE FURTHER PROPOSED THAT THE FOUR ᴮALKAN COUNTRIES RENEW OLD OR ENTER NEW ᴮILATERAL FRONTIER CONVENTIONS PROVIDING FOR A SETTLEMENT OF FRONTIER INCIDENTS.

3. FRANCE PUT FORWARD A SUGGESTION THAT THE SECURITY COUNCIL ESTAᴮLISH A SMALL COMMISSION OF FROM THREE TO FIVE MEMᴮERS, PREFERAᴮLY REPRESENTATIVES OF SMALL COUNTRIES WHO HAVE THE LEAST INTEREST AT STAKE IN THE ᴮALKAN AREA. THE COMMISSION WOULD HAVE ITS HEADQUARTERS OUTSIDE THE TROUᴮLED AREA.

4. COLOMᴮIA ALSO SUGGESTED A SMALL COMMISSION--THREE PERMANENT MEMᴮERS AND FOUR NON-PERMANENT MEMᴮERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL, WITH HEADQUARTERS IN A NEUTRAL COUNTRY, PREFERAᴮLY AT GENEVA.

ELSEWHERE ON THE U.N. FRONT SOVIET RUSSIA CALLED FOR A THIRD ATOMIC CONVENTION WHICH WOULD SET UP A QUOTA SYSTEM FOR LADLING OUT ATOMIC MATERIALS TO COUNTRIES TAKING PART IN A WORLD-WIDE CONTROL PLAN.

IN A SURPRISE DECLARATION TO A CLOSED MEETING OF THE POLITICAL COMMITTEE OF THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION, SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI A. GROMYKO DECLARED YESTERDAY THAT A QUOTA SYSTEM SHOULD ᴮE ESTAᴮLISHED ᴮY A SPECIAL CONVENTION.

THE RUSSIAN DELEGATE, WHO HAS DIFFERED SHARPLY WITH THE UNITED STATES AND THE MAJORITY OF THE ATOMIC COMMISSION ON FUNDAMENTAL ISSUES SUCH AS THE VETO AND STRICT INSPECTIONS, SAID HE VIEWED THE QUOTA QUESTION AS ONE WHICH COULD ᴮRING THE DELEGATES MORE CLOSELY TOGETHER TO A GREATER DEGREE THAN THEY HAVE ᴮEEN TO THE PRESENT.

THE UNITED STATES HAS PROPOSED A SINGLE CONVENTION WRAPPING UP ATOMIC CONTROL IN ONE PACKAGE WITH AMPLE SAFEGUARDS.

MK509AED

LANGE, COUNCIL PRESIDENT, SAID THE INTERNAL SITUATION IN GREECE WAS AGGRAVATED BY THE PRESENCE OF FOREIGN TROOPS. HE DEMANDED THAT THE COUNCIL ORDER "ALL FOREIGN ARMED FORCES AND FOREIGN MILITARY ADVISERS WITHDRAWN IMMEDIATELY."

CALLING FOR RESTORATION OF NATIONAL UNITY AMONG THE GREEK PEOPLE, LANGE SAID THESE STEPS WERE NECESSARY:

"RESTORATION OF DEMOCRATIC FREEDOM, CESSATION OF CIVIL WAR BY MEANS OF A GENERAL AMNESTY, FORMATION OF A COALITION GOVERNMENT TRULY REPRESENTATIVE OF THE GREEK NATION, NEW ELECTIONS, AND CESSATION OF PERSECUTION OF NATIONAL MINORITIES."

PREMIER DEMETRIOS MAXIMOS, OF GREECE, TOOK OFFICE LAST JAN. 24. THE PRESENT GREEK GOVERNMENT IS A COALITION OF THE CENTER AND RIGHT. THE LEFT IS NOT REPRESENTED.

AN ELECTION WAS HELD IN GREECE IN MARCH, 1946, AND LAST SEPTEMBER THE GREEKS VOTED THREE TO ONE IN A PLEBISCITE FOR THE RETURN OF THE KING.

BRITAIN STILL HAS SOME TROOPS IN GREECE AND THE UNITED STATES HAS MILITARY ADVISERS THERE IN CONNECTION WITH THE TRUMAN AID PROGRAM

THE LENGTHY SPEECH OF DR. JOZA VILFAN, OF YUGOSLAVIA, WAS GENERALLY A REPETITION OF ALL PREVIOUS ARGUMENTS PUT FORWARD BY THE SOVIET-SUPPORTED NATIONS.

HE SHARPLY CRITICIZED THE UNITED STATES FOR SUPPORTING THE COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS, WHICH HE SAID VIOLATED THE CHARTER, AND SAID THE UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES USED "ELEMENTS OF INTIMIDATION."

HERSCHEL V.JOHNSON, DEPUTY AMERICAN DELEGATE, SOUGHT UNSUCCESSFULLY TO BLOCK THE YUGOSLAV SPEECH ON THE GROUNDS THAT THE GENERAL DEBATE HAD ENDED.

LANGE REFUSED TO CLOSE DEBATE AT ANY STAGE AND INDICATIONS WERE THAT THE DISCUSSIONS MIGHT DRONE ON FOR SEVERAL MORE SESSIONS.

DELEGATES STILL MUST DISCUSS OPPOSING AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN RESOLUTIONS, FURTHER COMPLICATED NOW BY ELEMENTS OF COMPROMISE INJECTED BY FRANCE AND COLOMBIA.

PRIOR TO OPENING OF THE BALKAN DEBATE, THE COUNCIL QUICKLY AGREED TO TAKE UP EGYPT'S COMPLAINT AGAINST BRITAIN IN WHICH CAIRO ASKED FOR IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS AND THE TERMINATION OF THE BRITISH REGIME IN THE SUDAN.

SIR ALEXANDER CADOGAN, BRITISH DELEGATE, ASKED FOR TIME TO SUMMON EXPERTS AND COLLECT EVIDENCE. THE COUNCIL DECIDED NOT TO START DEBATE BEFORE AUG. 5.

GH248PED NM BJT

NEW YORK, JULY 17-(AP)-THE AFL INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION TODAY UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED A RESOLUTION ACCUSING RUSSIA OF "SEEKING TO CONQUER THE WORLD."

THE RESOLUTION ACCUSED THE SOVIETS OF TRYING TO "REDUCE THE INDIVIDUAL TO THE STATUS OF SLAVE TO AN ALL-POWERFUL STATE" AND ADDED:

"IN THE COMMUNIST STATE, INDEPENDENCE IS A CRIME, FREEDOM IS NOT EVEN A MYTH, AND DISSENT IS TREASON."

THE DELEGATES TO THE ASSOCIATION'S 34TH CONVENTION ALSO PLEDGED THE ORGANIZATION'S FULL RESOURCES TO CONTINUE THE FIGHT AGAINST COMMUNISM IN THE UNITED STATES.

V936PED

NEW YORK, JULY 17-(AP)-THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE SAYS THE MYSTERY OVER THE WAR-TIME STAY NEAR WASHINGTON OF ERNST HANFSTAENGL HAS BEEN CLEARED UP WITH DISCLOSURE THAT THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT BORROWED THE FORMER NAZI FROM THE BRITISH TO FURNISH DATA ON HITLER.

HANFSTAENGL, KNOWN AS "PUTZI," A PIANO-PLAYING, ONE-TIME FAVORITE OF THE FUEHRER, WAS USED BY THE FORMER PRESIDENT TO INFORM HIM ON THE PERSONALITIES, METHODS AND MOTIVES OF THE MEN AROUND HITLER, THE PAPER SAID.

THE HERALD TRIBUNE SAID IT LEARNED THE DETAILS OF HANFSTAENGL'S STAY IN THIS COUNTRY FROM JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER, AUTHOR, WHO TOLD THE PAPER BY TELEPHONE FROM WASHINGTON THAT HE OPERATED A "POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE" FOR ROOSEVELT DURING THE WAR.

CARTER WAS QUOTED AS SAYING HANFSTAENGL, A HARVARD GRADUATE, WAS INSTALLED SECRETLY IN A RAMSHACKLE HOUSE NEAR ALEXANDRIA, VA., SIX MILES FROM WASHINGTON. HE DID NOT TALK TO THE LATE PRESIDENT IN PERSON BUT SUBMITTED HIS REPORTS IN WRITING.

CARTER TOLD THE PAPER THE FORMER NAZI WAS A PRISONER AND NOT AN "ADVISER" TO ROOSEVELT. HE LISTENED TO RADIO BROADCASTS FROM GERMANY AND PREPARED REPORTS ON THEM, CARTER SAID.

HANFSTAENGL REMAINED AT THE HOUSE FROM JULY, 1942, TO SEPTEMBER, 1944, WHEN THE PRESIDENT DECIDED HIS USEFULNESS WAS ENDED, THE PAPER SAID. HE THEN WAS RETURNED TO CANADA.

THE NEW YORK SUN REPORTED IN A DISPATCH FROM STAFFELSEE, BAVARIA, THAT HANFSTAENGL CLAIMED HE WAS ROOSEVELT'S "SECRET ADVISER ON NAZI PSYCHOLOGY FOR MORE THAN TWO YEARS DURING THE WAR."

HANFSTAENGL RECENTLY WAS RELEASED FROM CUSTODY BY THE BRITISH.

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B30 (C S E G

NEW YORK, JULY 17-(AP)-THE INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION (AFL) PLEDGES TO SUPPORT ANY GOVERNMENT POLICY THAT WOULD CALL FOR A SHIPPING BOYCOTT AGAINST "TOTALITARIAN AND AGGRESSOR NATIONS."

THE 400 DELEGATES TO THE ILA'S 34TH CONVENTION, REPRESENTING STEVEDORES ON THE EAST AND GULF COASTS, UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED A RESOLUTION LATE YESTERDAY CONTAINING THE UNION OFFER OF SUPPORT. PRESIDENT JOSEPH P.RYAN SAID THE UNION WAS NOT "TRYING TO MAP THE POLICIES OF OUR GOVERNMENT FOR OUR NATIONAL LEADERS" BUT "WE WANT TO BE READY."

THE RESOLUTION, NAMING NO SPECIFIC COUNTRIES, STATED THAT WITHIN THE LABOR MOVEMENT THERE WERE "AGENTS WHOSE LOAYLTY IS NOT TO THE NATION OF WHICH THEY ARE CITIZENS, BUT TO AN ALIEN POWER," AND ADDED:

"THESE TRAITORS TO AMERICA HAVE SUCCEEDED IN WINNING CONTROL OVER A PORTION OF THE SHIPPING AND LONGSHORE INDUSTRY AND HAVE SOUGHT TO USE THEIR ECONOMIC POWER TO FRUSTRATE AND IMPEDE THE EFFORTS OF OUR OWN GOVERNMENT TO HELP BRING THE WAR-TORN NATIONS OF EUROPE BACK TO NORMAL AND TO CREATE THE CONDITIONS FOR A LASTING PEACE."

ML533AED

NEW YORK, JULY 17-(AP)-LUCILLE RUSSELL, 18, OF LONDON ARRIVED BY PLANE TODAY TO MARRY ROBERT C.HASSELL, 21, OF FALFURRIAS, TEX., WHO USED TO CARRY HER SCHOOLBOOKS WHEN HE WAS AN AIR FORCE LIEUTENANT STATIONED NEAR HER HOME.

MISS RUSSELL SAID HASSELL PROPOSED TO HER IN A 31-MINUTE TRANS-ATLANTIC TELEPHONE CONVERSATION ON HER EIGHTEENTH BIRTHDAY.

SHE WILL FLY TO CORPUS CHRISTI TONIGHT.

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30. 24- 10989

NEW YORK, JULY 17-(AP)-JAMES A.MOFFETT, FORMER VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY (NEW JERSEY), SUGGESTED TO KING IBN SAUD OF SAUDI-ARABIA IN 1946 THAT HE EXPROPRIATE THE HOLDINGS OF THE ARABIAN-AMERICAN OIL COMPANY IN THAT COUNTRY, IT WAS CONTENDED TODAY IN PAPERS FILED IN FEDERAL COURT.

MOFFETT'S PURPORTED SUGGESTION WAS CONTAINED IN PAPERS SUBMITTED BY THE ARABIAN-AMERICAN OIL COMPANY TO JUDGE FRANCIS G.CAFFEY ASKING THE QUASHING OF A SUBPOENA REQUIRING THE COMPANY TO PRODUCE THE TEXT OF THE ORIGINAL OIL CONCESSION FROM KING IBN SAUD. THE SUBPOENA WAS QUASHED.

JUDGE EDWARD A.CONGER ISSUED THE SUBPOENA JUNE 19 ON THE APPLICATION OF MOFFETT IN HIS SUIT AGAINST ARABIAN-AMERICAN FOR $6,000,000 WHICH HE CLAIMS IS DUE HIM FOR HIS SERVICES IN WORKING OUT A PLAN WHEREBY AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN SUPPLIED FINANCIAL AID DURING THE WAR YEARS TO THE SAUDI ARABIAN KING.

JUL 1947

MOFFETT CONTENDED THAT THE KING HAD ASKED THE COMPANY TO ADVANCE HIM $6,000,000 ANNUALLY DURING THE WAR ON PAIN OF CANCELLING THE CONCESSION. HE SAID HIS ARRANGEMENT SAVED THE COMPANY $30,000,000.

JUDGE CAFFEY GRANTED THE MOTION TO QUASH THE SUBPOENA AFTER JAMES TERRY DUCE, VICE-PRESIDENT OF ARABIAN-AMERICAN, SAID PUBLICATION OF THE CONCESSION "WOULD BE CONTRARY TO THE WISHES OF THE SAUDI ARABIAN GOVERNMENT."

IN ADDITION, DUCE SAID ARABIAN-AMERICAN WAS "APPREHENSIVE" BECAUSE OF MOFFETT'S ALLEGED EFFORTS "TO INDUCE THE GOVERNMENT OF SAUDI ARABIA TO EXPROPRIATE THE DEFENDANT'S CONCESSION."

WILLIAM POWER MALONEY, COUNSEL FOR MOFFETT, TOLD REPORTERS THE OIL CONCESSIONS ARE WORTH FROM $600,000,000 TO $10,000,000,000.

DUCE SUBMITTED COPIES OF WHAT HE SAID WERE LETTERS WRITTEN BY MOFFETT IN FEBRUARY, 1946, TO THE SAUDI ARABIAN EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON. IN ONE LETTER, ACCORDING TO THE PAPERS, MOFFETT WROTE KING IBN SAUD THAT "YOU HAVE, UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW, THE RIGHT OF CONDEMNATION OR EXAPPROPRIATION OF THE OIL PROPERTIES ON THE BASIS OF THEIR BOOK VALUE.Z

MOFFETT, ACCORDING TO THE PAPERS, SAID HE ASSUMED THE ARABIAN AMERICAN PROPERTIES AT THE PRESENT TIME HAD A BOOK VALUE OF $60,000,000 (CORRECT). MOFFETT'S LETTER ADDED, IT WAS FURTHER CLAIMED, THAT "IT WOULD BE MY IDEA TO RAISE $100,000,000 TO $200,000,000, YOU TO HAVE A 49 PERCENT INTEREST IN THE COMPANY." X X X

ACCORDING TO THE PAPERS, MOFFETT SAID IT WOULD BE "EASY" TO EXPAND THE OPERATION TO 200,000,000 BARRELS DAILY WHICH, HE SAID, WOULD RESULT IN ANNUAL EARNINGS OF $72,000,000 OR A PROFIT TO THE KING OF FROM $18,000,000 TO $36,000,000 YEARLY, PLUS AN EXPORT TAX. HE ADDED, "TODAY, THEY ARE PRODUCING 65,000 BARRLES DAILY AND YOUR ROYALTY IS ROUGHLY $1,800,000," SAID THE PAPERS.

IN ANOTHER PURPORTED LETTER TO THE EMBASSY, MOFFETT WARNED, ACCORDING TO THE PAPERS, THAT STANDARD OIL OF CALIFORNIA AND THE TEXAS COMPANY, WHICH OPERATE ARABIAN-AMERICAN, HAD RECENTLY DISCOVERED A LARGE OIL FIELD IN SUMATRA AND THAT IT WOULD BE NECESSARY FOR THEM TO HOLD BACK ARABIAN PRODUCTION, THUS LIMITING THE KING'S REVENUE.

MOFFETT'S OFFER WAS DECLINED, SAID THE PAPERS.

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GUERRILLAS (N) ON THE RUN, SAYS ATHENS

Heavy Losses Reported Inflicted From Air On 'Fleeing Bandits'

L.S. CHARLES

Athens, July 18 (AP)—Communist-led guerrillas have been cut up into small bands, scattered over a wide area and are suffering severe losses at the hands of the national air force while racing to escape pursuing ground forces following the abortive thrust at Ioannina in Epirus, a Greek communiqué said today.

In the first news conference since the beginning of the fighting in northern Greece, a spokesman for the Greek general staff said today there were no elements of an international brigade in the attack by guerrillas and no evidence of attempted creation of a Communist free state as reportedly planned by the "invaders."

The spokesman, Brig. Stylianos Manidakis, said he was "absolutely certain" the "invasion" was from Albania.

Scattered In Timfi Foothills

Part of the guerrilla force, originally estimated at 2,000 when it began its drive from the Albanian border region last Sunday, was said to be trying to escape to the northeast. Other bands fled to the south.

Units dislodge from 7,000-foot-high Mount Camila, 19 miles north of Ioannina, were described as scattered over an arc of 16 miles in the foothills of Mount Timfi.

Farther north, press dispatches said, Greek Spitfires caught a band of 800 fleeing through a ravine in the southern foothills of Mount Smolikas and killed at least 245 while 300 more were captured by ground troops.

Remnants fled south toward Metsovo, a stronghold of the ELAS, miltary branch of the EAM (National Liberation Front) during the German occupation, and northeast toward the heights of Mount Smolikas.

"Brutality" Of "Fleeing Bandits"

Military sources said the army was in position to cut off both lines of retreat.

The communiqué said fleeing "bandits, passing through villages, committed crimes of unimaginable brutality. Villages were pillaged and many inhabitants killed."

George Stratos, War Minister, told a Cabinet meeting last night that the general staff expected a second and more serious invasion by guerrillas. The Government said the thrust at Ioannina came from across the Albanian border.

[A dispatch by Tass, official Soviet news agency declared 15,000 persons had been arrested in a roundup of Communists in Greece, and said a huge concentration camp was being erected on the island of Nikaria, near the coast of Turkey.]

Greeks Brace For Biggest (N) Attack Yet

Athens, July 18 (AP)—A Greek communiqué said today nationalist planes were inflicting severe losses on guerrillas who were fleeing northeast of Ioannina before pursuing ground forces and who were ravaging villages on the way.

War Minister George Stratos said another and larger guerrilla offensive was expected along the northwest frontier. The Greek Government said the first guerrilla band "invaded" Greece from Albania, with the aim of setting up a separate Communist government.

"Bandits passing through villages have committed crimes of unimaginable brutality," the communiqué from the Greek 8th Division said. "Villages have been pillaged and many inhabitants killed."

Scattered In Arc

Dislodged from the 7,000-foot heights of Mt. Gamila, 18 miles north of Ioannina, the bulk of the 2,000-man guerrilla force started a march on lightly-defended Ioannina five days ago.

Loyalists asserted the irregulars had been cut into small units that were scattered in an arc over a wide, rugged area 16 miles northeast of Ioannina near the villages of Frandgadhes, Elatokhori and Dholianin in the foothills of Mt. Timfi.

Farther north, Spitfire fighter planes caught two more battalions in ravines along the southern foothills of Mount Smolikas and were said to have inflicted crushing losses.

An unconfirmed report said that 245 bodies were found in the ravine and that army units captured 300 more of the estimated 800 rebels under fire.

Old Stronghold

An earlier official report said that 60 were killed and 90 captured in the first phase of the attack and that remnants of the band were running in two directions, south toward Metsovo, an Elas stronghold during the German occupation, and northeast toward the heights of Mount Smolikas. The report said that the Army was in a position to cut off the lines of retreat and that escape was impossible.

The Balkan subcommission of the United Nations was to leave Salonika during the day for Ioannina for another investigation. Both the Russian and Polish delegates opposed holding the inquiry at Ioannina, although G. P. Casparov, of Russia, had accompanied the board on a preliminary inquiry Tuesday.

[The full United Nations commission reported to the United Nations that Greek civil strife was largely due to intervention by Yugoslavia and, to a lesser degree, by Albania and Bulgaria.]

[The sub-commission's team already in Ioannina has reported that its preliminary investigation showed little first hand evidence to support the government charge that detachments of an international brigade from Albania had invaded Greek territory, according to a cable received from Salonika at the U. N. headquarters at Lake Success.]

Stratos told the Cabinet last night the general staff looked for "another invasion which will be even on a larger scale" than insurgent drives stopped earlier this week before Konitsa and Ioannina, near the Albanian border.

Slav Border Quiet

He said, however, that army officers 100 to 140 miles northeast of that zone at Phlorina, 8 miles from Yugoslavia, and Kastoria, 26 miles behind that frontier, reported no evidence of invasion preparations there, where the Government at one time had feared a new push.

The Cabinet meeting followed newspaper reports that Gen. Markos Vifiades, guerrilla leader, had declared on an insurgent radio broadcast that an independent Communist Government must be set up in the north to "free Greece from intervention" from abroad.

The broadcast was quoted yesterday in *Eleftheria Ellada*, published by the Communist-dominated E.A.M. (National Liberation Front).

"Promise" Of U.S. Troops

Meanwhile, the Soviet news agency Tass, on a Moscow radio broadcast heard in London today, quoted an Athens newspaper as saying that Greek Foreign Minister Constantin Tsaldaris had reportedly cabled his Government that the United States would "send American troops to Greece to fight the guerrillas." Tsaldaris is now in the United States for the United Nations hearings on the Balkan problem.

The Right-wing paper, *Ellenikon Aima*, which carried the report, said, however, that the Greek Government had denied getting such a message, Tass declared.

Tass added that the paper said the Government would try to get enough supplies from Dwight P. Griswold, chief of United States aid to Greece, to build the Greek Army up to 200,000. The army's present strength is about 130,000.

Sofia Charges Greek Invasion

Sofia, Bulgaria, July 18 (AP)—Official sources said today 200 Greek regular troops penetrated Bulgarian territory on July 13 southeast of the town of Svilengrad, near the Greek-Bulgarian-Turkish border.

The first group of Greek soldiers was followed by a second contingent of 60 and a third numbering about 30. All three fired at Bulgarian guards of a frontier post, the official sources said.

They said the first 200 Greeks advanced into Bulgaria about a mile and kidnapped Peter Angelov, a Bulgarian civilian, before returning to Greek territory.

A Bulgarian major protested to a Greek captain against the border violations and the kidnapping, but the Greeks refused to return Angelov, the sources reported.

The Bulgarian Government has notified the Allied Control Commission and the Russian, United States and British Legations of this reported violation of Bulgarian territory, the sources said.

Tass Says Greeks Exile 15,000

London, July 18 (AP)—Tass, official Russian news agency, reported from Athens today that press dispatches published there said the Greek Government had arrested 15,000 persons and exiled them to islands, "mostly to Ikaria."

The Tass story, broadcast by the Moscow radio, reported Athens rumors that "a big concentration camp will be set up" on Ikaria, near the coast of Turkey. Tass said "it is known that a large quantity of barbed wire and tents has been dispatched" to the island.

The Greek Government last week announced that more than 3,000 persons had been arrested in various cities to foil what it said was a Communist revolutionary plot.

"Before their deportation, prisoners are not being subjected even to a formal interrogation," Tass said. "This proves once more that the so-called 'Communist plot' was a pure invention for foreign consumption."

BRIGADE CRY (N) DISCOUNTED

U.N. Team Finds Little To Support Greek Charges

E.U. CARPENTER

Lake Success, N.Y., July 18 (AP)—A United Nations team reported today it had found "little first-hand evidence" to support Greek charges that detachments of an "international brigade" had invaded Greece from Albanian territory.

The report was received at United Nations headquarters as the Security Council wound up general debate on the Balkans issue and cleared the way for a showdown, possibly late next week, on a United States proposal to establish an international watch on Greece's northern borders.

Dr. Oscar Lange, of Poland, Council president, announced a schedule of five meetings for next week, beginning with two Tuesday. He said the case would be kept before the delegates until final action is taken.

Report From Fighting Zone

Shortly after Alexandre Parodi, of France, had complained in the Council that the delegates had not received reports from their subsidiary commission left in the Balkans area, the United Nations said the group had received a report from a team sent to the zone of fighting in Greece.

The team, this report said, telegraphed from Ioannina July 16 that it had made a preliminary investigation of Greek charges that an "international brigade" was involved in the invasion and had found little evidence to back them up.

On the basis of the team's report the subsidiary commission decided to leave today for Ioannina, focal point of the fighting. The full group plans to study documents gathered at Ioannina by the investigating team.

In the closing moments of the general debate in the Council, Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia protested once more against a majority report of the United Nations Balkans Commission which charged them with supporting guerrilla activities in Greece. They assured the Council of their good will, however.

Lange said a resolution offered by the United States would be taken up first. The United States has proposed creation of a semi-permanent Balkans commission to remain in the area, but Russia, Poland, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania have expressed strong opposition to any commission.

The Soviet delegation has thrown in a resolution turning down the commission idea and demanding that the Greek Government take measures to end the strife.

Bulgaria Joins In Action To Delay U.N. Balkan Plan

M. HARRISON

Lake Success, July 18 (AP)—Bulgaria today joined Russia and the other "Slav bloc" states in what appeared to be a planned attempt to delay action in the United Nations Security Council on the explosive Balkan problem.

Dr. M. Mevorah, Bulgarian representative, took the floor at the opening of this morning's session to continue the attack on the United States plan for a semi-permanent border watch along Greece's northern border.

He followed closely the line laid down yesterday when Poland, Yugoslavia and Russia took up more than six hours of the Council's two sessions opposing the United States proposal and blaming Greece for the Balkan troubles.

Debates's End Believe Near

It appeared, however, that the general debate was nearing its end. Dr. Oscar Lange, of Poland, Council president, indicated that he had no more speakers on his list. The next move was for the Council to begin a detailed discussion of the American and Soviet resolutions now awaiting action.

Meanwhile, the United States was reported ready to introduce a revised version of its original resolution, bringing it into line with suggestions offered by France and other delegates during the general debate. It was emphasized, however, that no changes in the substance of the resolution were contemplated.

New Draft Considered

The new draft was considered at length in a presession conference of the British, French and American delegations in the delegates' lounge this morning, but the actual changes were not made public immediately. (N SERT

Most delegates were reluctant to anticipate what Russia would do when the Council came to a vote on the American proposal for the commission to stand guard over the Balkans and settle disputes.

Russia May Not Vote

The general feeling, however, after the speech yesterday by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko was that Russia might abstain from voting and thus permit the establishment of the commission.

American sources said, however, that the United States delegation would not budge in its position and would not accept any compromise that would weaken its proposal.

Gromyko told the Security Council that the American plan for settling the Balkan border disorders was "unacceptable" and a "sharp breach" of the United Nations Charter. He then appealed for "direct settlement" by the states involved.

30. 24- 10991

U.S. Refuses Soviet Demand To Destroy A-Bomb Supply

LAKE SUCCESS, July 18—(AP) The United States refused tonight to accept a Russian proposal to destroy the atomic bomb stockpile and insisted again on adequate controls before it will dispose of the weapon.

In one of his strongest statements to the working committee of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission, Frederick H. Osborn, United States deputy on the commission, declared the Soviet proposal "only confuses the issue", and stood flatly on the original United States position outlined by Bernard M. Baruch.

Tense Session

Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet delegate, precipitated a tense session by tossing in a resolution saying the committee agreed that an atomic convention "should provide for the destruction of stocks of manufactured atomic weapons and of unfinished atomic weapons and for the use of the nuclear fuel contained therein for peaceful purposes only."

The resolution also said that the time for this action would be discussed at a later date.

Osborn immediately said the United States stood on its original position that the treaty should provide for the disposal of atomic weapons at a certain stage, that the veto would have no relation to the work of an international control agency, and that the veto could not be used to punish violators.

Osborn said the real question was the nuclear fuel, which "is the dynamite of the atomic weapons," and that the bomb must not be made to seem so important to the public.

In quick succession the delegates of Australia, Canada, China, Brazil, France, Britain, and Syria agreed that no atomic weapons must exist after a treaty is concluded but demanded that stages or a proper time for their elimination must be set up in a convention. Poland stands with Russia for destruction of the atomic weapon.

'Battle Of Ruhr,' Briton Calls It

London, July 18 (AP)—A British official said today the disagreement between Britain and the United States over the agenda for discussions of Ruhr coal production was a public sign that a British-American "battle of the Ruhr" was under way.

American Government officials said last night the United States State Department had turned down a British request to expand the Ruhr talks to include financial, food and industrial questions of the merged British and American zones of Germany. The State Department also declined to change the scene of the meeting from Washington to Berlin.

"Deeper Division"

One British official summed up Whitehall reaction by saying, "We're all wondering what kind of brick is being thrown at us." He said the difference of opinion on the site for an apparently routine conference was "clearly symptomatic of a deeper division."

"This story has become world news not merely because London and Washington find themselves in disagreement or because of the venue itself, but because the whole future of the Ruhr is at stake," he said.

British officials generally expressed mystification at the reasons that prompted the United States to reject the suggestion to hold the talks in Germany, where such talks have been held in the past.

British May Skip Ruhr Coal Parley

Washington, July 18 (AP)—British diplomatic officials, plainly disappointed over the rejection of two counterproposals, expressed uncertainty today whether next week's scheduled Anglo-American conference on German coal will materialize.

Officials who explained the reason for the unyielding American attitude against broadening the conference said the United States wants to guard against creating any impression that it is taking an indirect hand in the Paris "Marshall plan" discussions.

Some of Germany's neighbors, they said, might believe the United States was seeking to build up Germany industrially and preparing a place for her in the unified revival program which the European nations are trying to draw up under the self-help idea.

Cost Another Factor

These officials indicated a secondary factor was a desire to avoid reopening the question of how much Britain and the United States each should pay in running the merged zone.

A 50-50 division of cost was decided upon late last year, but the British recently have indicated they would like to see the United States assume a larger share of the financial burden.

British diplomatic sources, in outlining their position, have maintained that to discuss coal production alone without taking into account factors like food and industrial output would be to "discuss the problem in a vacuum."

King's Assent Given India Independence

London, July 18 (AP)—A royal commission gave King George's assent today to the India independence bill, completing the lengthy parliamentary process to free the subcontinent.

The assent was a formality. It marks the end of British sovereignty in August over more than 400,000,000 Indians who will be divided into the Hindu-dominated dominion of India and the Moslem dominion of Pakistan.

Montgomery To Visit Mexico

London, July 18 (AP)—Field Marshal Lord Montgomery, chief of the imperial staff, will visit Mexico as a guest of the Mexican Army from September 15 to 20, the War Office said tonight. He has been invited by the Mexican Government and the visit has been timed to coincide with commemoration of the anniversary of Mexican independence.

U. S. Midshipmen Start Home

PORTSMOUTH, England, July 18 (AP)—United States warships carrying Annapolis midshipmen on a training cruise sailed homeward from Portsmouth today while crowds waved farewells from the docks. A United States Fleet band played as the battleships Wisconsin and New Jersey and the carrier Randolph departed after a ten-day visit.

Reich Food Tour On

Berlin, July 18 (AP)—A committee of American, British, French and Russian agricultural experts left Berlin today on their second annual inspection tour of food-production areas in all four occupation zones of Germany. ADD

HESS, 6 OTHERS TRANSFERRED TO (N) SPANDAU PRISON

R. KASISCHKE

BERLIN, July 18 — (AP) The surviving "big seven" of Hitler's hierarchy, led by Rudolf Hess, finally were brought from Nuernberg and marched into gloomy, red-brick Spandau Prison today after seven months argument among four occupying powers over how they should be treated during their confinement.

Hardly had the prison gates clanged, when new differences arose. All four powers share administration of Spandau Prison which is in the British sector.

Heavily Guarded

Brought secretly to Gatow Airfield at 8.30 a.m., bundled into a bus under heavy guard and rushed to prison with an escort of armored cars and truckloads of soldiers were Hess, one-time deputy fuehrer, Walther Funk, former economics minister, former Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, all sentenced to life terms by the Nuernberg international military tribunal; Baldur Von Schirach, ex-youth leader, and Albert Speer, former arms production chief, who received 20 years each; Baron Constantin Von Neurath, former "protector" of Bohemia and Moravia, who is to serve 15 years, and former Admiral Karl Doenitz who bears a 10 year sentence.

Newspaper correspondents, eager to get details of the return of the "big seven" to the capital where they once had strutted, rushed to the prison in time to find that American, British, French and Soviet officials already were in disagreement over the wording of the communique which would announce the transfer.

The Russians did not want anything told except the bare fact that the seven had arrived. The others wanted to be more liberal with details.

The Russians won, and the result was a one-sentence communique, issued seven hours after the Nazis reached Berlin.

"The Russians even refused to mention the Nazis by name in the communique," an American official said. "We'll let it go at that."

Once through the prison gates, the prisoners were given thorough strip-downs and baths.

Have U. S. Tobacco

Then French prison personnel found the prisoners' baggage contained quantities of American cigars and cigarettes, obtained at Nuernberg as regular prisoner of war rations. Another row arose.

Said a Frenchman, "Why we never get any decent import tobacco, so why should these Nazis have it."

The Russians supported the French. The Americans said, they assumed the Nazis and their tobacco would be permanently parted.

In the quarters of the four prison governors where the correspondents tried to pry out details, other snarls developed. The French governor deserted the conference early. The Russian governor never showed up. The American governor said he would talk to the press if authorized to do so by his superior at the Allied kommandanture. But before he could start speaking the British governor said this constituted "unilateral action" and "you had better move over into the American sector so I don't even hear it."

One American member of the prison finally threw up his hands. "Everytime somebody sneezes around here it requires a four-power conference," he exclaimde.

Played Down In Press

The upshot was that the Americans told their story to the reporters, the British issued a press release describing the prison regimen, while Russians and French said nothing.

The story received a total of three paragraphs in five Berlin afternoon newspapers. The Russian-controlled press ignored it.

The seven Nazis were sentenced last October. Spandau Prison finally was agreed upon as the place where they would serve their sentences. The big prison was cleared of all other inmates and cells made ready. Then an argument broke out over the strictness of the prison regime, with the British arguing for "humane" treatment of the prisoners and the Russians demanding Spartan measures.

It finally was agreed that the seven Nazis will serve out their terms under the German prison code.

The prisoners were settling down tonight in sparsely furnished cells stripped of glass and other potential suicide instruments. Their only privilege will be that of working nine hours a day except Sundays and holidays if they are judged physically fit by physicians. Work, religious services and walks will be communal. The rest of the time they will sit in their solitary cells dressed in drab gray uniforms.

The work will include regular prison cleaning. The food will be normal German prison fare.

The prison administration is by the four governors and a staff divided equally among the four occupying powers.

Hess, Six Others Begin Terms In Prison

Berlin, July 18 (AP)—Rudolf Hess and the other six high Nazis who escaped the gallows in the Nuernberg war-crimes trial were transferred secretly today to Spandau prison, where they will serve terms of from ten years to life.

For Hess, Walther Funk and Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, it was apparently their final appearance outside confinement. All received life terms.

They arrived by plane at Gatow Airfield at 8.30 A.M., from Nuernberg, where they had been confined since October following the trial in which such Nazi bigwigs as Hermann Goering, Joachim von Ribbentrop, Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel and Col. Gen. Alfred Jodl, were sentenced to be hanged. Goering, however, committed suicide.

Under Heavy Guard

The seven survivors of Adolf Hitler's ruling clique stepped from their plane and into a bus under heavy guard. Guards patrolled the airfield while the bus rolled on to Spandau, accompanied by four armored cars and four truckloads of soldiers.

It was the first time since 1945 that the Nazis had been in the capital.

Spandau Prison, in a suburb of Berlin, is a joint place of confinement operated by the four occupying powers: the United States, Russia, Great Britain and France.

Diamond Deal in Germany

U. S. Freighter Captain Fined for Cigarete Smuggling

BREMEN, Germany, July 18 (AP).—An American Military Government court announced today that it had fined the captain of an American freighter $3,000 for trying to smuggle 475 cartons of cigarettes into Germany to barter them for diamonds.

J. A. Teston, of New Orleans, master of the Topa-Topa, received the choice of paying the fine or serving eighteen months in jail. The Topa-Topa's second mate, Arthur Weber, of Staten Island, N. Y., a co-defendant, was fined $300.

Two Germans who were apprehended by military police while attempting to barter with the defendants were sentenced to prison terms of eighteen months and two years.

Franco, 54, Pledges Rest Of Life To Spain

Madrid, July 18 (AP)—Generalissimo Francisco Franco in an interview today pledged "what remains of my life" to the service of Spain. He is 54.

He attacked what he called "Frenchified" Monarchists and a "bad neighbor" which he did not name. The interview was published in *Arriba*, the Falange party newspaper, on the eleventh anniversary of the uprising in which he overthrew the Leftist republic.

The Cabinet announced in a communiqué last night pardons would be granted an unspecified number of persons convicted of "common crimes and special offenses in certain cases."

Aid Plan Demands Obedience: Russia

Moscow, July 18 (AP)—*Izvestia* declared today it was evident that "only those who, like Greece, obediently and humiliatingly assure the American uncle and prove their unconditional obedience can count on aid" from the United States.

The Soviet Government newspaper termed the Paris Economic Conference a failure and said "the record speed at which the conference was conducted was needed by Bevin and Bidault so that the par-

ticipants . . . could not gain their senses."

"Thus it was easier," the paper went on, "to enforce on them an elaborated scheme. . . ."

"Answers Questions"

[British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and French Foreign Minister George Bidault called the conference to take advantage of the aid plan of United States Secretary of State George C. Marshall.]

Izvestia said the document of the $100,000,000 United States-Turkish assistance agreement "answers at once the perplexing questions on what aim the Marshall proposal pursues—economical or political, charitable or in narrow self-interest."

JUL 1947

Bulgarian Party at Moscow

MOSCOW, July 18 (AP).—A delegation of members and leaders of the Bulgarian Parliament arrived tonight as guests of the government.

British Bring Ex-Bay Liner (N) Into Haifa After Long Fight

C.L. DAVIDSON

Haifa, Palestine, July 18 (AP)—Five British destroyers brought 4,550 Jewish immigrants into Haifa aboard their battered old excursion steamer today after a violent hours-long sea battle in which the Jews said two boarding parties were defeated.

A British officer said two Jews were killed in the battle and that Walter Bernstein, 24, of Los Angeles, Cal., a former United States merchant seaman who served as first mate of the immigrant ship, died later of head injuries received when one boarding party invaded the deckhouse. The other two victims were passengers.

Seventeen Jews, all with club and gunshot wounds, were seriously injured and taken to a Haifa hospital.

3 Boarders Injured

A British announcement said three members of the 50-man boarding party were injured in the battle—in which smoke bombs, steam jets, fuel oil and even fireworks were used, and tear gas and small arms employed by both sides.

At the height of the fight heavy life rafts were cut loose by the refugee ship and sent plunging onto destroyer decks. Her "evasive" maneuvering caused repeated collisions with the destroyers, some of which were damaged.

As soon as the ship, a former Chesapeake Bay excursion vessel, docked British troops began the trans-shipment of the 4,550 visaless immigrants to troop transports for deportation to Cyprus.

Dirty and disheveled, the refugees left their ship—the former President Warfield, renamed European Exodus of 1947—and walked across 30 feet of their Promised Land to the British deportation vessels. The Jews came into the harbor singing.

Some of the refugees and the British marines of the boarding party wore bloodstained bandages. The march of the Jews across the dock was witnessed by Emil Sandstroem, chairman of the United Nations Special Commission on Palestine, and Vladimir Simitch, the Yugoslav delegate on the commission.

The Jewish Agency for Palestine and Hagana, the Jewish underground defense organization, both had appealed to the commission to witness the trans-shipment.

Woman Died During Journey

The British officer who reported the deaths was a member of the boarding party. Three bodies were found aboard, he said, explaining that one was a woman who died in childbirth during the journey. He said the other two were killed when the marines resorted to gunfire to counter tear gas and revolvers used by the refugees.

A broadcast purportedly emanating from the ship at the time of the battle said one Jew was killed and 25 wounded seriously, including five who were dying.

The bodies were seen on the jetty, covered by bloodstained blankets.

'This Is Your Enemy'

When photographers arrived there was a scramble aboard the 1,814-ton refugee ship to put babies and women with bandaged heads at portholes closest to the cameras. A sign lashed to the stack of the steamer said: "England, this is your enemy."

Heeding a loud-speaker plea in Hebrew to "peacefully come off your ship," some of the refugees were laughing and joking when they reached the dock.

Haifa was quiet and there was no talk of a demonstration or strike.

The harbor area earlier was placed under a curfew.

Taken Aboard At Sete

[Authoritative British sources in London said the refugee ship took aboard between 4,000 and 5,000 Jews July 10 at Sete, France, near Marseille, and sailed with the declaration that she was heading for Colombia. She had sailed from Baltimore May 30 for La Spezia, Italy, and from La Spezia for Sete June 12, the informants added.]

The British announcement gave this account of the sea engagement which was concluded when the British destroyers began escorting the Exodus toward Haifa:

Approaching Palestine off Rafah, a short distance from the Egyptian border, the immigrant ship "adopted evasive tactics which made it impossible for destroyers to remain alongside for more than a brief period."

During this time the British ships suffered damage when the refugee ship released life rafts which plunged onto the upper decks of the destroyers.

"Small-arms fire was used by one of his Majesty's ships against one man who was threatening to decapitate one of the boarding party with an axe and against another man who was about to use a rifle," adding:

"It is believed the fire missed in both cases, but it was effective; the two men took fright and dropped their weapons."

The Jewish broadcast quoted the captain of the immigrant ship as saying the resistance continued for three hours, persisting even after the British were aboard because of a reserve wheel which had been built below. The broadcast also charged that the British, in boarding the ship outside territorial waters, had committed an "act of piracy."

According to the broadcast, the British made two boarding attempts. The first one at 2 A.M. failed, the broadcast continued, when the passengers aboard the Exodus took the Britons prisoners. Another party of marines came aboard again at dawn.

In Normandy Invasion

[Under the name President Warfield, the ship once carried thousands of vacationists between Baltimore and Norfolk as queen of the Old Bay Line fleet. She participated in the Normandy invasion in 1944 after crossing the Atlantic under her own power, and later was used on the Seine between Le Havre and Rouen as a troopship.]

There was tension in other areas of Palestine. Shops closed in the all-Jewish city of Tel Aviv and young Jews patrolled the streets there halting traffic.

In Jerusalem, two general alarms were set off in less than two hours, the second one coming when two "Molotov cocktails" of flaming gasoline were thrown at a police armored car. Police said there were no casualties.

Two Soldiers Injured

Earlier, two soldiers were seriously injured and a Jewish civilian was wounded by automatic weapons fire directed at a military vehicle on the Jaffa road.

One British soldier was killed and three others were seriously injured when the truck in which they were riding struck a mine planted on the highway at Kfar Belu, a small Jewish town near Natanya.

The incident brought to two killed and nineteen injured the casualty toll resulting from road mines since the army imposed military rule on Natanya early this week. The military clamped down to facilitate a search for two British sergeants kidnapped by Irgun Zvai Leumi and held as hostages for three condemned members of the Jewish underground.

police armored car, setting off a general alarm. The police said that two men threw the missiles at the car as it drew abreast of the Imperial Cafe at King George avenue. Authorities said that there were no casualties. The area was cordoned off and buildings were searched.

Less than two hours before alarm sirens sounded throughout the city—usually the signal of an attack by the Jewish underground. However, the all clear signal sounded a half hour later. Unofficial reports said that a hand-grenade was thrown at a gate of the British security zone, injuring a soldier.

JUL 1947

British Kill 2 Jews on Ship

4500 Refugees Captured in Battle at Sea Will Be Interned at Cyprus. (D)

Jerusalem, July 18 (A. P.).—Some 4,500 Jewish immigrants aboard a refugee ship engaged a fifty-man British boarding party in a fierce battle today. A British officer at Haifa reported that two persons were killed.

British authorities said that the refugees attacked the boarding party with smoke bombs, steam jets and other weapons, and that both sides used tear gas in the affray.

An officer in the boarding party said that three bodies were found aboard, one of them that of a woman who died in childbirth during the journey. The other two, he said, were killed when the boarding marines resorted to gunfire to resist tear gas and revolver attacks by the passengers.

Refugees to Go to Cyprus.

The ship was the former American excursion vessel President Warfield, renamed European Exodus of 1947 by the Refugees.

She was escorted by five destroyers to Haifa harbor late today. There British troops promptly began transferring the immigrants to troopships for deportation to Cyprus.

In Jerusalem, two flaming gasoline bombs were hurled at a

No Fatalities

The announcement said no fatalities were suffered by either side, but that three members of the boarding party were injured.

A broadcast, purportedly emanating from the ship, had reported earlier that one Jew was killed and 25 were wounded seriously. The broadcast, which ended at about the time the boarding party took over, said five of the wounded were dying.

The British announcement said: "Small arms fire was used by one of His Majesty's ships against one man who was threatening to decapitate one of the boarding party with an axe, and against another man who was about to use a rifle."

"It is believed the fire missed in both cases, but it was effective; the two men took fright and dropped their weapons," the announcement said.

Appeal To U.N.

Hagana, Jewish underground defense organization, was reported to have appealed to the United Nations Special Commission on Palestine to intervene in behalf of the immigrants. A reliable Jewish source said the appeal was delivered to the commission by the Hagana high command. The commission, which is investigating the Palestine problem, is scheduled to leave for Lebanon Sunday.

British officials said the immigrant ship approached Palestine off Rafah, a short distance from the Egyptian border.

"She adopted evasive tactics which made it impossible for destroyers to remain alongside for more than a brief period," the announcement said. "These tactics also resulted in damage to his Majesty's ships."

Life Rafts Released

The damage was caused, the announcement continued, when the refugee ship released life-saving rafts which fell on the upper decks of the destroyers.

The captain of the immigrant ship was quoted in the broadcast as saying the resistance continued for three hours, persisting even after the British were aboard because of a reserve wheel which had been built below.

"Piracy" Charged

The broadcast charged that the British, in boarding the ship outside territorial waters, had committed an "act of piracy." It said the first 25 men and officers who stepped on deck were taken prisoner.

A Jewish informant said that full text of the broadcast was transmitted by Hagana to Emil Sandstroem, chairman of the United Nations Commission. INSERT

News of the interception of the ship caused great excitement in Jewish quarters in Palestine.

Action In Tel Aviv

In the Jewish city of Tel Aviv, all shops closed their doors and the populace thronged into the streets in response to a broadcast appeal fro mthe refugee ship to demonstrate against what her captain termed "an unlawful attack on my ship endangering the lives of the passengers and vessel."

Young Jews patrolled Tel Aviv streets, halting traffic.

Broadcasts from the ship ceased about midmorning, indicating that the boarding party had taken over at about that time. Previously the vessel's radio had reported that five of those wounded in the clash with the British were dying. It said that the ship had been leaking badly but that the crew had succeeded in stopping the leaks.

Heard In Tel Aviv

The broadcast purporting to come from the Warfield was monitored by the Associated Press in Tel Aviv.

The broadcaster, who read his announcement in both English and Hebrew, indicated the boarding party had been frustrated in its first attempts to board the refugee ship and ended by declaring:

"Our ship is leaking and we urgently need help in order to reach Haifa."

Appeal To U.N.

He appealed to the United Nations special commission in Palestine to meet the vessel at Haifa "and see just how we are treated by the British."

The broadcast said the British first to board the vessel at 2 A.M., "but we managed to take them prisoner."

"Again at dawn," it continued," they tried to board us and there was fierce fighting, with the British attackers using guns and tear gas.

"One of our number was killed and five other are dying. Twenty others are in a serious condition and 100 slightly wounded.

Shadowed From Marseille

The broadcaster said the ship had been shadowed all the way across the Mediterranean from Marseille and added:

"We are now surrounded by five destroyers."

Jewish sources in Palestine said the refugee ship was purchased in America and sailed from Baltimore last February for Europe. She left Marseille a week ago, slipping through a blockade.

Three British soldiers and a Jewish civilian were injured by gunfire in a Jewish quarter of Jerusalem today, it was officially announced.

Two of the soldiers and the civilian were hit while they were riding in a military vehicle. The third soldier was injured by a shot when the area was cordoned off for a search.

Road Mine Incident

Tension in British quarters was heightened by a new road-mining incident which killed one British soldier and seriously injured three others. The victims were riding in a truck that struck a mine planted on the highway at Kfar Belu, small Jewish town near Natanya.

The incident brought to two killed and nineteen injured the casualty toll resulting from road mines since the Army imposed military rule on Natanya early this week to facilitate the search for two British sergeants kidnapped by Irgun Zvai Leumi and held as hostages for three condemned members of the Jewish underground.

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Lone Christian On Jewish Ship

Haifa, Palestine, July 18 (AP)—One American Christian was found aboard the President Warfield today when the battered old ship carrying 4,550 Jewish immigrants was brought into Haifa harbor.

He identified himself as John Stanley Grauel, 30, of Worcester, Mass., and said he was an Episcopal minister who joined the Jewish immigration project on behalf of the American Christian-Palestine Committee.

Grauel's films and documents, including his United States passport, were taken from him, but he was released pending deportation.

Grauel said Bernard Marks, 25, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and formerly of the United States merchant marine, had commanded the ship from France into Palestine waters and that he had been jailed.

BALTIMORE, July 18 (AP).—The 1,814-ton steamship President Warfield, boarded by British naval authorities after a battle off the Palestine coast this morning, once carried thousands of vacationists between Baltimore and Norfolk as queen of the old Bay Line fleet.

She participated in the Normandy invasion in 1944 and later turned up as a troopship plying the shallow Seine River between Le Havre and Rouen. She was mustered into war service in 1942, made an Atlantic crossing under her own power and participated in pre-invasion amphibious maneuvers off Barnstable and the North Devon coast of England.

The Warfield came back to the United States battered and destined for the scrap heap, but the Weston Trading Company, of New York, bid her in for $50,000 at a surplus sale. A later announcement said she had been bought by the Chinese-American Industrial Company, of New York, and would go into service as a Chinese river boat.

But she started for China by way of Marseille. Most of her cargo when she set out was life preservers and messkits. There was little doubt she really was headed for a job of running illegal Jewish immigrants to Palestine through the British blockade.

On Feb. 27 she ran into sixty-mile gales off the Virginia coast and had to call for help. A Coast Guard cutter hauled her leaking back into Hampton Roads. She tried it again April 1.

She was launched at Wilmington, Del., in 1928, and in Chesapeake Bay service carried 650 passengers in 200 staterooms. These accommodations were ripped out when she went into war service.

British Give Inquiry History of Palestine

Jerusalem, July 18 (A. P.).—Britain submitted to the United Nations Special Commission on Palestine today a memorandum giving the political history of Palestine under British administration. It contained no recommendations concerning the future of the Holy Land.

The memorandum recounts Palestine's history from the time the British troops occupied it in the first world war, when it was part of the Ottoman Empire, through last February, when Britain asked the United Nations to recommend a settlement.

Hope Wanes For China Liberals

Peiping, China, July 18 (AP)—China's "splendid group of liberals" on which General Marshall said the hope of the nation depended, have thus far had no success in ending civil war or halting the country's swift economic decline.

North China observers today, noting full-scale mobilization plans and the continued concentration of armies in battle zones, say there is no chance left of taking Marshall's implied advice—to let the liberals try to bring about a solution.

Two Choices Now

It has been seven months since Marshall bestowed his praise on the liberals, as he departed for Washington to become Secretary of State. And the Chinese people, whose inclinations generally seem toward moderation, now have only a choice of extremes—the Kuomintang (Government party) on the right, and the Communists on the left.

An intelligent, middle-class Peiping Chinese remarked the other day, "It is terrible to have China's political picture so unalterably black and white, without a middle-of-the-road choice."

Election In October

The Chinese elections scheduled for next October, he said, could do nothing but continue the Kuomintang in power, because under present conditions "there could be virtually no opposition."

Communists, of course, are outlawed, and the Democratic League, the next strongest opposition party in China, may remain completely aloof.

He said he could see no hope of the liberals strengthening their voice or their influence through the ballot.

New Fight Hinted At Szepingkai

Nanking, July 18 (AP)—A new, large-scale battle between Nationalist and Chinese Communist troops is brewing in the area southeast of battered Szepingkai, scene of one of the bitterest conflicts of the Chinese civil war, reports from Mukden indicated today.

The reports, filed by the Chinese press, said the Communists are mustering strong forces near three major towns—Meihokow, Sian and Hsifeng—between 40 and 80 miles to the south of Szepingkai.

Increased military activity on both sides also was reported from Hopei province. Press dispatches reported the Nationalists had recaptured Lihsien, about 25 miles south of Paoting, the provincial capital.

Mass To Block Drive

The Communists, however, are reported massing southwest of Paoting, apparently in an attempt to stop the Nationalists' southward drive.

Meanwhile, the State Council approved the general mobilization orders under which China is to gird for a finish fight against the Communists. The council forwarded the measures to the Government for promulgation.

The council made but slight changes in the draft which previously had been approved by the Executive Yuan. The council added a provision that violations of mobilization measures would be punishable "by law."

Asked By Chiang

The changes, it was announced, were initiated by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, who said he wanted everything done "in conformity with the spirit of the constitution."

The council also reported abandoning all hopes that the Communists would join with the Kuomintang in a coalition government and that seats would not be reserved henceforth for the Red delegates at council meetings, the next National Assembly or the People's Political Council.

Despite the refusal of the Communists to recognize the session, seats were saved for Communists last year.

Chinese Urges Full Blockade Of Red Ports

Tsingtao, China, July 18 (AP)—A high Chinese naval officer said today that he favored a nationalist blockade of Communist-held ports which would prohibit all shipping, irrespective of nationality.

He complained that the Government blockade against Chefoo and Weihaiwei, major Chinese Communist ports in Shantung province, applied only to Chinese ships. Foreign ships, he said, continued to arrive and depart freely.

[The officer did not mention the ships of any specific nation, but Chinese in the past have asserted that Russian help was strengthening the Chinese Communists.]

He said the Government's failure to apply a blockade against all shipping was due to its desire to avoid international incidents.

China Acquits 14 Japs; Fetes Them

Tsingtao, China, July 18 (AP)—A Chinese press dispatch from Tsinan, Shantung province capital, said today that a Chinese military tribunal acquitted fourteen Japanese officers charged with war crimes, and then gave all fourteen a banquet.

Included was a Colonel Yamaoka, commander of Japanese gendarmerie at Tsinan during the war.

The dispatch said that after the fourteen were acquitted, officers of the tribunal entertained their former prisoners at a sumptuous dinner, during which the guests were lectured on the "magnanimity" of Chinese.

The guests reportedly agreed; they enthusiastically shouted "Banzai!" three times.

Admiral Cooke Plans Trip

Tsingtao, China, July 18 (AP)—Admiral Charles M. Cooke will leave Tsingtao Monday aboard his flagship, the El Dorado, to visit Shanghai. He is expected also to go to Nanking to confer with Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, President Truman's emissary, who is scheduled to arrive there Tuesday.

50,000 Japs Said To Hold Out In Asia

Tokyo, July 18 (AP)—The newspaper *Mainichi* today quoted a Japanese repatriate as saying a holdout force of 50,000 Japanese troops—most of them from the Kwangtung Army—and civilians was living in the rugged Changpaishan mountains along the Korea-Manchuria border.

The newspaper said Fukiiiro Kuki, an official of the Manchurian Japanese Residents Association, newly repatriated, told this story:

Forty thousand Japanese troops fled to the mountains shortly before Japan surrendered. They carried sufficient food for two years, along with ammunition, 5,000 horses and radio equipment.

Picked Up Civilians

They "rescued and incorporated into an organization" an estimated 10,000 civilian refugees as they streamed southward from other Manchurian areas.

Chinese troops, after capturing Tunghwa in October, 1946, from Chinese Communists, discovered the Japanese force. The Nationalist troops demanded by radio that it surrender, but the Japanese did not reply. The Nationalists withdrew from Tunghwa last April, and have had no further contact with the Japanese holdouts.

The Japanese were living in groups of 1,000 to 2,000, in a series of villages. Communications were maintained by radio and cavalry couriers. The mountain area was fortified with tunnels and other installations.

Contact In Winter

The sector is snowbound between October and May, but contacts with the outside world were maintained via short-wave radio. One message, intercepted in April, 1947 (presumably Kuki meant it was intercepted by Chinese) indicated the garrison's food problem was beginning to grow critical.

The Japanese troops had been members of the Kwantung Army in Manchuria; they had been concentrated at a point north of the Korean border when hostilities ended, and eluded Chinese troops to reach the mountain refuge in August, 1945.

[A demobilization official in Tokyo, commenting on the *Mainichi* story, pointed out that many Japanese units in isolated areas had continued resistance after the war was ended. Some surrendered later, he added, and gave the first stories of their activities upon being repatriated.]

Suribachi Flag Poses A Problem

Tokyo, July 18 (AP)—The American flag that fighting Marines planted atop Iwo Jima's Mount Suribachi "will not be hauled down now" despite the savage erosion of rain and wind that is making the twice-daily trip to that volcanic summit almost impossible.

Lieut. Col. Elmer M. Gould, commanding officer of the Iwo Jima air base, told Managing Editor James J. Packman of the Milwaukee *Sentinel* a few days ago that "soon we won't be able to get a man up here in a jeep to raise and lower the flag, and keep the monument in shape."

The steep road that Seabee bulldozers chewed out after the battle is fast crumbling, and has already been closed to tourists. But headquarters here said the flag "will not be hauled down now." It is trying to work out some method of maintaining the memorial—and flag—without the necessity of costly road rebuilding.

The wartime raising of the flag on Suribachi—caught by the news camera of Joe Rosenthal, then an Associated Press photographer—made a Pulitzer Prize picture. It was memoralized in war-bond posters and statuary and on postage stamps.

26 Million Yards Cotton Are Shipped From Japan

TOKYO, July 18 (AP).—Headquarters announced today that 26,300,000 linear yards of Japanese cotton fabrics left Kobe yesterday for British Commonwealth points, the Philippines and Siam. Additional shipments totaling roughly 45,300,000 yards are scheduled to be shipped within the next four months.

The British shipment of 10,000,000 yards, which was carried by the S. S. Glanapp, included 6,500,000 yards for the United Kingdom and the balance for the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Aden and West Africa. The shipment was the fourth installment of the recent sale of 64,000,000 yards to Britain.

The coastal ship Champion sailed with 13,800,000 yards for Siam and 2,500,000 yards for the Philippines.

Export plans call for shipment of 20,000,000 yards of piece goods for India by the end of the month. Also in July 126,000 yards will be shipped to Iran and 15,000,000 yards to the Belgian Congo.

10,000 Japanese Export Items

TOKYO, July 18 (AP).—More than 10,000 items—including goldfish and canaries—have been submitted by the Japanese as prospective foreign-trade commodities. The government Board of Trade will select the best of the lot—on a basis of quality as well as production possibilities—for presentation to foreign business men next month.

Hiroshima Receives Penicillin

HIROSHIMA, Japan July 18 (AP)—Fifteen million units of surplus Australian penicillin have been turned over to the Hiroshima Japanese Red Cross Hospital, where many atom bomb victims still are being treated, it was announced today. Japanese and United States medical officers had reported insufficient medicines available for treatment of the victims.

Senate Upholds Tax Veto By 5 Vote Margin, Killing Second G.O.P. Bid for Cut

3 Japanese Generals Up In Execution of 2 Flyers

YOKOHAMA, Japan, July 18 (AP).—Three Japanese generals charged with complicity in the illegal trial of two Americans who were executed for violation of Japan's war-time 'enemy airmen" act went on trial today before an 8th Army commission.

Lieutenant Robert W. Nelson, of Minneapolis, and Staff Sergeant Algy Stanley Augunas, of 86 Belford Avenue, Bayshore, L. I., were tried, convicted and executed on the same day, under provisions of the act passed to punish airmen for "indiscriminate bombing" of Japanese areas. The two had survived the crash of their B-29 Superfortress, which was shot down over Kobe, site of an arsenal, shipyards and other naval facilities.

On trial are Lieutenant General Eitaro Uchiyama, former commander of the 15th Army Area and central army headquarters at Osaka; Lieutenant General Michio Kunitake, who was chief of staff to General Uchiyama, and Major General Kiyotomi Otahara, chief of the 15th Army judicial section.

Indonesians (N) Favor Peace

Batavia, Java, Saturday, July 19 (AP)—Indonesians were making strenuous efforts today to avert an outbreak of hostilities between almost 100,000 Dutch troops and twice as many armed Indonesians.

Responsibility for the next move had been passed to the Netherlands Government at The Hague by Acting Governor General Hubertus J. Van Mook who had cabled his recommendations.

A. K. Gani, Deputy Prime Minister of the Indonesian Republic, said early today his Government had informally requested the British, French and Chinese consul generals to ask their governments to use their good offices and influence at The Hague to prevent an outbreak of war.

"We Want Peace"

"We want peace. War in Indonesia is absolutely unnecessary," he declared.

He said each consul general also had been asked to inquire of his Government how the republic could formally ask arbitration by a third power in event The Hague decides to break off political negotiations.

Earlier, the Indonesian Prime Minister, Amir Sjarifoeddin, declared in a radio speech that the republic was ready to issue a cease-fire order on several conditions.

"The republic has decided the time has come to place its trust in the good intentions of the Dutch, and declare this not only to the Dutch people, but to the world," he declared.

Wants Similar Dutch Action

He said the Indonesians would order a cessation of all hostilities and unfriendly actions provided the "Dutch show an eagerness to reach a peaceful solution too."

He said the Republic would withdraw its troops from the front lines if the Dutch would do likewise, cancel their ultimatums, and take all possible measures to "restore confidence in Dutch intentions."

This broadcast, described by Indonesians as a major effort to relieve the tension, met with a cool reception from a Dutch spokesman, however, who said it "consisted of words and not affirmative action."

"If Sjarifoeddin had actually issued a cease-fire order instead of promising to do so under various conditions, the speech might have been very important," he said.

Breaking Point Looms

Negotiations have approached a breaking point because of a dispute over police powers in a proposed interim government which would rule until January, 1949, and because of Dutch demands that the Indonesians issue a cease-fire order. The Dutch have issued an ultimatum that the Indonesians begin withdrawing their troops from present front lines by 6 P.M. today.

Each side continued to accuse the other of violating a truce in effect since last February. The Indonesian news agency said the Dutch fired 210 shells into a village 10 miles south of Bandoeng in a three-hour bombardment which inflicted heavy casualties.

A Dutch communiqué said Indonesians had committed more than 121 truce violations in the last two weeks.

Plane Banned At Tokyo

Manila, July 18 (AP)—An informed source said tonight that the Northwest Airlines plane Shanghai had been denied privileges for landing passengers and materials in Tokyo on orders of General MacArthur's headquarters.

The Shanghai, in its inaugural Great Circle flight to the Orient via Tokyo, was scheduled to arrive in Manila tomorrow morning. No reason for the denial of privileges in Japan was given, the informant said.

Ruling In Quinine Disposal Is Approved

Manila, July 18 (AP)—Secretary of Justice Ramon Ozaeta today approved the action of the Philippine collector of customs in awarding to its Indonesian consignee here a shipment of quinine from Java.

The Dutch had protested, contending the 29 cases of quinine had been illegally exported from the Netherlands East Indies, and Ozaeta acknowledged that only the courts could determine final ownership. He pointed out, however, that the Indonesian importer here had presented a valid delivery order.

TRUMAN'S STAND SHARPLY SCORED BY REPUBLICANS

Blow to 'Millions of Hard Working, Thrifty Americans,' Martin Says.

TO BE CAMPAIGN ISSUE

Earlier House Had Voted to Override Veto by Vote of 229-108.

WASHINGTON, July 18—(AP) Warned that Russia's behavior may lead to a "blow-up" in Europe, the Senate today upheld President Truman's second veto and killed the Republican backed bill to cut taxes by $4,000,000,000 for 49,000,000 taxpayers.

A powerful Republican-Democratic Senate coalition rolled up a 57 to 36 vote to override the veto, but this fell five votes short of the two-thirds majority required by the constitution to upset a presidential objection to legislation.

Earlier, a similar House coalition amassed a thumping 299 to 108—28 more than two-thirds—to overturn the veto in that body. But this saved the tax bill from the scrap heap only long enough for the Senate to vote.

Now Becomes Campaign Issue

But as Mr. Truman won his veto battle, Republicans promptly tossed the tax issue into the 1948 presidential campaign. Senate Democratic Leader Barkley, of Kentucky, responded: "If that be so, so be it."

The President, in his veto message, pleaded that Congress kill the bill because recent international developments have exposed this country to greater international "risk." He declared:

"I regard the present bill as unsound and unsafe. I also regard it as unfair."

Barkley, just before the Senate voted, declared if the situation "blows up" in Europe, the American people will be reluctant to buy bonds to support this country in another emergency if the government's credit is destroyed.

The Democratic leader declared Foreign Minister Molotov of Russia had "sabotaged" the Paris conference on European rehabilitation, and pleaded that the President's veto be supported in the interest of "our own domestic economy and our obligations to mankind."

Against Republican claims that taxes can be cut $4,000,000,000 in 1948, and $5,000,000,000 paid on the debt at the same time, Barkley said he doubted that any debt payment can be made next year if taxes are cut now.

Switch of 3 Votes

The five-vote margin by which the presidential veto was sustained represented a switch of three votes from the Senate tally when it passed the bill last Monday 60 to 32.

Senators Tydings (D-Md.), Umstead (D-N.C.) and Aiken (R-Vt.), who had voted for the tax reduction then, switched to uphold the presidential veto. The other vote to sustain came from Senator Elbert Thomas (D-Utah) who was in Europe when the last vote was taken.

Voting to override the veto today were 47 Republicans and 10 Democrats. For sustaining were 33 Democrats and three Republicans.

Aiken was the only Republican to switch his vote today; Senators Morse (R-Ore.) and Langer (R-N.D.) previously had opposed the bill and continued to oppose it today.

Tydings said he had decided to uphold the veto because of what he termed a dangerous international situation.

The tall Marylander in a lengthy speech said the United States "ought to keep a gun behind the door for the next 12 months." He said the way to do this was to keep any surplus tax funds in the treasury.

Martin Hits "Political Veto"

Martin issued a statement saying:

"Millions of hard working, thrifty Americans will be sorely disappointed at the second veto by President Truman of the tax bill. This veto means the take-home pay of millions of workers will be smaller than it would otherwise have been. Many people will be deprived of things they would like to secure.

"There will be less food for one million aged people with incomes of less than $1,000, who are sorely pressed by the high cost of living. It may mean the loss of hundreds of thousands of jobs for the American workers and it stifles the incentive needed for business expansion.

"It is unfortunate this all comes about because of a political veto.

"The American people now must realize that while the spending policies of the present administration continue there will be no chance for relief from the strangling war taxes."

The 1948 presidential campaign entered the House debate when Chairman Knutson (R-Minn.) of the ways and means committee, tax cut author, shouted: "This probably is the end of hopes for tax relief in 1948. We will let the great tribunal, the American people, decide whether they want tax reduction."

House Speaker Martin charged the President had sent Congress "a political veto."

The President, in terse veto message, branded the bill "unsound, unsafe and unfair."

"This is still the wrong kind of tax reduction and this is still the wrong time to provide for tax reduction," he said.

Repeats Denunciation

Thus he echoed the language he used in his successful veto of the first tax cut bill June 16. The measure at issue today was identical with the earlier one, except that the effective date of the tax reduction for 19,000,000 tax payers was changed from July 1, 1947 to January 1, 1948.

The measures called for cuts ranging from 30 per cent in the lowest brackets to 10.5 per cent on incomes over $302,000.

No sooner had the veto message been read in the House than a powerful Republican-Democratic coalition rode roughshod over it, piling up 28 votes more than the necessary two-thirds.

Then the scene changed to the Senate, where the bill's foes were confident of enough votes to sustain the veto.

But first the senators had their say. Senator Millikin (R-Colo.) jumped on the President's contention that the bill unfairly favors the well-to-do.

"Under the President's theory nobody gets any relief," Millikin said. "He gives the American people nothing but sympathy, excepting perhaps to inculcate class warfare."

Senator O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.) interrupted to remark that the bill gives comparatively little relief to persons with incomes of less than $10,000.

Sentor George (D-Ga.) went to Millikin's support by asking whether the President or the treasury had ever submitted a plan for relief of the low income taxpayers.

Senators Clash

"No schedule, no program, no hint," Millikin replied.

Senator Taylor (D-Idaho) reminded Millikin that the President had said tax reduction would come "at the proper time," whereupon the Colorado senator relied "the people can't eat proper time."

"The proper time is when there is a surplus in the treasury," he said.

"They are eating better than in 1928," Taylor came back.

"They will eat better if they are given greater take-home pay in the form of tax relief," Millikin said.

Senator Barkley of Kentucky, Democratic leader, pleaded with the Senate to sustain the President in the interest of "our domestic economy and obligations to mankind."

He said Foreign Minister Molotov had "sabotaged" the Paris conference on European rehabilitation, creating a situation that could involve the whole world.

"If the situation blows up in Europe," he said, "and the people are called upon again to invest in our cause through purchase of government bonds, how many people are going to respond if we destroy or injure the credit of our government."

To Be Campaign Issue

Anticipating a Senate death sentence for the tax measure, Chairman Knutson (R-Minn.) of the House Ways and Means committee announced to the House the tax issue will be thrown into the 1948 presidential campaign. The idea, he said, will be "to let that great tribunal, the American people, decide whether they want tax reduction."

House Republican Leader Halleck of Indiana accused the President of abusing the veto power, and said

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it seems the country must have a Republican president before it gets tax relief.

On the first veto test, in June, the House sustained the President on a 268 to 137 vote—two short of the two-thirds needed to override. But with the change in the effective date, to delay the tax reduction six months, many Democrats broke ranks today to support the bill.

In today's House vote, 236 Republicans were joined by 68 Democrats on the overriding motion. The President's position was supported by 105 Democrats, two Republicans—Hull of Wisconsin and H. Carl Andersen of Minnnesota—and the one American Labor member, Marcantonio of New York.

Truman Presents Arguments

On today's veto message, Mr. Truman pleaded that the measure be put aside because, he said:

1. America's international obligations are heavy and the risk increased.

"Our responsibilities for international rehabilitation have an important bearing on our efforts to secure lasting peace," the message said. "The recent refusal of certain nations to join in common endeavors to establish conditions of world stability increases the difficulty of our task and exposes us to greater risk."

The President apparently referred to the refusal of Russia and Eastern European nations under her influence to participate in the Paris conference on economic rehabilitation.

2. This measure is "a premature and faulty tax reduction bill" which would inject into the tax system "inequities which would greatly increase the difficulty of making desirable revisions." When taxes are reduced, he said, it should be "on a basis that is fair to low income groups as well as to high income groups."

3. Since his first veto, "there has been no lessening of the need to make substantial payments on the public debt."

4. The present bill represents not only "unsound fiscal policy" but also would contribute "to inflationary pressures which we have made progress in combatting but have by no means overcome."

Mr. Truman told Congress "I am unequivocally committed to the right kind of tax reduction at the right time."

But Knutson told reporters later, in effect, that if the President will not accept a measure written by the Republican Congress, then Congress will shelve his proposal and take the issue to the voters.

"We have a big ice box up here," he commented on the possibly the President may propose his own kind of tax cut later.

Text Of Truman Message Vetoing New Tax Cut Bill

JUL 19

Washington, July 18 (AP)—The text of President Truman's message vetoing the income-tax reduction bill:

To the House of Representatives:

I return herewith, without my approval, H.R. 3950, entitled "An Act to Reduce Individual Income-Tax Payments."

Provisions Identical

The provisions of this bill are identical with those of H.R. 1 except that this bill would not become effective until January 1, 1948, whereas, H.R. 1 would have become effective on July 1, 1947.

I returned H.R. 1 to the House of Representatives on June 16, 1947, without my approval, stating that it represented the wrong kind of tax reduction at the wrong time.

This is still the wrong kind of tax reduction and this is still the wrong time to provide for tax reduction.

Not Sound Fiscal Policy

The present bill is not consistent with sound fiscal policy. As I have stated to the Congress on previous occasions, while business, employment and national income continue high, we should maintain tax revenues at levels that will meet current expenditures and also leave a surplus for retirement of the public debt.

No other course is consistent with realistic and conservative management of the fiscal affairs of the Government.

Since H.R. 1 was disapproved, there has been no lessening of the need to make substantial payments on the public debt. Maintaining the integrity of this debt is one of the primary obligations of the Government.

Debt Reduction First

I repeat that, if we do not reduce the public debt by substantial amounts during a prosperous period, such as the present, there is little prospect of material reduction at any time.

I also pointed out in my message on H.R. 1 that necessary Government expenditures are still high. We are meeting tremendous obligations growing out of the war. The national defense establishment still requires large sums. Our responsibilities for international rehabilitation have an important bearing on our efforts to secure lasting peace.

The recent refusal of certain nations to join in common endeavors to establish conditions of world stability increases the difficulty of our task and exposes us to greater risk. Until we are better able to estimate the cost of our investment in world peace and collective security, it is unwise to make so large a cut in our Government's future income that our ability to meet our needs would be impaired.

Expenditures Still High

As far as can be determined at present, it is not likely that expenditures in the fiscal year 1948 will be substantially less than I estimated in the January budget message.

A careful appraisal of the outlook for both receipts and expenditures indicates that it is not possible, under present conditions, to make a major tax reduction and an adequate payment on the public debt at the same time.

Not only does this bill represent an unsound fiscal policy, but it would also contribute to inflationary pressures which we have made progress in combating but have by no means overcome.

Prices Not Stabilized

As I stated in the message on H.R. 1, there is no justification for tax reduction so long as price stability at sound levels has not been secured and business, employment, and national income continue at peak levels.

Since the veto of H.R. 1, income payments to individuals have continued to rise, and the general level of business activity is establishing new high records.

The total number of civilians gainfully employed has also continued to rise. Total employment in June increased by 1,725,000 over May, and the total number now employed is over 60,000,000—the highest in our history. There is still no convincing evidence that a recession is imminent.

Would Delay Readjustments

Tax reduction now would delay the readjustments of prices and wages necessary to maintain this high prosperity. It would lead to an even higher level of prices for consumer goods. It would increase the danger of a recession.

For all these reasons, which are more compelling now than they were one month ago, I regard the present bill as unsound and unsafe.

I also regard it as unfair.

Inequitable Reduction

In my message of disapproval of June 16, I pointed out that H.R. 1 was inequitable in that it would reduce taxes in the high-income brackets to a grossly disproportionate extent as compared with the reduction in the low-income brackets. I stated that a good tax-reduction bill should give a greater proportion of relief to low income groups.

Since the present bill is identical except as to its effective date, it is, of course, subject to the same criticism.

It is important to remember that, during the war, Federal income taxes were extended to millions of low-income families who had never before paid them, and taxes on moderate incomes were increased by a far greater proportion than those on higher incomes.

Special Wartime Burden

The amount by which present income taxes exceed those payable under the Revenue Act of 1940 represents a special wartime tax burden.

When the time comes to lessen this wartime tax burden, it is only fair that we should follow a pattern which is the reverse of that under which the burden was imposed. That is to say, this wartime-tax burden should be reduced on a basis that is fair to low-income groups as well as to high-income groups.

The failure of H.R. 3950 to follow this equitable principle is strikingly demonstrated by the following examples:

The bill would remove 21 per cent of this wartime-tax burden for a married couple with an income of $2,500.

The bill would remove 64 per cent of this wartime-tax burden for a couple with an income of $100,000.

The bill would remove 85 per cent of this wartime-tax burden for a couple with an income of $1,000,000.

Committed To Right Kind

I am unequivocally committed to the right kind of tax reduction at the right time. The right kind of tax reduction must be based upon a careful consideration of all elements of our tax structure.

A premature and faulty tax-reduction bill such as H.R. 3950 would inject into our tax system inequities which would greatly increase the difficulty of making desirable revisions.

A fair and proper revision of our tax structure should result in an equitable distribution of tax reductions. It should be designed, also, to assure a balanced budget, adequate debt retirement, and an adequate reserve for meeting our international commitments and carrying out our foreign policy.

Provide Stability

It should be designed to provide stability rather than instability in our economy, and should be properly timed for that purpose.

Because H.R. 3950 is at complete variance with the fundamental requirements of a good tax bill, I am compelled to return it without my approval. HARRY S. TRUMAN.

The White House, July 18, 1947.

HOUSE APPROVES FUNDS TO SPEED U.S. AID PROGRAM

Few Major Reductions as $1,353,000,000 Measure Is Quickly Passed.

COVERS WIDE FIELD

Move to Deny Assistance to Reds, Satellite Nations Is Defeated.

WASHINGTON, July 18—(AP) The house swiftly passed tonight an omnibus appropriations measure, bundling up $1,353,020,900 in funds to carry out the United States' tri-pronged program to speed Europe's recovery, help the hungry and homeless and stem the spread of Communism.

The action came on voice vote just an hour after its consideration began—perhaps a peacetime record for disposing of a measure of its magnitude and international implications. It goes now to the senate.

Amendment Defeated

The final action came after the house shouted down a motion by Rep. Dirksen (R-Ill) to attach an amendment denying any aid to countries which fail to "cooperate" in the Marshall Plan for Europe's recovery.

Rep. Keefe (R-Wis) protested that the amendment would "commit" congress in support of the Marshall Plan at a time when it knows nothing of its details, and before the Paris conference on its operation has been completed.

Chairman Taber (R-NY) of the house appropriations committee asked:

"What is the Marshall Plan and is there a Marshall Plan?"

(Secretary of State Marshall has proposed that Europe draw up a recovery program of its own, with the United States standing by to give any aid it deems practicable. A conference is being held at Paris now on this "Marshall Plan.")

Taber declared that countries under Russian domination will be denied American relief "unless they turn over a new leaf."

Against the background of testimony—some secret, some public—he spoke particularly of Poland, but said that other countries, too, in the Soviet bloc "must show that they are willing to cooperate with nations which believe in freedom."

Few Major Reductions

The foreign spending program had emerged from Taber's committee with few major reductions from amounts sought by army and diplomatic chiefs—and the house ratified the committee's decisions.

Taber said the committee specifically had eliminated $18,000,000 from the previously-authorized $350,000,000 for foreign relief to cut out money originally intended for countries economically and ideologically associated with Russia.

This apparently would apply to Hungary, since its recent change in government, as well as to Poland. Both had been named in the relief bill as potential recipients of the American aid.

The biggest barrier to passage of the measure was removed early in the evening when Rep. Case (R-SD) dropped plans to attempt to attach a rider calling for a flood control program. He said he had been assured hearings on the control plans would be held next week.

Rep. Cannon (D-Mo), ranking Democrat on the committee, took the floor to declare that "other nation's across the sea look with covetous eyes" at America's wealth.

"The only reason they don't come over here and take it away, put us in concentration camps, hang us to the nearest telephone pole is that they lack the power to do it," he said.

Cannon contended that if war could be prevented by "dollars instead of men, then let's make that investment."

In sending the omnibus aid bill to the house floor, however, the committee cautioned the world against counting upon "limitless" relief from the United States.

All told, the measure contained $1,353,024,900 for the program, technically representing a 12.6 per cent committee reduction—far less than had been threatened—in the $1,548,331,400 outlay sought by the administration.

Curb for Occupied Areas

But a big chunk of this slash came in the committee's decision to put the army's government and relief program in the occupied areas of Germany, Japan and Korea on a 12 month rather than a 15 month basis.

The measure bundled up:

1. The full $400,000,000 previously authorized to bolster Greece and Turkey against Communism with supplies, arms and limited military missions.

2. All but $18,000,000 of the $350,000,000 for foreign relief which was earmarked under rigid conditions for Greece, Italy, Trieste, Hungary, Austria, Poland and China. The committee said the $18,000,000 cut represented the sum intended to go to certain countries which have not shown a disposition to comply with the requirements of the act authorizing the appropriation."

3. $550,000,000 to pay the costs for 12 months of the army's occupation program. The administration had sought $725,000,000 for a 15 month program.

4. $71,024,000 as the United States share in the international refugee organization's costs during the next 12 months in caring for approximately 850,000 European war refugees. The committee pruned out $2,336,500 of the original request on the ground it represented obligations "not mandatory x x xunder the international agreement."

These constituted the major share of the appropriation bill, which carried a total of $1,603,199,094, including late-session allocations for a number of domestic programs.

Along with the measure itself, Congress received an official $4,091,200,000 estimate of this country's foreign program for the next 12 months. This includes direct aid in the pending bill, loans, and disposition of surplus military equipment.

It does not, however, include any funds for carrying out the Marshall Plan if and when the western European nations get together on a coordinated program on what they can do for themselves and what they will need from this country.

No More Calls This Year

The law makers received assurance that they would not be called upon again this year for more money for relief. It came from Dean Acheson, testifying before his July 1 resignation as undersec-

retary of state.

He put it this way:

"If you ask are we coming back this year for more money, the answer to that is: 'No, we are not.'"

The bill eliminated $24,900,000 sought by President Truman to carry out the federal employes' loyalty program set up by executive order. The committee noted that Congress is setting up a loyalty screening program of its own.

Other Allocations

Other major allocations included:

$140,000 for liquidation of the office of Defense Transportation at the end of this month. It had asked $644,000.

$500,000 for liquidation expenses of lend lease.

$1,900,000 for liquidation of UNNRA's expenses.

The full $12,026,000 for state grants for unemployment compensation administration.

$9,460,000 for grants to states for public employment offices.

$1,320,000 for operation of the new mediation and conciliation service and $90,000 for boards of inquiry provided by the Taft-Hartley labor law. The President had requested $2,500,000 and $90,000 respectively.

In a separate bill, the committee recommended an additional $35,500,000 for construction of temporary housing for war veterans and their families, estimating that it would provide 8,026 additional units.

HOUSE GROUP OK'S PLAN FOR SURVEY OF FOREIGN POLICY

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP)—A worldwide study of United States foreign policy was approved today by the house rules committee after it heard Rep. Eeaton (R-NJ) declare, "we are in sight of a shooting war at this minute—in Greece."

The committee cleared for house debate two resolutions asked by Eaton, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, to send members of congress abroad during the summer recess to get their own information on the nation's policies in action.

Eaton In Warning

The white-haired Eaton, a former clergyman, flushed and rose half out of his chair to pound on the table as he told the rules committee in measured tones:

"The Russians, as a result of the Marshall Plan, have taken off their masks. There are alien armed forces now in Greece.

"Either America will stand and hold the fort, or Russia will take over. If Russia takes over, the destiny of mankind is once more at stake."

One resolution would authorize foreign affairs subcommittees to investigate areas of the world under their jurisdiction. They could take with them sufficient staff help to assemble information on United States operations in those areas. There would be no limit on their activities.

The other would create a special 19-member house committee, which would include representatives of other house standing committees, such as appropriations and public works, as well as foreign affairs.

This group would study specifically "the actual and progressive needs of foreign nations and peoples, both for relief in terms of food, clothing, and of economic rehabilitation." It also would assess this country's resources for meeting those needs.

To Study Marshall Plan

The committee would, in effect, look into development of the Marshall plan of European recovery on a self-help basis with U. S. aid. Russia has spurned participation.

"I think we should have every possible member of congress overseas this summer," Eaton told the committee. "I would like to see 100 or more over there."

"We have to know as much about the foreign situation as the state department knows in order to act intelligently."

The rules committee did not set a day for house confirmation of the two measures, but a member said he does not believe they will come up before the first of next week.

GOP SENATORS SEEK JULY 26 ADJOURNMENT

JUL 1947

Leaders Agree On Day And Night Sessions As Date Nears

Washington, July 18 (AP)—Day and night sessions of the Senate next week were agreed upon by Republican leaders today as they clung to plans for adjournment of Congress on July 26—a week from Saturday.

Biggest change in previous Senate plans, made at a strategy session of the Senate Republican policy committee, was addition of a number of vetreans' bills to the "must list" of legislation.

Among these is the House-approved plan to permit immediate payment of some $1,800,000,000 of terminal pay bonds now held by veterans of World War II.

Windup Next Week Foreseen

"I see no reason why we should not finish next week," Senator Taft (R., Ohio) said after the policy committee closed-door session. Taft heads the committee.

He left a possible loophole if plans go awry.

"We are not going to let somebody hold a gun at our heads," Taft said in an apparent threat against any last-minute filibuster or similar delaying tactics possible under the Senate's unlimited debate rules.

Taft smiled at suggestions that Senate-House disputes over a group of appropriations bills might prevent adjournment. These are the measures that supply funds for Government agencies for the fiscal year that began July 1.

"The end of the session is a hot time," Taft said. "There are at least 100 bills and each one is urgent."

Taft said Senate leaders will meet with House Republican heads on Monday and try to shape schedules for what they hope will be the final busy week of this session.

Taft Lists Program

Taft listed this program for the Senate:

First, the test upon overriding the presidential veto on the income tax reduction bill.

Second, continued pressure on the Senate to approve a probe of actions by the Justice Department in its investigation of the Kansas City Democratic primary election last year.

Third, approval of the veterans' pay bill and a "number of other veterans' measures."

Fourth, action on a series of so-called "noncontroversial" measures previously listed.

Taft said the Senate strategy group had decided to sift through a growing list of proposals for special investigations and probes.

"Too Many Of Them"

"There are too many of them," he said.

Senator Wherry (R., Neb.), the Republican whip, won support of the policy group today for a one-year extension of the Senate's Small Business subcommittee. It had been extended earlier this year for the period that Congress was in session.

Taft said President Truman's new request for $250,000,000 additional for flood control was discussed, but the actual decision left to the Appropriations Committee.

He said that at any time the Senate may take up President Truman's reorganization plan No. 3. It proposes unification of Federal housing and home finance agencies. The House already has voted disapproval, but the Senate must also reject it or the plan becomes effective.

Veterans' Bills Added

Among the veterans' bills added to the Senate list are:

One granting Spanish-American War veterans a twenty-per-cent boost in present monthly pensions.

A bill raising monthly allowances for veterans now attending schools under the GI Bill of Rights. Single veterans would get $75 monthly instead of the present $60; married veterans $105 instead of $90, and married veterans with children $120 instead of $90.

A measure authorizing purchase of automobiles for veterans who are blind or permanently disabled.

NEW 'DRAFT' SETUP FOR EX-GI'S ASKED

Proposal Calls for All Under 45 to Register with Boards.

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP)—Every ex-GI under 45 years of age could be compelled to sign up again with his selective service board under bills which have been introduced into both houses of congress.

The object, the Army Times will say in a copyrighted story tomorrow, "is to have 100,000 men available at reception centers within 72 hours and 1,000,000 men in these centers within 30 days in the event the nation must ever mobilize again."

The identical bills were introduced by the heads of the armed services committees, Senator Gurney (R-SD) and Rep. Andrews (R-NY).

The Army Times, unofficial publication for service men, said that, in effect, this is the administration's "only interim alternative to a program of universal military training."

Under the bill selective service would be required to prepare and keep up a card index on all those who served for "any period of time between Sept. 16, 1940, and March 31, 1947.

Anyone who would be 45 on or before Dec. 31, 1947, would be exempt from the requirement.

Anyone who failed to give the desired information, when requested, would be liable to five years' imprisonment or a 10,000 fine or both.

Since congress is hustling to wind up its business by the end of next week there's little likelihood of any action of the bills at this session.

EXTRA FUNDS VOTED FOR VETS HOUSING

JUL 1947

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP)—In less time than it takes to tell about it, the house passed by unanimous voice vote and sent to the senate tonight a bill appropriating an additional $35,500,000 for veterans' temporary housing.

By actual count, passage at the end of a weary ten-hour session came in less than a minute. The bill was not even read, nor was it explained. It was simply passed.

Approved this morning by the appropriations committee, it would provide for construction of an estimated 8,026 units of housing. The new funds supplement $438,432,818 appropriated to date for the program of conversion of surplus military and other war housing to temporary veterans' dwelling units.

The bill carries also provisions for the Reconstruction Finance corporation to use $38,754,700 of its available funds for administrative expenses during the current fiscal year.

The RFC, not having been officially continued when its original supply bill came before the house, had received no money to date.

HOUSE STANDS PAT ON FARM BILL SLASHES

Compromises With Senate Only On Soil Conservation Program

Washington, July 18 (AP)—The House spent seven hours and went through seven roll-call votes today without breaking its deadlock with the Senate over the near-billion dollar Agriculture Department appropriation bill for the fiscal year which started July 1.

It compromised to the extent of almost $100,000,000 on soil conservation payments but stood pat on other major items in dispute as it returned the measure to the Senate to see if that body would yield.

Meat Inspection Fund

The House refused to go along with these Senate amendments to the bill originally passed by the House in May:

1. Providing $11,140,000 for Federal meat inspection by the Agriculture Department. Instead it insisted that the meat industry foot the bill for inspections by paying fees to Federal inspectors.

2. Providing $75,000,000 for the Federal school lunch program instead of $45,000,000 voted by the House.

3. Appropriating $20,000,000 for farm tenant loans after the House had refused to appropriate anything.

The House agreed to Senate limitations on the crop insurance program for the 1948 crop.

Compromises On $265,000,000

It compromised the soil conservation controversy after a long and bitter struggle, finally agreeing to provide $265,000,000 for this purpose instead of the $295,000,000 demanded by the Senate and the $165,614,290 originally voted by the House.

But the House refused to accept a Senate amendment authorizing the obligation of $150,000,000 for conservation payments for the 1948 program and applied to this year's program a limit of $500 that may be paid to any individual. The Senate had voted that limitation on the 1948 program only.

'Pressure' Charged

Representative Taber (R., N.Y.), chairman of the Appropriations Committee, claimed "pressure" for larger conservation payments had been exercised by "the limestone trust and the fertilizer trust," which he said were the largest beneficiaries.

Representative Rayburn, Democratic leader from Texas, called Taber's argument "a straw man" to "cover up" deep cuts in the farm program.

As the bill originally went through the House it provided approximately $847,600,000 for the department, including contract authority reappropriations and permanent appropriations. It came from the Senate with a total of approximately $1,048,000,000, compared with the President's overall request for $1,274,000,000.

PRESIDENT SIGNS SUCCESSION BILL

WASHINGTON, July 18—(AP) President Truman today signed a bill changing the 60-year-old law of succession for the presidency and in effect designating House Speaker Joseph W. Martin, Jr., (R-Mass) as the No. 1 replacement for the White House.

Under the new law, Martin would become president in the event Mr. Truman does not finish his term—something Martin says he hopes will not happen.

A member of congress since 1924, Martin is 62—six months younger than Mr. Truman—and a bachelor. He is publisher of the North Attleboro, Mass., Evening Chronicle.

A "Truman Measure"

In signing the measure, Mr. Truman achieved a goal he has sought almost since he succeeded to the presidency upon the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt, April 12, 1945.

Two months after entering the White House, Mr. Truman asked congress to break the old tradition of succession, declaring that "so far as possible, the office of the president should be filled by an elective officer."

Under the old law of succession, Secretary of State Marshall would have taken over the White House in case Mr. Truman did not finish his term. Since Marshall, like all cabinet officers, is a presidential appointee, he would not be an elective officer.

The new law, shifting the line of succession from the cabinet to congress, makes the speaker of the house the government's No. 2 man when, as now, there is no vice president.

When the vice presidency is filled, the speaker drops down to No. 3, followed by the president pro tempore of the senate (now Senator Vandenberg of Michigan) and cabinet officers starting with the secretary of state.

Objections to Old System

In persistently advocating a change in the law, Mr. Truman noted two paramount objections to the old system. His appeal to congress last Feb. 5, asking for the legislation, cited these reasons:

1. "The present law gives me the power to nominate my immedi-

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ate successor. In a democracy, this power should not rest with the chief executive."

2. "The office of the president should be filled by an officer who holds his position as a result of the expression of the will of the voters of this country."

Mr. Truman expressed preference that the succession should fall to a house member, rather than a senator. He said he felt that the representatives who are elected every two years are closer to the will of the people than the six-year senate members. Also, the speaker is elected by the house membership.

Mr. Truman signed the bill into law with little or none of the ceremony which usually marks the signing of important or historical measures.

The secret service normally protects the vice president as well as the president and his family. However, Charles G. Ross, White House press secretary, told reporters he knows of no plans to assign a secret service agent to Martin.

Martin was elected speaker last Jan. 3 when the Republicans took over control of congress.

Bill To Screen U.S. Workers Pushed After Disloyalty Data

Washington, July 18 (AP)—Representative Rees (R., Kan.) said today a nine-month survey indicating that some 1,200 persons had been forced off Federal pay rolls as disloyal showed a "pressing need" for enactment of his bill to set up a screening system for Government workers.

The report, by the Civil Service Commission, said that 241 employes—190 in the War Department—were known to have been found "ineligible for loyalty reasons" during the nine months ending last April 1. It estimated that complete figures might boost the total by as much as 1,000.

The report was made public by the House Civil Service Committee, of which Rees is chairman.

Would Screen All

Rees said he would call it to the attention of the Senate Civil Service Committee when he appears at a hearing next Tuesday in support of his screening bill, which has already passed the House, 319 to 61.

"I am confident the Senate committee will approve the bill," Rees said.

The Rees measure would require the Civil Service Commission to investigate all employés and applicants for work in executive departments. "Derogatory information" would be passed on to the FBI for a further check and a report to a board of five appointed by the President.

Navy Dept. Second

The loyalty board would then rule whether the persons were eligible to be Federal employés.

The Civil Service Commission survey yesterday said known dismissals or resignations for loyalty reasons during the period covered all came in six departments: Agriculture, 2; Navy, 38; Labor, 5; Veterans Administration, 3; Commerce, 3, and War, 190.

However, the War Department figures were for only one of the four army areas and the report said it could be assumed that it should be multiplied by four, to a total of 760, to get a fair picture of the whole department.

State Dept. Total Awaited

A total of 38 Government agencies reported no disloyalty firings and thirteen failed to meet the deadline for the survey.

Among those not heard from was the State Department, where Secretary Marshall recently disclosed that ten persons had been dropped as "bad risks" from the standpoint of security.

The commission survey did not define its test of loyalty and it named no names.

PATTERSON QUITS, ROYALL IS NAMED WAR SECRETARY

Retiring Official Has Served in Department for Seven Years.

LAUDED BY TRUMAN

Delayed Resignation Until He Was Sure Unification Plan Would Win.

WASHINGTON, July 18—(AP) Grizzled "Judge" Robert P. Patterson quit his job of secretary of war today, ending a seven-year government service which President Truman called "magnificent."

In a letter to the President, Patterson asked that the resignation become effective not later than next Thursday. Mr. Truman, accepting, immediately nominated Undersercetary of War Kenneth C. Royall of North Carolina to succeed the New Yorker.

Goal Reached, He Says

Patterson, a leading advocate of armed forces unification in the long argument over that proposal, told Mr. Truman that he had waited to resign until it appeared the unification bill would become law.

With that, he added, "the time has come to lay down the duties I have borne for seven years as assistant secretary, undersecretary and secretary of war."

Mr. Truman, who once headed the senate's war investigating committee, remembered Patterson's zeal as undersecretary in equipping the army with the tools to fight World War II. He wrote Patterson that "how well you acquitted yourself in that vital task is attested by the results." And, said the President, when Henry L. Stimson resigned (in September 1945) and he appointed Patterson to succeed him "I was comfortable in the knowledge that the administration of the War department would be carried on with the same zeal and efficiency that he demonstrated."

Patterson in recent months has shown some of the strain of his war-time service and the problems of demobilization and unification. New lines have appeared in his already craggy countenance and he chews his ever-present gum with nervous energy.

Patterson's is the second resignation from top levels of the War department within the week. On Monday, Assistant Secretary Howard C. Petersen, in charge of the army's occupation and civil affairs problems overseas, sent his resignation to the White House, effective July 31.

Royall said in a statement after announcement of Patterson's resignation by the White House:

Praised By Royall

"My appreciation to the President for sending my name to the Senate as Secretary of War is mixed with deep regret at the War department and the government losing the services of Judge Patterson."

Secretary of the Navy Forrestal issued a statement on Patterson's departure, saying:

"Everyone in government, whether in the executive or legislative branches, will share the President's expression of profound regret at the resignation of Robert C. Patterson as Secretary of War. He has been a great public servant."

Forrestal's name has been mentioned in speculation for the post of secretary of national defense which would be created under unification. This official would have cabinet status and there would be three secretaries, without cabinet rank, for the departments of War, Navy and Air.

The name of W. Stuart Symington, assistant secretary of War for air, also has been mentioned in speculation on a head for the unified service setup.

Addressing Patterson as "Dear Bob," Mr. Truman wrote:

"I want to add, Bob, that I value, more than words can tell the friendship that has grown up between us. The official loss of your services is also to me a deep personal loss.

"I want to feel free to call on you from time to time for counsel."

TEXT OF TRUMAN LETTER

The text of the President's letter accepting Mr. Patterson's resignation, which was addressed to "Dear Bob," was as follows:

"Your letter this date leaves me no choice but to accept your resignation as Secretary of War, effective at the close of business July 24. Never have I accepted a resignation from the Government service with more poignant regret. I yield to your desire only because I can no longer in good conscience ask you to stay on.

"It is hard for me to find the proper words with which to describe the character of your service to our country. It has been magnificent. It has been utterly selfless. I saw a great deal of your work when I was head of the Senate Committee to Investigate the National Defense program and you were Under-Secretary of War.

"You then had charge of procurement of supplies for the Army. How well you acquitted yourself in that vital task is attested by the results. When Secretary (Henry L.) Stimson resigned I was comfortable in the knowledge that the administration of the War Department would be carried on with the same zeal and efficiency that he had demonstrated. Again, the results prove the truth of this conviction.

"I want to add, Bob, that I value, more than words can tell, the friendship that has grown up between us. The official loss of your services is also to me a deep personal loss.

"I want to feel free to call on you from time to time for counsel."

MR. PATTERSON'S LETTER

The text of Mr. Patterson's letter was as follows:

"I am submitting my resignation as Secretary of War, to take effect not later than July 24.

"As you know, I could not see my way clear to leave until the issue of reorganization of the military establishment was resolved. I have done everything in my power to promote the unity of the armed forces.

"Now that it appears that the organization law is about to be enacted in final form, the time has come to lay down the duties I have borne for seven years as Assistant Secretary, Under-Secretary and Secretary of War.

"I cannot leave without expressing my deep gratitude for the trust and confidence you have always given me, as well as my appreciation for the inspiring leadership you have furnished."

Mr. Royall, whose nomination to be Secretary was sent to the Senate late today, served in the War Department early in the war as a colonel and brigadier general before he was appointed Under-Secretary on Nov. 9, 1945.

Mr. Forrestal said that "everyone in government, whether in the executive or legislative branches, will share the President's expression of profound regret at the resignation" of Mr. Patterson, who has been "a great public servant."

Mr. Royall said that "my appreciation to the President for sending my name to the Senate as Secretary of War is mixed with deep regret at the War Department and the Government losing the services of Judge Patterson."

FRENCH VIEW SUBMITTED BY BONNET

Ambassador Says Decision Now Would Imperil Marshall Plan

Washington, July 18 (AP)—France served notice through her Ambassador today that a British-American decision now to revive German industry might "greatly endanger" Europe's efforts to put the Marshall aid plan into effect.

The envoy, Henri Bonnet, submitted the French Government's views in an hour-long conference with Robert Lovett, under secretary, at the State Department.

Referring plainly to the tentative agreement already reached by the United States and Britain virtually to double the present ceiling on western Germany steel production, he said afterward that:

"The Paris conference on the Marshall plan is going very well and is likely to produce results in something like six weeks. But if in the meantime France is faced with decisions she cannot approve, the conference could be greatly endangered."

Expense Of Neighbors

He advised particularly that "no decision should be made which would create a *fait accompli*" on German's future during the conference which would be "at the expense of the security of France and the other neighbors of Germany."

Bonnet made his *demarche*, as he termed it, in the midst of a continuing stalemate between the United States and Britain over subjects to be considered at a conference called by Gen. George C. Marshall, Secretary of State, on means to increase the Ruhr's coal production. If held, it is expected to open next week in Washington. Bonnet emphasized, however, that France was not opposing such a meeting.

"We're all out for digging the coal," he said, "but not for using it in Germany to make German steel."

Called 'Battle Of Ruhr'

The French statement added confusion to an already involved situation over German production which a London official termed today the "Battle of the Ruhr." Developments included:

1. The State Department still looked to Britain for a firm decision whether to go ahead with the coal conference in view of yesterday's American rejection of British proposals to widen its scope. These were that German financial, food and industrial questions be considered, or failing this, that the talks be shifted to Berlin.

2. Bonnet's words lent weight to suggestions that French objections are blocking announcement of the new level of industry plans for the British-American combined zones, drafted by Gen. Lucius D. Clay and Lieutenant General Sir Brian Robertson.

BRADLEY GOING TO EUROPE FOR 6-WEEKS TOUR

Visit Bolsters Speculation That He Will Succeed Gen. Eisenhower

Washington, July 18 (AP)—A White House announcement bolstered speculation today that Gen. Omar N. Bradley, wartime commander of American ground forces in Europe, may succeed Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower as army chief of staff.

The announcement said Bradley, now serving as chief of the Veterans Administration, will leave next month on a six-week tour to inspect United States Army troops and installations in Europe and the Mediterranean area.

The trip was seen as a possible "refresher course" for Bradley to brush up on current army problems in preparation for the chief-of-staff post. Eisenhower announced last June 24 that he will leave the top army job to accept the presidency of Columbia University (N.Y.) effective next year.

Was Eisenhower's Subordinate

Bradley, now 54, served as Eisenhower's immediate subordinate in directing American troops in the Normandy invasion and the subsequent drive into Germany. He took over the huge and complex task of guiding the Veterans Administration on August 9, 1945.

The White House announcement said Bradley will make the trip at the invitation of Secretary of War Patterson and that he will "resume his duties in the Veterans Administration" upon his return.

At the War Department, officials said:

"General Bradley is still one of the senior officers of the Army of the United States. Both he and the War Department are anxious to have him keep abreast of developments in the Army.

Wants Active Duty

"General Bradley has been unable to see anything of our troops since he became administrator of the Veterans Administration. He was willing to use his leave this summer for a visit to the European theater."

Bradley has frequently voiced a desire to return to active army duty, remaining in the tough and controversy-ridden VA post only to see the job through. It will be his first trip back to Germany since the end of the war.

Nations Refusing To Help Solve Problems Assailed By Truman

Washington, July 18 (AP)—Without naming Russia and her satellites, President Truman said in a message today that nations "which have refused to join in solving the fundamental economic problems resulting from the war must bear a heavy responsibility before the world."

[Russia and eight of the so-called "Soviet-bloc" nations refused to join in the Paris conference to discuss the proposal of Gen. George C. Marshall, Secretary of State, for European economic recovery.]

Mr. Truman's criticism of the stand-off countries was made in a message thanking the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration for its world relief job.

Message To Stalin

Premier Stalin, of Russia also sent a message to Maj. Gen. Lowell W. Rooks, UNRRA director general, expressing his "gratitude" for UNRRA aid to the Ukraine and Byelorussia, both Soviet republics.

Noting UNRRA had shipped almost 25,000,000 tons of relief supplies to war-stricken countries Mr. Truman wrote:

"There can be no quetion that the program of UNRRA has prevented starvation and economic collapse in many countries during the past three years.

"It was hoped that this help would contribute to the establishment of a foundation on which these countries could achieve a permanent recovery.

UNRRA Being Liquidated

"It is a source of great regret to men of good will throughout the world that the vast resources which this country and others have so freely poured forth have not brought a far greater degree of lasting recovery."

Then Mr. Truman criticized "those governments and groups which sought political advantage at the expense of economic and social recovery, which have added to internal and international tensions" and which refused to join in solving postwar economic problems.

Secretary Marshall also sent a message of appreciation to UNRRA, which has finished its relief task and is now in liquidation.

Group Would Force Russia Out of U. N.

Army-Navy Union Wants U.S. to Resign Otherwise

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 18 (AP).—The Army and Navy Union urged today that the United States resign from the United Nations unless Russia and her satellites are compelled to leave the world organization.

At the same time, in a resolution adopted over strong opposition, the Union's thirty-second state convention advocated the admission to the United States of 100,000 displaced persons a year for four years.

Opponents in the prolonged floor debate asserted admission of the Europeans would aggravate housing and economic crises in the United States. The resolution was adopted by a 3-to-1 vote.

Other resolutions recommended that Communists be barred from holding public office in the United States and that active members of the armed forces be prohibited from participating in "Communist May Day parades."

In urging that Russia be forced out of the U. N., the Army-Navy group declared that Russia had exhibited "bad faith" in boycotting the European economic conference in Paris and in opposing the Baruch plan for control of the atomic bomb.

Should Russia be allowed to remain in the U. N., she will be in a position to "sabotage the purposes" of the world organization, it was asserted in the resolution introduced by Chester S. Mandel, of New York City, the Union's judge advocate.

The convention also indorsed universal military training, declaring that "it does not appear likely that agreements of a satisfactory nature to give reasonable assurance of future peace are likely to ensue within the next few years."

Bulk of Germany's Scientists Snared by Reds, Bridges Charges

WASHINGTON, July 18—(AP) Senator Bridges (R-NH) said tonight that Russia has been able to secure hundreds of German scientists while this country has not secured its share.

Bridges, a member of the armed services committee, said on a radio broadcast tonight that the scientists have been taken by the Russians to work "on rockets, jet propulsion and germ warfare development."

"I am especially disturbed by the fact that Russia has taken German scientists who are known to have developed germ warfare to a very high degree," Bridges added.

The New Hampshire senator said Russia has been able to get hundreds of the scientists, adding, "getting some of them by force, others through fear and others by money."

Bridges said a subcommittee during confidential hearings recently has been looking into State Department policies responsible for the "apparent road block" in this country not getting more of the German scientists.

All-America Pact Called Vital

Washington, July 18 (AP)—The House Foreign Affairs Committee today advocated military co-operation between all American nations because "both our material power and our political way of life are vulnerable to attack anywhere in the hemisphere."

"In the world as it is, military security is not yet a consideration that can be abandoned," the committee said in a report accompanying a bill to lay the groundwork for a $50,000,000 five-year program to equip other nations of North and South America with modern arms, ships and planes.

The committee added:

Aggression Matter Of Concern

"The defense of American nations against each other is a matter, it is hoped, made nearly, if not quite, obsolete. Defense against aggression, whether originating from inside or from outside the hemisphere is made a matter of common concern by the Act of Chapultepec."

Chances of the bill's passage before next year are slight, however, in view of the Congressional drive for adjournment by the end of next week and heavy legislative calandar.

In its report, the committee said, "the most economical means of insuring the defense of the hemisphere must have a concrete relation of the nature of armies, navies and air forces. . . . Only a handful of major powers possess the industrial base sufficient to supply a full variety of modern armaments and to maintain such armaments in combat."

3 Countries Seek Delay In Japan Treaty Session

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP).—Three of four countries replying to an American invitation favor postponing the preliminary Japanese peace conference suggested for Aug. 19.

Great Britain, New Zealand and Australia have told the State Department they would prefer a later date, presumably because the suggested time conflicts with the British Commonwealth conference scheduled for Canberra, Australia, Aug. 16.

Among the ten countries invited, the Netherlands thus far has expressed readiness to attend the Aug. 19 meeting without objection.

State Department officials said Britain, in addition, had suggested the possibility of a prior meeting of Foreign Ministers from all eleven countries in the Far Eastern Commission.

No indication of the Russian attitude has been received by State Department officials, it was said.

Export Bank Acts To Aid Italy Trade

It Will Consider Credits to Specific Industries

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP).—The government's Export-Import Bank formally committed itself today to consider applications for separate credits to specific sectors of Italian industry to promote Italy's foreign trade.

"The terms and conditions of each credit will depend on the circumstances of the respective case," William McChesney Martin jr., bank chairman, advised Alberto Tarchiani, Italian Ambassador to the United States, in a letter.

The letter pointed out that the bank had earmarked $100,000,000 on Jan. 14 for possible loans to help "specific segments of Italian industry to restore and expand their export markets."

Mr. Martin wrote that the bank's formal decision to consider the applications was made after review of the financial situation of Italy with two of its officials who carried out a survey of industrial conditions in Italy during May.

Approves Ships for Italy

House Group Votes to Make Good 31 Seized or Lost in War

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP).—The House Commerce Committee today approved legislation to give Italy thirty-one merchant ships as compensation for an equal number of vessels lost or seized in the war.

The bill, already approved by the Senate, also provides for return of $60,000,000 in seized Italian property after deductions of amounts necessary to meet claims of United States citizens who suffered loses in Italy during the war.

Backed by the Administration as part of a program to stabilize Italy against Communist pressures, the legislation restores thirteen Italian ships now in American hands. It also makes good the loss, from surplus Liberty ships, of eighteen other vesesls which were seized but sunk while in war-time service.

U.S.-BORN WOMEN HELD BY SOVIETS

WORCESTER, Mass., July 18—(AP) The fate of two American-born wives of former high Lithuanian diplomatic officials—both reported "prisoners" of the Russians in Siberia by relatives here—was under investigation tonight by the State Department.

Moscow has ignored U. S. embassy suggestions to produce one of them—Mrs. Valdemaras Carneckis, 49, Worcester-born wife of a pre-war foreign minister of Lithuania.

She was seized with her husband and five children when Lithuania was overrun by the Russians in 1940, State Department records show, and has not been heard from since.

The other American reported in Soviet custody was identified by relatives here as Mrs. Stanley Kairukstis, wife of a former Lithuanian Minister of Education.

Washington reported making known its willingness to grant Mrs. Carneckis and her five children passports to the United States—but officials in the capital said their efforts to talk with her were blocked in Moscow.

State Department officials said the Russians presumably considered her a Soviet citizen—though she was issued an American passport in 1940.

Her children, born before 1934, never attained American citizenship, they said.

Relatives of Mrs. Kairukstis, who lived in Worcester until 1926, said they learned of her fate in a letter from an unidentified French woman.

U.S. Urged To Quit Sending Steel To Russ

Washington, July 18 (AP)—Representative Vursell (R., Ill.) called on the Government today to "stop or limit" export of petroleum "and steel tubing which is needed for the production of oil in this country."

"We should stop at once the exportation of steel tubular goods, and petroleum products to Communist Russia, all of which are needed for our own economy and for national defense," he declared in a speech to the House.

Vursell said this country shipped 82,250 tons of pipe abroad during the first three months of this year.

HOUSE SIDETRACKS PLAN TO ADMIT DP'S

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP)—Legislation to admit 400,000 homeless Europeans to America was sidetracked today by a house subcommittee, with Rep. Fellows (R-Me) saying more investigation is needed.

"There is no yardstick in this bill, Fellows told a reporter after the judiciary subcommittee of which he is chairman heard Attorney General Clark urge quick action.

Fellows said he would push his resolution, introduced yesterday, to "investigate the whole problem" of admitting refugees. Unless definite standards are set up, he expressed fear administration of immigration laws would break down.

More hearings may be held when congress reconvenes in January, Fellows said.

NEHRU REPLIES TO CELLER

Says Rahman Was Ordered to Be Impartial on Palestine

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP)—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru informed Representative Emanuel Celler of New York by cable today that Sir Abdur Rahman, Indian representative on the United Nations special committee on Palestine has been instructed to serve with "complete impartiality."

Mr. Celler had charged that the Indian had shown "his prejudice and hostility, almost to the point of insult, to the Jewish point of view," creating "a bad impression in the United States," and added, "his conduct does not help India."

Mr. Nehru replied that "our instructions to Sir Abdur Rahman emphasize the quasi-judicial character of the inquiry and lay special stress on complete impartiality."

British Loan Dwindling Fast

Washington, July 18 (AP)—Treasury records disclosed today that Great Britain had drawn another $150,000,000 from the fast-dwindling loan of $3,750,000,000 granted her by this country one year ago.

Withdrawals now total $400,000,000 in the first half of this month alone. Britain has taken $2,450,000,000 of the money in a single year and has left $1,300,000,000—which will barely last through 1947, at the present rate of use.

Originally, the British loan was expected to last three to five years, and perhaps longer. Officials of both countries now say they expect the loan to be exhausted in less than two years and possibly within eighteen months.

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NURSE APPOINTED REGULAR OFFICER

Head Of Army's Corps Given Colonel's Commission

Washington, July 18 (AP)—A soft-spoken, modest little redhead stood at attention today before Gen. Dwight Eisenhower and became the first woman in history to receive a full commission in the regular army.

Col. Florence A. Blanchfield, superintendent of army nurses, drew herself up to her full height—5 feet 1½ inches—and heard Eisenhower say:

"I have seen them under every condition of service. No one displayed greater courage than the nurses."

Serial Is N-1

And he handed a commission—authorized when Congress recently made the Nurses Corps part of the regular army—to the woman whose serial number is N-1.

This business of commissioning women in the regular army is so new the Government Printing Office apparently hasn't heard of it yet. Her commission, which will be exchanged later, reads "commission him."

A native of Shepherdstown, W.Va., Colonel Blanchfield entered the Nurses Corps in 1917. She was overseas in World War I, and between wars had assignments that took her to the Philippines and China.

Retires August 31

She has been boss of all army nurses since June 1, 1943, and will hold that post until she retires August 31.

Incidentally, the Army's feminine big shots all seem to be little women.

Congress is expected to make the WAC's part of the regular army, too. And when it does, Col. Mary Hallaren, as head WAC, will be first in line for her commission.

When she "stands tall" she's 5 feet even.

Java Sugar Reported Scarce

Washington, July 18 (AP)—An Agriculture Department official, just returned from Java, reported today that relatively little sugar is available for export from that important prewar producing area.

CITY FIRM GETS ATOM JOB

Walsh Company Will Construct $20,000,000 Plant Up-State

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 18 (AP)—The Walsh Construction Company of New York City will build the $20,000,000 Knolls Laboratory for the Atomic Energy Commission.

L. E. Johnston, Schenectady area manager for the commission, announced the contract award today, and said the excavation probably would be started within two weeks at near-by Niskayuna.

The $20,000,000 is the proposed total outlay for buildings and equipment, Mr. Johnston said. Mr. Walsh's contract is on a cost-plus basis.

The laboratory, one of the commission's four principal research centers, will be concerned chiefly with applications of atomic power. It will be operated by the General Electric Company, which now is building a research laboratory on an adjacent site. Scientists from various industrial firms and universities will participate in the work.

The Knolls staff, temporarily quartered in Schenectady, will move into the new laboratory before the end of 1948, Mr. Johnston predicted.

'Gray Mart' In Newsprint

New York, July 18 (AP)—Some United States newspaper publishers are paying sky-high prices for newsprint in an international free market that stretches from New York to the Orient.

Paper from Canada, Sweden, France and Poland is being sold and offered at prices from around $200 a ton up—with the accent on the "up." At least one publisher has paid $290 a ton.

This $290 charge is 219 per cent above the so-called contract price of $91 a ton delivered in New York, the price at which the great bulk of newsprint, mostly from Canada, is sold in the United States.

Publishers of metropolitan dailies as well as small-town papers are paying fancy prices to pad out dangerously low supplies. Newsprint stocks held by all United States publishers at the end of May were at the lowest level on record and only slightly higher at the end of June, according to the latest report of the American Newspaper Publishers Association.

End of Controls Spurs Buying in Wool Markets

Bigelow Reports Greatest Upsurge in Years; Mills' Stocks Are Much Depleted

BOSTON, July 18 (AP).—The return of the "free market" in the wool industry through the removal of government controls has opened up one of the greatest upsurges in buying in recent years, a spokesman for the industry said today.

C. Willard Bigelow, secretary-treasurer of the Boston Wool Trade Association, said that, with the government now on the outside and with foreign wool clips unavailable until possibly September, the demand for domestic wool had caused widespread activity.

Further, he added, the worsted mills had become heavy buyers of the domestic clips because their stockpiles of both domestic and foreign wools had been depleted almost to the vanishing point.

During the war the government took over control of the domestic clip, but relinquished the control last April 15. The future of government buying now is contained in bills before Congress.

"Growers can do better selling to dealers than to the government," Mr. Bigelow said, adding that the latter sales entailed heavier expenses, which came out of the growers' pockets.

Mr. Bigelow said that the current wave of buying and selling "looks good" for some time to come. France and Belgium, he pointed out, were without wool at the end of the war. Clips from Australia, South America and other foreign points may not be as plentiful as in the past.

Prior to World War II, he said, Australia exported most of its wool to the United States and England. Today she is exporting to about sixty countries. "And the price of foreign wools is advancing," he added.

The demand, he declared, is for the fine wools.

Wool Measure Advances

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP).—A measure extending the government's price support program for domestic wool through 1948 was cleared today by the House Rules Committee for action next week. It has been passed by the Senate.

The decision followed a statement by Secretary of State Marshall, in effect, that he cannot say whether the tariff on wool imports will be lowered at the Geneva trade conference.

"Tariff concessions are, in fact, made only if the United States is able to obtain adequate reciprocal concessions," Secretary Marshall wrote in reply to a letter from Republican House Leader Charles A. Halleck, of Indiana.

"Consequently, it is never possible to know in advance of the conclusion of negotiations the exact concessions that will finally be granted."

The measure awaiting House attention was advanced after President Truman vetoed a previous wool support bill, which authorized imposition of increased tariffs or import quotas if foreign wool threatened prices of domestic wool.

Mr. Halleck asked the Secretary how much the "wool subsidy plan" would cost American taxpayers.

Mr. Marshall replied that this original measure, with the tariff-quota provisions, would have cost American users at least $50,000,000. On the other hand, he said that extension of the government support program, as provided in the new bill, would be $15,000,000.

JUL 1947

PARIS EL KHOURY, SYRIA APPEALED TO THE DELEGATES TO TRY TO FRAME A RESOLUTION ACCEPTABLE TO EVERYONE, OR SHAPED SO SOME DELEGATES COULD AT LEAST ABSTAIN, SO THERE WOULD BE NO "DEADLOCK."

THE UNITED STATES, BRITISH AND FRENCH DELEGATES WENT INTO A PROLONGED HUDDLE AFTER THE COUNCIL SESSION. INFORMED QUARTERS LATER REPORTED THEY HAD DISCUSSED SOME REVISIONS OF THE UNITED STATES RESOLUTION BUT THAT IT HAD NOT BEEN CHANGED IN ANY ESSENTIAL PART.

THE BRITISH AND UNITED STATES DELEGATES ARE TOGETHER ON THE COMMISSION PLAN, BUT FRANCE WAS REPORTED NOT YET COMPLETELY SOLD ON HAVING A COMMISSION OF ELEVEN MEMBERS. THE FRENCH HAVE SUGGESTED A COMMISSION OF THREE TO FIVE MEMBERS, PREFERABLY MADE UP OF SMALL COUNTRIES.

AT THE START OF THE SESSION THE COUNCIL AGREED TO CONSIDER ROMANIA'S APPLICATION FOR U.N. MEMBERSHIP. IT WAS REFERRED TO THE COUNCIL'S MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE, WHICH ALREADY IS CONSIDERING APPLICATIONS FROM ALBANIA, IRELAND, PORTUGAL, TRANSJORDAN, OUTER MONGOLIA, ITALY, HUNGARY AND AUSTRIA.

SECOND LEAD U.N.

BY MAX HARRELSON

LAKE SUCCESS, JULY 18--(AP)--THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL ENDED ITS GENERAL DEBATE TODAY AND PLUNGED IMMEDIATELY INTO THE FINAL PHASE OF THE CASE--A DETAILED DISCUSSION OF THE CONFLICTING AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN PLANS OF ACTION.

THE COUNCIL AGREED TO UNITED STATES DEMANDS THAT ALL OTHER QUESTIONS, INCLUDING THE ALBANIAN QUESTION, FIVE SESSIONS AND GOOD WILL.

EACH OF THE FOUR IN TURN EXPRESSED A DESIRE TO SEE THE PROBLEM SETTLED PEACEFULLY, AND PARODI VOICED HIS SATISFACTION THAT THE BEAT HAD ENDED ON A PEACEFUL NOTE RATHER THAN A NOTE OF MUTUAL ACCUSATION.

DR. OSCAR LANGE OF POLAND, COUNCIL PRESIDENT, SAID THE UNITED

STATES PROPOSAL FOR CREATION OF A SEMI-PERMANENT BORDER WATCH ALONG GREECE'S NORTHERN FRONTIER WOULD BE VOTED ON FIRST.

FARIS EL KHOURY OF SYRIA THEN APPEALED FOR AN EFFORT TO TRY TO MAKE THE RESOLUTIONS ACCEPTABLE TO ALL--OR AT LEAST IN SUCH A WAY THAT THE OPPONENTS COULD ABSTAIN--SO THAT THERE WOULD BE NO "DEADLOCK."

DR. N.MEVORAH, BULGARIAN REPRESENTATIVE, OPENED THE DAY'S DEBATE WITH A CONTINUATION OF THE "SLAV BLOC" ATTACK ON THE U.S. RESOLUTION.

HE FOLLOWED XXX THIRD GRAF FIRST LEAD.

GH1230PED NM

LAKE SUCCESS--~~FIRST ADD PGRGT~~ LEAD U.N. XXX IMMEDIATELY. INSERT

MEVORAH ASKED THE COUNCIL NOT TO GO TOO SPEEDILY IN TAKING ACTION, DECLARING THAT "WE SEEM TO BE IN A STATE OF PANIC."

"IT IS TRUE," HE SAID, "THE SITUATION INSIDE GREECE IS SERIOUS, BUT THE SITUATION ON THE FRONTIER IS NOT."

VASSILI DENDRAMIS, GREEK AMBASSADOR TO THE U.S., FOLLOWED MEVORAH WITH A REQUEST THAT THE COUNCIL TAKE UP THE AMERICAN RESOLUTION IMMEDIATELY.

"FOR MY PART," HE SAID, "I CONSIDER THE GENERAL DEBATE CLOSED."

MOST DELEGATES XXX AS BEFORE.

BJ&MJ1204PED

AT ONE POINT HE DECLARED THAT ALL COUNCIL DECISIONS ON THE BALKAN QUESTION WERE GOVERNED BY CHAPTER SIX OF THE CHARTER, UNDER WHICH ONLY RECOMMENDATIONS CAN BE MADE. HE INTERPRETED THIS TO MEAN THAT THE COUNCIL COULD NOT TAKE ACTION SUCH AS PROPOSED BY THE UNITED STATES. ADD-L SUCCESS-(BULGARIA DELAY BALKAN PLAN)-XXX INVOLVED

SOME DELEGATES SAID GROMYKO MIGHT HAVE MENTIONED THIS IN ORDER TO LEAVE A WAY OPEN FOR ABSTAINING FROM VOTING ON THE U.S. PROPOSAL. IF HIS INTERPRETATION WERE ACCEPTED, THEN THE COMMISSION COULD BE SET UP, BUT YUGOSLAVIA, BULGARIA AND ALBANIA COULD REFUSE TO COOPERATE AND THUS BLOCK THE PURPOSE OF THE COMMISSION.

AMERICAN SOURCES SAID THIS WAS A LEGAL QUESTION WHICH WOULD POSSIBLY HAVE TO BE IRONED OUT. THEY SAID THAT PERHAPS YUGOSLAVIA COULD REFUSE TO COOPERATE WITH A COMMISSION, BUT THAT BULGARIA AND ALBANIA WERE BOUND TO DO SO SINCE THEY WERE NOT MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND HAD AGREED TO ABIDE BY COUNCIL DECISIONS WHEN THEY WERE PERMITTED TO JOIN IN THE DISCUSSION OF THE BALKAN PROBLEM.

M413AED JUL 1947

UN--ROMANIA

LAKE SUCCESS, JULY 18-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL AGREED TODAY TO CONSIDER ROMANIA'S APPLICATION FOR U.N. MEMBERSHIP. THE APPLICATION WAS REFERRED TO THE COUNCIL'S MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE FOR STUDY, ALONG WITH OTHER BIDS NOW AWAITING APPROVAL.

BJ1A2PED

U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY

LAKE SUCCESS, JULY 18-(AP)-ARGENTINA DEMANDED TODAY A REVISION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER TO ABOLISH THE BIG POWER VETO IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

THE DEMAND WAS FILED BY ARGENTINA FOR INCLUSION IN THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY WHICH MEETS SEPT. 16.

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U.N. ATOMIC

LAKE SUCCESS, JULY 18-(AP)-FREDERICK H. OSBORN, UNITED STATES ATOMIC DEPUTY, ATTACKED TODAY A SOVIET PROPOSAL FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF ATOMIC BOMBS AND SAID THIS COUNTRY WOULD NOT ACCEPT IT.

OSBORN SPOKE TO THE WORKING COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED NATIONS ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION AFTER ANDREI A. GROMYKO, SOVIET DELEGATE, INTRODUCED A RESOLUTION PROPOSING TO SAY THAT THE COMMITTEE AGREED AN ATOMIC CONTROL TREATY SHOULD PROVIDE FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF STOCKS OF MANUFACTURED ATOMIC WEAPONS AND OF UNFINISHED ATOMIC WEAPONS.

M THE UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE SAID THE DISCUSSION HAD AN AIR OF "UNREALITY." HE SAID IT WOULD CONFUSE THE PUBLIC BECAUSE THEY WILL THINK THE DESTRUCTION OF BOMBS WOULD MAKE FOR SAFETY.

THE REAL DANGER, HE SAID, IS THE NUCLEAR FUEL USED IN THE BOMBS.

HE SAID THE UNITED STATES STOOD ON ITS ORIGINAL POSITION THAT THE DISPOSAL OF ATOMIC WEAPONS MUST DEPEND UPON ADEQUATE AND SATISFACTORY SAFEGUARDS AND CONTROLS.

AUSTRALIA, CANADA, AND CHINA AGREED WITH THE UNITED STATES POSITION THAT SAFEGUARDS MUST BE AGREED UPON BEFORE BOMBS COULD BE DESTROYED.

FM523PED

U.N.--ECONOMIC (160)

LAKE SUCCESS, JULY 18-(AP)-DAVID OWEN, ASSISTANT SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS, SAID TODAY THE DISPUTE OVER THE MARSHALL PLAN COULD BE INJECTED INTO THE FORTHCOMING SESSION OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL EVEN THOUGH THIS ISSUE IS NOT ON THE COUNCIL'S AGENDA.

HE SAID, HOWEVER, HE HAD NO INDICATION THAT THE QUESTION WOULD BE BROUGHT UP OR THAT THE ECONOMIC SPLIT BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE WESTERN POWERS WOULD BE REFLECTED IN THE COUNCIL'S DISCUSSIONS.

OWEN, WHO SPOKE AT A NEWS CONFERENCE ON THE EVE OF THE COUNCIL'S FIFTH SESSION WHICH OPENS TOMORROW, SAID ANY MEMBER MIGHT BRING UP THE MARSHALL PLAN IN CONNECTION WITH ANY ONE OF SEVERAL ITEMS ON THE CALENDAR.

SOME DELEGATES HAVE EXPRESSED BELIEF PRIVATELY THAT RUSSIA UNDOUBTEDLY WOULD BRING TO THE COUNCIL FLOOR HER FIGHT AGAINST THE BRITISH-FRENCH PLAN TO IMPLEMENT THE MARSHALL PROGRAM OUTSIDE THE U.N. FRAMEWORK. THE RUSSIANS THEMSELVES HAVE REMAINED SILENT ON THEIR PLANS.

TOMORROW'S SESSION WAS EXPECTED TO BE DEVOTED PRIMARILY TO A DISCUSSION OF THE AGENDA.

BY-RW933PED

LAKE SUCCESS, JULY 18-(AP)-POPE PIUS XII APPEALED TO THE UNITED NATIONS TODAX TO LEND ITS SUPPORT IN AIDING CHILDREN OF THE WORLD'S DEVASTATED AREAS.

THE APPEAL WAS MADE IN A MESSAGE FROM THE VATICAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND IN WASHINGTON AND MADE PUBLIC HERE.

"THE TRAGIC FATE OF THE CHILDREN OF THE DEVASTATED AREAS OF THE WORLD," THE COMMUNICATION SAID, "DEMANDS THAT NO HUMANITARIAN EFFORT BE SPARED IN THE GREAT WORK OF PROVIDING THEM WITH NEW LIFE AND NEW HOPE."

THE COMMUNICATION WAS SIGNED BY MONSIGNOR GIOVANNI BATTISTA MONTINI, PAPAL ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE.

DY902PED

30 24- 11001

NIGHT LEAD RUHR (200)

BY ARTHUR GAVSHON

JUL 1947

LONDON, JULY 18-(AP)-A BRITISH OFFICIAL TODAY DESCRIBED BRITISH-AMERICAN DIFFERENCES OVER A PROPOSED CONFERENCE ON SOME PHASES OF THE GERMAN PROBLEM AS A "BATTLE OF THE RUHR."

THE OFFICIAL SAID THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT STILL BELIEVED THERE WAS NEED FOR "FULL, FRANK" TALKS WITH THE UNITED STATES ON OVER-ALL ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCIAL POLICY IN THE MERGED BRITISH-AMERICAN ZONES. GENERAL MYSTIFICATION AND CONCERN WAS EXPRESSED BY BRITISH OFFICIALS ALSO AT THE REASONS WHICH HAD PROMPTED THE UNITED STATES TO REJECT BRITAIN'S SUGGESTION THAT THE CONFERENCE BE HELD IN GERMANY.

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS IN WASHINGTON SAID LAST NIGHT THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT HAD TURNED DOWN A BRITISH REQUEST TO EXPAND A PROPOSED CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON ON INCREASING RUHR COAL PRODUCTION. THE BRITISH SAID YESTERDAY THEY WANTED ALSO TO DISCUSS SUCH PROBLEMS AS FOOD, FINANCE AND LEVEL OF INDUSTRY.

ONE BRITISH OFFICIAL SUMMED UP HIS REACTION BY SAYING, "WE ARE ALL WONDERING WHAT KIND OF BRUCK IS BEING THROWN AT US."

BRITISH-AMERICAN DIFFERENCES OVER THE SCENE OF THE CONFERENCE, HE SAID, WAS "CLEARLY SYMPTOMATIC OF A DEEPER DIVISION," AND "THE WHOLE FUTURE OF THE RUHR IS AT STAKE."

A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID BRITAIN WANTED THE SCOPE OF THE RUHR TALKS BROADENED BECAUSE INCREASED COAL PRODUCTION DEPENDED ON INCREASED FOOD SUPPLIES FOR MINERS AND ULTIMATELY ON GENERAL FINANCIAL AND OTHER ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS.

CONSIDERABLE DELAY ALSO HAS DEVELOPED OVER RAISING THE LEVEL OF INDUSTRY IN GERMANY. ALTHOUGH GEN. CLAY HAS STATED THERE WAS GENERAL BRITISH-AMERICAN AGREEMENT ON PERMITTING A HIGHER LEVEL ON GERMAN STEEL PRODUCTION, NO DETAILED ANNOUNCEMENT HAS BEEN FORTHCOMING.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID THE QUESTION OF THE UNITED STATES TAKING ON A GREATER SHARE OF THE FINANCIAL COST OF RUNNING GERMANY "MAY HAVE BEEN" THE SUBJECT OF EXCHANGES BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES, ALSO. AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES SAID EARLIER THIS WEEK THAT BRITAIN WOULD ASK THE UNITED STATES TO TAKE ON AT LEAST 75 PERCENT OF THE COST OF FEEDING AND OCCUPYING THE TWO ZONES UNTIL THE COUNTRY IS RESTORED TO SOLVENCY. UNDER AN AGREEMENT OF EIGHT MONTHS AGO, BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES SHARE THE COST EQUALLY. BUT MOST OF GERMANY'S IMPORTS ARE GOODS AND FOOD FOR WHICH DOLLAR PAYMENT IS REQUIRED AND BRITAIN'S DOLLAR RESOURCES ARE RUNNING LOW.

(EDRS: 2ND LINE 4TH GRAF READ IT: XXX WHAT KIND OF BRICK IS BEING ETC.)

FWA27PED

LONDON, JULY 18-(AP)-THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, HUGH DALTON, SAID TODAY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAS BUILT UP A REVENUE SURPLUS OF £136,000,000 ($536,000,000) IN INTERNAL AFFAIRS SINCE THE START OF ITS FISCAL YEAR LAST APRIL 1.

"THIS HAS NEVER HAPPENED BEFORE," HE TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS IN ASKING FINAL APPROVAL OF HIS FISCAL PLANS. "I THINK IT IS A VERY HAPPY STATE OF THINGS."

DALTON'S STATEMENT COVERED ONLY THE GOVERNMENT'S INTERNAL REVENUES AS COMPARED WITH INTERNAL EXPENSES AND HE GAVE NO FIGURES FOR EITHER, REPORTING ONLY THE DIFFERENCE. HE DID NOT DISCUSS THE DEFICIT IN BRITAIN'S FOREIGN TRADE, SAYING THAT IT WAS "OUR GREAT ANXIETY" AND NEEDED FURTHER THOUGHT.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES BILL, IMPLEMENTING DALTON'S BUDGET PLANS, WAS CARRIED ON THE THIRD AND FINAL READING.

JUL 1947

RJ1252PED

LISBON, JULY 18-(AP)-MRS. JUAN PERON WAS GUEST OF HONOR TONIGHT AT A RECEPTION AT THE HOTEL AVIZ, ATTENDED BY PORTUGUESE NOTABLES AND MEMBERS OF THE DIPLOMATIC COLONY.

TA1254AED

LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND, JULY 18-(AP)-WILLIAM HALLAM TUCK WAS ELECTED EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION TODAY. HE SUCCEEDS ARTHUR J. ALTMEYER, WHO RESIGNED TO RETURN TO HIS POST IN THE UNITED STATES AS COMMISSIONER FOR SOCIAL SECURITY.

TUCK, 56, A NATIVE OF BALTIMORE, MD., WILL ASSUME HIS DUTIES WHEN ALTMEYER'S RESIGNATION IS EFFECTIVE, NOT LATER THAN AUG. 15.

SN1042PED

THE SECRET TRANSFER WAS ARRANGED TO PREVENT ANY OUTSIDE CONTACT WITH THE PRISONERS AND TO AVERT ANY CHANCE OF A DEMONSTRATION.

A PLATOON OF SOLDIERS WAS DEPLOYED IN FRONT OF SPANDAU PRISON AS A PRECAUTION WHEN THE PRISONERS WERE BROUGHT IN.

THE RED-BRICK PRISON, WHICH IS IN THE BRITISH SECTOR OF BERLIN, HAD BEEN CLEARED OF ALL OTHER INMATES AND PLACED UNDER FOUR-POWER ADMINISTRATION TO HOUSE FORMER NAZI LEADERS.

THE PRISONERS, IN ADDITION TO HESS, WERE FORMER ECONOMICS MINISTER WALTHER FUNK AND FORMER GRAND ADMIRAL ERICH RAEDER, SENTENCED TO LIFE TERMS; BALDUR VON SCHIRACH, EX-YOUTH LEADER, AND ALBERT SPEER, FORMER ARMS PRODUCTION CHIEF, WHO BOTH RECEIVED 20 YEARS; BARON CONSTANTIN VON NEURATH, FORMER REICH'S PROTECTOR OF BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA, 15 YEARS, AND FORMER ADM. KARL DOENITZ, 10 YEARS.

AT SPANDAU THE FORMER NAZI LEADERS FACE A DRAB LIFE IN BARE CELLS, STRIPPED OF GLASS AND OTHER MATERIALS WHICH MIGHT BE USED IN ATTEMPTING SUICIDE. THEY WILL BE WATCHED OVER BY A PRISON STAFF OF 36--NINE FROM EACH OCCUPYING POWER.

THE PRISONERS WILL BE ALLOWED TO WORK, IF PHYSICIANS SAY THEY ARE PHYSICALLY FIT. OTHERWISE THEY WILL SIT IN THEIR BARE CELLS IN SILENCE. THEIR LIVES WILL BE GOVERNED BY GERMAN PENAL RULES.

FEW OF THE SEVEN MEN DISAPPEARING BEHIND THE BLEAK WALLS ARE EXPECTED TO LIFE OUT THEIR TERMS.

ADD-BERLIN-(DAY-HESS)-XXX FRANCE

7.40AED

BERLIN--FIRST ADD FOOD INSPECTION TOUR (A110) X X X OF GERMANY.
DR.CONRAD HAMMER HEADS THE AMERICAN DELEGATION.
THE COMMITTEE WILL GO FIRST TO THE BRITISH ZONE.
DR.J.B.CANNING, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT'S FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL BRANCH, SAID THE COMMITTEE WOULD PAY SPECIAL ATTENTION TO SEED FARMS AND AGRICULTURAL STATIONS.
BJ110

ATHENS, JULY 18-(AP)-THE BRITISH CRUISERS LIVERPOOL, LEANDER PHOEBE AND MAURITIUS AND THE DESTROYER CHEVRON, IN COMMAND OF ADMIRAL SIR ALGERNON WILLIS, ARRIVED TONIGHT FOR A VISIT.
DY906PED

BUCHAREST, JULY 18-(AP)-NATIONAL PEASANT PARTY LEADERS -- MANY OF WHOM HAVE BEEN IN HIDING -- WERE REPORTED TODAY TO BE CONFERRING OVER A WARNING ISSUED BY PREMIER PETRU GROZA THAT THEY ABANDON THE OPPOSITION PARTY "BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE."

GROZA GAVE THE WARNING YESTERDAY WHEN HE ARRIVED AT THE BUCHAREST RAILWAY STATION AFTER A VISIT TO SOFIA. HE WAS GREETED BY SEVERAL HUNDRED GOVERNMENT SUPPORTERS SHOUTING "DISSOLVE THE NATIONAL PEASANT PARTY" AND CALLING FOR THE ARREST OF DR. IULIU MANIU, PARTY PRESIDENT.

THE PREMIER TOLD THE DEMONSTRATORS THAT INVESTIGATIONS OF RECENT ARRESTS OF OPPONENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT WERE PROCEEDING AND PROMISED THAT JUSTICE WOULD "PURSUE ITS COURSE" AND THE "PEOPLE WILL RECEIVE SATISFACTION."

AMONG PEASANT PARTY LEADERS WHO HAVE REPORTEDLY COME OUT OF HIDING ARE MIHAI PROPOVICI, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE PARTY AND A FRIEND OF MANIU, AND EMIL HATIEGANU, A FORMER MEMBER OF THE ROMANIAN CABINET.

YESTERDAY'S DEMONSTRATION WAS THE FIRST PUBLIC MOVEMENT FOR THE BANNING OF AN OPPOSITION PARTY IN ROMANIA SINCE THE END OF THE WAR.
MK306AED

BUCHAREST, ROMANIA, JULY 18-(AP)-THE ROMANIAN PARLIAMENT VOTED TODAY TO DEPRIVE SIX DEPUTIES OF THE NATIONAL PEASANT PARTY, INCLUDING THE PARTY PRESIDENT, DR. JULIO MANIU, OF THEIR PARLIAMENTARY IMMUNITY.

THERE HAVE BEEN REPEATED DEMANDS FROM LEFTIST SUPPORTERS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF PREMIER PETRU GROZA THAT MANIU AND HIS ASSOCIATES IN THE NATIONAL PEASANT PARTY BE ARRESTED FOR ALLEGED IMPLICATION IN A PLOT AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

THE OTHERS WHO LOST THEIR PARLIAMENTARY IMMUNITY IN TODAY'S ACTION WERE BASILE SERVIC, EMIL GILESCU, AUREL NEUKUTSIA, MARIA LAZAR AND GRIGORI BUZISKI. BUZISKI, A FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER OF ROMANIA, IS IN SWITZERLAND.

MANIU IS BEING HELD INCOMMUNICADO AT A BUCHAREST SANATORIUM WHICH HE ENTERED NINE DAYS AGO FOR TREATMENT.

EIGHT LEADING MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL PEASANT PARTY, INCLUDING ITS VICE-PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY-GENERAL, WERE ARRESTED LAST TUESDAY AT THE AIRPORT AS, ACCORDING TO OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT, THEY WERE ATTEMPTING TO FLEE FROM THE COUNTRY. A MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS COMMUNIQUE CHARGED THAT THE ARRESTED MEN, "WANTING TO OVERTHROW THE REGIME," WERE INVOLVED IN A PLOT AND WERE FLEEING FROM JUSTICE.

THE NATIONAL PEASANT PARTY OPPOSES THE POLICIES OF THE SIX-PARTY LEFTIST BLOC WHICH CONTROLS THE GOVERNMENT.

THE ARRESTS FOLLOWED A RAID ON NATIONAL PEASANT PARTY HEADQUARTERS MONDAY NIGHT IN WHICH SEVERAL OTHER MEMBERS WERE TAKEN INTO CUSTODY.

MEMBERS OF THE PARTY HOLDING SEATS IN PARLIAMENT HAD UNTIL TODAY BEEN SAFE FROM ARREST, BUT, SINCE THEY HAVE BEEN DEPRIVED OF THEIR IMMUNITY, ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THEY HAVE BEEN TAKEN BY THE POLICE IS EXPECTED TO BE MADE SOON.
BD116PED

WARSAW, JULY 18-(AP)-POLAND WILL DO EVERYTHING IT CAN TO PREVENT THE SPLIT OF EUROPE INTO TWO BLOCS AND IS READY TO MAINTAIN THE BROADEST ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH THE WESTERN POWERS, A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID THE POLISH GOVERNMENT WISHED TO EMPHASIZE AGAIN ITS CONCERN WITH ANY PLAN WHICH MIGHT GIVE GERMANY A PRIORITY ON RECONSTRUCTION, POINTING OUT THAT POLAND INTENDED TO ADHERE CLOSELY TO THE POTSDAM OBLIGATIONS GIVING PRIORITY TO NATIONS WHICH WERE VICTIMS OF GERMAN AGGRESSION.

ANNOUNCING THAT A POLISH DELEGATION WOULD GO TO PARIS NEXT WEEK TO NEGOTIATE A NEW FRANCE-POLISH COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT, THE SPOKESMAN SAID A SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT HAD BEEN DEVISED UNDER WHICH FRANCE WOULD SUPPLY POLAND WITH HYDRO-ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT FOR WHICH POLAND WOULD PAY IN COAL.
DY817PED

INSERT JERUSALEM ... AND SHERD LEAD PALESTINE (A109)
XXX COMMISSION.

THE JEWISH AGENCY ALSO ASKED THE U.N. COMMISSION TO VISIT HAIFA AND WITNESS THE TRANSHIPMENT.

HOWEVER, CHAIRMAN SANDSTROEM WAS AWAY FROM JERUSALEM TODAY AND NO ACTION WAS TAKEN. ONE COMMITTEE SOURCE SAID NO MEMBERS PLANNED TO GO TO HAIFA.

THE SITUATION WAS COMPLICATED BY THE FACT THAT LEBANON AGREED TO LET THE COMMITTEE ENTER BEIRUT WITHOUT BUBONIC PLAGUE INOCULATIONS IF THE MEMBERS AVOIDED HAIFA, WHERE 14 PLAGUE CASES HAVE BEEN REPORTED.

IN THE ALL-JEWISH CITY OF TEL AVIV, MEANWHILE, THERE WAS TALK OF A GENERAL STRIKE IN PROTEST.

NEWS OF THE XXX ETC., FOURTH GRAPH FIRS LEAD. (A66)
MJ1232PED

JUL 1947

FIRST LEAD HAIFA-REFUGEES (SEPARATE)
BY CARTER L. DAVIDSON

HAIFA, PALESTINE, JULY 18-(AP)-DIRTY AND DISHEVELED, WITHOUT COUNTRY AND WITHOUT VISAS, SOME 4,500 JEWISH REFUGEES WALKED ACROSS 30 FEET OF THEIR "PROMISED LAND" TODAY AND THEN PEACEFULLY BOARDED BRITISH DEPORTATION SHIPS BOUND FOR CYPRUS DETENTION CAMPS.

MANY BORE SCARS OR WORE BLOOD-STAINED BANDAGES TESTIFYING TO THEIR ROLES IN A PRE-DAWN FIGHT, WHEN PASSENGERS OF THE PRESIDENT WARFIELD, RENAMED EXODUS OF 1947, FIERCELY RESISTED A BRITISH NAVAL BOARDING PARTY.

CASUALTY TOLLS FROM THE RESISTANCE, WHICH OCCURRED WHILE THE REFUGEES WERE TRYING TO BEACH THE SHIP NEAR RAFAH ON THE COAST NEAR THE

30. 24- 11063

EGYPTIAN BORDER, STILL WERE NOT OFFICIALLY REPORTED.

ONE OFFICER OF THE BOARDING PARTY SAID THREE BODIES WERE FOUND ABOARD AND THAT ONE WAS A WOMAN WHO DIED IN CHILDBIRTH DURING THE JOURNEY. HE SAID THE OTHER TWO WERE KILLED WHEN BOARDING MARINES RESORTED TO GUNFIRE TO COUNTER TEAR GAS AND REVOLVERS USED BY THE REFUGEES.

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TWO BODIES WERE SEEN ON THE JETTY, COVERED BY BLOOD STAINED BLANKETS.

SWEDISH JUSTICE EMIL SANDSTROEM AND YUGOSLAV DELEGATE VLADIMIR KONSTANTIN SIMITCH OF THE UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PALESTINE WERE AT THE HAIFA DOCKS WHEN THE REFUGEES LEFT THEIR BATTERED SHIP, WHICH HAD BEEN BOUGHT IN AMERICA, AND MARCHED ONTO A BRITISH DEPORTATION TRANSPORT.

TROOPS OF THE BRITISH SIXTH AIRBORNE DIVISION MOVED INTO HAIFA. THE DOCK AREA WAS PLACED UNDER CURFEW.

THE REFUGEE SHIP WAS ESCORTED INTO HARBOR BY FIVE BRITISH DESTROYERS.

THE CITY WAS QUIET. NONE OF THE STREET BARRICADES, USUALLY ERECTED TO PREVENT MASS MARCHES ON THE HARBOR AREA, WERE IN EVIDENCE AS THE RED-BERETED TROOPS ENTERED AT NOON FROM THEIR MOUNT CARMEL HEADQUARTERS.

JEWISH COMMUNITY LEADERS SAID THEY EXPECTED NO PROTEST STRIKE OR DEMONSTRATION AGAINST THE DEPORTATION OF THE IMMIGRANTS TO CYPRUS. THE TRANSFER OF THE REFUGEES TO TROOPSHIPS FOR THE OPERATION WAS EXPECTED TO BE UNDERTAKEN AT ONCE, ARMY SOURCES SAID.

SOME TALK OF A GENERAL STRIKE IN THE ALL-JEWISH CITY OF TEL AVIV WAS HEARD, BUT OFFICIALS HERE SAID THEY DOUBTED IT WOULD MATERIALIZE.

A BRITISH BOARDING PARTY WAS IN CONTROL OF THE IMMIGRANT SHIP, IDENTIFIED AS THE PRESIDENT WARFIELD, RENAMED EXODUS, 1947 BY THE IMMIGRANTS. FIVE DESTROYERS ESCORTED HER INTO THE HARBOR.

MJ122APED

NITE LEAD CHINESE

BY HAROLD K.MILKS

NANKING,JULY 18-(AP)-THE STATE COUNCIL, TOP GOVERNING BODY OF CHINA, TODAY APPROVED THE NEW TOTAL MOBILIZATION AGAINST THE COMMUNISTS AND WITHDREW THE VACANT SEATS IF HAD RESERVED FOR COMMUNISTS IN THE STATE COUNCIL ITSELF, THE PEOPLE'S POLITICAL COUNCIL AND THE NEXT NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

THESE PLACES HAD BEEN KEPT OPEN IN CASE COMMUNISTS WANTED TO JOIN IN A COALITION GOVERNMENT. WITHDRAWAL INDICATES ABANDONMENT OF ALL HOPES THAT THE COMMUNISTS WOULD DO SO.

(THE STATE COUNCIL IS SUPPOSED TO CONSIST OF 40 MEMBERS, BUT GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK, WHO IS CHAIRMAN, HAS THUS FAR APPOINTED ONLY 29, INCLUDING 17 FROM HIS GOVERNING KUOMINTANG PARTY AND 12 IDENTIFIED AS INDEPENDENTS OR REPRESENTATIVES OF MINORITY PARTIES.)

THE GENERAL MOBILIZATION MEASURES, ALREADY APPROVED BY THE EXECUTIVE YUAN, WERE ADOPTED WITH ONLY MINOR CHANGES, THE CHIEF ONE BEING INSERTION OF THE PHRASE "BY LAW" IN THE SECTION ON PUNISHMENT OF VIOLATORS.

MEANWHILE CHINESE PRESS REPORTS FROM MUKDEN SAID THAT A NEW LARGE-SCALE BATTLE WAS BREWING SOUTHEAST OF SZEPINGKAI, MANCHURIAN RAILWAY JUNCTION THAT HAS BEEN THE SCENE OF THE TWO GREATEST BATTLES OF THE CIVIL WAR TO DATE.

THESE ACCOUNTS SAID THE COMMUNISTS WERE MUSTERING STRONG FORCES 40TO 80 MILES SOUTHEAST OF SZEPINGKAI.

OTHER REPORTS SAID GOVERNMENT TROOPS IN CHINA PROPER HAD RECAPTURED LIHSIEN, 25 MILES SOUTH OF PAOTING IN HOPEH PROVINCES BUT THAT THE COMMUNISTS WERE MASING TO TRY TO HALT SOUTHWARD PROGRESS OF THIS DRIVE, WHICH IS AIMED AT CLEARING THE PEIPING-HANKOW RAILWAY.

FJ755PCS

TSINGTAO, CHINA, JULY 18-(AP)-APPROXIMATELY 200 FAMILIES TOTALING 470 SOVIET CITIZENS, ROUGHLY 67 PERCENT OF THE RUSSIANS HERE, REGISTERED FOR REPATRIATION.

JUL 1947

HOWEVER, THE REPATRIATION QUOTA FOR PEIPING, TIENTSIN AND TSINGTAO COMBINED IS BUT 1,000 FAMILIES AND IT WAS DOUBTFUL THAT ALL WHO REGISTERED WOULD GO TO RUSSIA.

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NITE LEAD SURIBACHI

TOKYO, JULY 18-(AP)-AMERICANS ON IWO JIMA ARE BATTLING EROSION AND ECONOMY TO KEEP THE STARS AND STRIPES FLYING ATOP HISTORIC MOUNT SURIBACHI.

THE FAMOUS FLAGPOLE ON THAT VOLCANIC SUMMIT OF A DEARLY-BOUGHT ISLAND IS REACHED BY A STEEP ROAD WINDING OVER SOFT ASH. WIND AND RAIN HAVE SO DAMAGED THE ROAD THAT IT HAS BECOME DANGEROUS TO SEND A JEEP UP FOR THE DAILY RAISING AND LOWERING OF THE FLAG.

MAJ.GEN.E.M.ALMOND, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF OF SUPREME OCCUPATION HEADQUARTERS ESTIMATED TODAY THAT ROAD REPAIRS WOULD COST $100,000, A SUM ENTIRELY UNAVAILABLE UNDER PEACETIME ECONOMY CONDITIONS, BUT HE ADDED:

"WE ARE GOING TO WORK OUT SOME WAY TO KEEP THAT FLAG FLYING;AT LEAST, WE ARE NOT GOING TO TAKE IT DOWN UNTIL THERE IS A CHANCE TO REPLACE IT WITH A SUITABLE MEMORIAL."

A SMALL TEMPORARY MEMORIAL ALREADY IS THERE.

THE FLAGSTAFF, ALMOND SAID, IS THE IDENTICAL ONE THAT WAS MADE INTERNATIONALLY FAMOUS WHEN JOE ROSENTHAL, THEN AN AP WAR PHOTOGRAPHER, PICTURED THE MARINES AS THEY RAISED IT UNDER FIRE FEB.23, 1945.

DV749PCS

TOKYO, JULY 18-(AP)-JAPAN LOOKED TODAY WITH INCREASED CONFIDENCE TO THE UNITED STATES AND TO GENERAL MACARTHUR PERSONALLY TO DEFINE HER POSITION AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

MOST JAPANESE REGARDED THE AMERICAN CALL FOR EARLY NEGOTIATIONS AS A PERSONAL TRIUMPH FOR MACARTHUR--THE LATEST IN A SERIES OF ENDORSEMENTS OF HIS VIEWS ON JAPAN AND THE OCCUPATION. ACCORDINGLY, THEY TOOK FRESH HOPE THAT HIS EXPRESSED OPINIONS ON SUCH CONTROVERSIAL PROBLEMS AS REPARATIONS AND JAPAN'S FUTURE STATUS ALSO WILL PREVAIL AT THE FINAL CONFERENCE.

JAPANESE OFFICIALDOM HAS BEEN QUICK TO NOTE INTERNATIONAL TRENDS PARTICULARLY THOSE TENDING TO CONFIRM THEIR REPEATED DECLARATIONS THAT "THE AIMS OF THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN ARE IDENTICAL NOW."

A GREAT MAJORITY OF JAPANESE CONSISTENTLY HAS APPLAUDED GENERAL MAC ARTHUR'S UNWAVERING OPPOSITION TO COMMUNISM. JAPANESE OFFICIALS HAVE WATCHED WITH EQUAL INTEREST THE MORE HIDDEN AND LESS FREQUENT DISAGREEMENTS BETWEEN ALLIED HEADQUARTERS AND SOME OF THE BRITISH

COMMONWEALTH NATIONS OVER OCCUPATION METHODS.

MACARTHUR PRESUMABLY WILL STAND ON THE OCCUPATION RECORD TO DATE. SOME COMMONWEALTH SPOKESMEN, HOWEVER, HAVE VOICED A DESIRE FOR FURTHER, MORE THOROUGH SOCIAL AND POLITICAL REFORM, AND HARSHER ECONOMIC TERMS IN THE PEACE TREATY. NATURALLY, THE JAPANESE SIDE WITH MACARTHUR.

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MACARTHUR'S AGGRESSIVE ACTION IN MAKING THIS PRIMARILY AN AMERICAN OCCUPATION, UNDER PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S POLICY OF 1945, WAS APPROVED BY ALL ELEVEN INTERESTED NATIONS IN A RECENT FAR EASTERN COMMISSION POLICY STATEMENT. AND THIS, IN EFFECT, DEFLATED INTERNATIONAL CRITICS WHO HAVE CONDEMNED THE GENERAL'S "HIGH HANDEDNESS," AMONG OTHER THINGS.

THE SUPREME COMMANDER WAS THE FIRST TO VOICE THE REQUEST FOR AN EARLY PEACE TREATY, AND TO URGE THAT WORK BEGIN THIS FALL EVEN IF THE GERMAN TREATY REMAINED UNSIGNED. OTHER NATIONS FELL INTO LINE, AND THE AMERICAN STATE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCEMENT CAME THROUGH ON SCHEDULE.

TO THE JAPANESE, MACARTHUR--WHOM THEY BELIEVE TO BE ON THEIR SIDE--LOOKS LIKE A SURE WINNER.

WR118APS

PRECEDE MANILA DAY

TOKYO, SATURDAY, JULY 18-(AP)-THE NORTHWEST AIRLINES PLANE "SHANGHAI" WILL MAKE ITS MAIDEN RUN THROUGH TOKYO ON SCHEDULE NEXT WEEK, BUT "PROCEDURAL DELAYS IN WASHINGTON" MAY PREVENT DEBARKATION OF ITS PASSENGERS AND CARGO HERE, D.J.KING, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE AIRLINE'S ORIENT DIVISION, SAID TODAY.

KING TOLD NEWSMEN THAT GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS AND THE U.S. FAR EAST AIR FORCES COMMAND "HAVE BEEN NOTHING BUT HELPFUL," BUT "IT APPEARS THAT PROCEDURAL DELAYS CONCERNING THE SIGNATURES OF CERTAIN GOVERNMENT COMMITTEES IN WASHINGTON" HAS RESULTED IN DENIAL OF PERMISSION FOR THE "SHANGHAI" TO LAND. HE DECLINED TO EXPLAIN FURTHER.

HE SAID, HOWEVER, THAT HE WAS WORKING WITH ALLIED HEADQUARTERS DIPLOMATIC AND OTHER OFFICIALS IN AN ATTEMPT TO COMPLETE ARRANGEMENTS.

THE PLANE IS DUE HERE MONDAY VIA SHANGHAI, AND IS SCHEDULED TO DEPART TUESDAY FOR SEATTLE ON THE LAST LEG OF ITS INAUGURAL FLIGHT.

KING SAID THE TRANSPACIFIC KCCHEDULE OF THE AIRLINE WOULD BE CONTINUED WHILE CONVERSATIONS WERE CARRIED ON WITH WASHINGTON.

A MANILA SOURCE FRIDAY REPORTED THE BAN ON DISEMBARKATION IN TOYO; BUT THE AIRLINE HEADQUARTERS IN ST.PAUL, MINN., SAID IT HAD NOT BEEN INFORMED OT IT.

RA1155PCS NM

(MP) MANILA--FIRST ADD NORTHWEST AIRLINES X X [redacted] SAID IN ST.PAUL, MINN., NORTHWEST AIRLINES SAID IT HAD NOT BEEN INFORMED OF THE REPORTED ORDER FROM GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS.

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE AIRLINES SAID THE SHANGHAI HAD BEEN GROUNDED AT ANCHORAGE, ALASKA, BECAUSE OF WEATHER AND ADDED THAT ALL PASSENGERS ABOARD HAD BEEN CLEARED INTO TOKYO AND THAT ALL BEAR MILITARY PERMITS.

THE SHANGHAI LEFT MINNEAPOLIS AT 1:27 P.M. (CST) THURSDAY ON ITS MAIDEN FLIGHT TO THE ORIENT. NWA LINE FORMALLY INAUGURATED ITS SERVICE TO THE ORIENT MONDAY WHEN THE "MANILA" LEFT MINNEAPOLIS. THE SPOKESMAN SAID THE AIRLINE WAS CHECKING FOR THE EXACT POSITION OF THE "MANILA" TODAY.

JM137PCS NM

THE FIRST TWO ARE ACCUSED OF INITIATING AND AUTHORIZING THE ILLEGAL TRIAL AND OTAHARA WITH FAILING TO AFFORD THE AMERICANS A FAIR TRIAL ALTHOUGH HE KNEW THAT THE "EVIDENCE AND CHARGES AGAINST THEM WERE FALSE AND FRAUDULENT." ADD- YOKOHAMA - XXX SECTION.

CO-DEFENDENTS ARE THREE OTHER JAPANESE OFFICERS WHO COMPRISED THE MILITARY GROUP WHICH ALLEGEDLY TRIED AND SENTENCED THE TWO AMERICANS TO DEATH, AND LT. YORIO OGIYA AND CAPT. KANJI NAKAMICHI, CHARGED WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE EXECUTIONS.

HF502APS NM

SECOND NIGHT LEAD INDONESIAN

BY STANLEY SWINTON

BATAVIA, JAVA, SATURDAY, JULY 19-(AP)-THE NETHERLANDS CABINET'S CRUCIAL DECISION ON FUTURE DUTCH POLICY TOWARD THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN RECEIVED FROM THE HAGUE TODAY BY HUBERTUS J.VAN MOOK, ACTING DUTCH GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE INDIES. THE ISSUE HAS THREATENED WAR BETWEEN THE DUTCH AND INDONESIANS.

OFFICIALS DID NOT DISCLOSE THE DECISION, BUT THE DUTCH NEWSPAPER NIEUWSGIER, WHICH HAS CLOSE CONTACTS WITHIN THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES GOVERNMENT, SAID, "WE BELIEVE THE HAGUE SHARES NEI AUTHORITIES' OPINION THAT THERE IS NO POINT OF CONTACT LEFT FOR CONTINUATION OF DISCUSSIONS."

VAN MOOK IMMEDIATELY WENT INTO CONFERENCE WITH DR.J.E. HOOGSTRATEN, TEMPORARY DIRECTOR OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, AND COMMISSIONERS GENERAL WHO HAVE BEEN NEGOTIATING WITH THE REPUBLIC. THE HAGUE'S REPLY TO HIS RECOMMENDATIONS AND REQUEST FOR INSTRUCTIONS HAD BEEN DELAYED SEVEN AND A HALF HOURS IN TRANSMISSION BY ATMOSPHERIC INTERFERENCE WITH RADIO COMMUNICATIONS.

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JUL 1947

Y STANLEY SWINTON

BATAVIA, JAVA, JULY 18-(AP)-INDONESIAN PREMIER AMIR SJARIFOEDDIN SAID IN A RADIO SPEECH TODAY THE REPUBLIC WAS PREPARED TO HALT ALL HOSTILITIES AND UNFRIENDLY ACTION PROVIDED THE "DUTCH SHOW AN EAGERNESS TO REACH A PEACEFUL SOLUTION TOO."

THE SPEECH, BROADCAST OVER ALL INDONESIAN STATIONS, OFFERED ALSO TO LIFT THE FOOD BLOCKADE AGAINST CITIES OCCUPIED BY THE DUTCH.

IT CAME AT A MOMENT WHEN DUTCH-INDONESIAN NEGOTIATIONS APPEARED TO HAVE BROKEN DOWN OVER A PROPOSED CEASE-FIRE ORDER AND POLICE POWERS IN A PROJECTED INTERIM GOVERNMENT. THE DUTCH HAD PREDICTED ARMED HOSPILITIES WOULD START THIS WEEKEND BECAUSE SJARIFOEDDIN HAD REJECTED ALL DUTCH DEMANDS.

REPORTED CLASHES ALONG THE FRONT LINES EMPHASIZED THE TENSION.

THE INDONESIAN NEWS AGENCY ASSERTED THE DUTCH HAD FIRED 210 SHELLS INTO THE VILLAGE OF BANDJARAN, TEN MILES SOUTH OF BANDOENG IN WEST JAVA, INFLICTING HEAVY CASUALTIES OVER A THREE-HOUR PERIOD.

ANOTHER REPUBLICAN REPORT SAID DUTCH AND INDONESIAN TROOPS FOUGHT YESTERDAY AT LODJONG MALAKKA, NEAR BANDOENG.

A DUTCH COMMUNIQUE SAID THE INDONESIANS HAD COMMITTED "FAR MORE THAN" 121 TRUCE VIOLATIONS IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS AND HAD VIOLATED THE PEACE ACCORD MORE THAN 1,000 TIMES SINCE THE REPUBLICANS ISSUED THEIR FIRS CEASE FIRE ORDER JE. 27. THE REPUBLICAN ARMY CHARGED

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YESTERDAY THE DUTCH HAD VIOLATED THE TRUCE 300 TIMES IN JUNE.

DEPUTY PREMIERS A.K.GANI AND SETIADJIT OF THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC POSTPONED THEIR RETURN FROM BATAVIA, THE DUTCH CAPITAL, TO THE REPUBLICAN CAPITAL OF JOGJAKARTA WHILE BOTH SIDES ANXIOUSLY AWAITED A DECISION FROM THE HAGUE ABOUT WHETHER THE NETHERLANDS WOULD TAKE UP ARMS TO SOLVE THE LATEST STALEMATE.

(A MILITARY SPOKESMAN IN THE HAGUE SAID YESTERDAY THE DUTCH HAD 98,000 WELL EQUIPPED TROOPS ON JAVA AND SUMATRA AND 16,000 MORE ON OTHER EAST INDIES ISLANDS. THE INDONESIAN REPUBLICAN ARMY WAS REPORTED TO HAVE 200,000 TROOPS, NOT INCLUDING GUERRILLAS.)

THE INDONESIAN SOCIALIST PARTY CALLED THE RULING BRITISH LABOR PARTY AND THE WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS THAT "COLONIAL WAR IN INDONESIA WILL SET AFLAME ALL COLONIES IN THE FAR EAST." THE APPEAL SAID WAR IN INDONESIA WAS "A PROBABILITY" AND ASKED WORKING CLASSES EVERYWHERE TO EXERT PRESSURE AGAINST THE DUTCH POLICY.

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MANILA, JULY 16 (AP)-COMPLETE DECONTROL OF COPRA EXPORTS FROM THE PHILIPPINES BY THE INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCY FOOD COUNCIL WAS URGED TODAY BY REPRESENTATIVES OF BOTH FILIPINO AND FOREIGN COPRA BUYERS IN THE ISLANDS.

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THEIR SPOKESMAN, DR.HERMINO M.PALAD, GENERAL MANAGER OF THE GOVERNMENT-OWNED NATIONAL COCONUT CORPORATION, SAID A RESOLUTION HAS BEEN SENT TO PRESIDENT MANUEL ROXAS ASKING DECONTROL TO AVOID A SITUATION WHICH THEY CONTEND MAY WRECK THE INDUSTRY.

DR.PALAD SAID AN AGENT OF HIS COMPANY HAD REPORTED FROM NEW YORK THAT THE PRICE THERE HAD FALLEN TO $135 A TON--ABOUT 4 PER CENT LOWER THAN THE APRIL PRICE.

DEALERS SAID THE TRADE WAS CAUGHT IN A SITUATION IN WHICH MANY NATIONS WERE UNABLE TO BUY COPRA BECAUSE THEY HAVE NO ALLOCATION, WHILE THOSE WITH ALLOCATIONS COULD AFFORD TO WAIT UNTIL PRICE DROPS BECAUSE IN THE KNOWLEDGE THEIR SUPPLY WOULD NOT FAIL.

FAILING OF COMPLETE DECONTROL THE DEALERS ASKED THAT THE ISLANDS HAVE FREE DISPOSAL OF 100,000 TONS OR ABOUT 10 PER CENT OF THIS YEAR'S ESTIMATED PRODUCTION AND THAT A SHORTER TIME LIMIT THAN ONE YEAR BE PLACED ON QUOTA COUNTRIES TO LIFT ALLOCATION.

RELIEF MISSIONS

WASHINGTON, JULY 16-(AP)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID TODAY THAT RICHARD F.ALLEN, FIELD ADMINISTRATOR FOR THE $350,000,000 AMERICAN FOREIGN RELIEF PROGRAM, HAS ARRIVED AT HIS HEADQUARTERS IN ROME.

AT THE SAME TIME, THE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED THE NAMES OF MEMBERS OF MISSIONS ASSIGNED TO ITALY, AUSTRAIA, GREECE AND TRIESTE TO WORK UNDER ALLEN'S GENERAL DIRECTION IN SUPERVISING RELIEF PROGRAMS. THEY ARE:

FOR ITALY:

RICHARD W.BONNEVALLE, ACTING ADVISER, A NATIVE OF JERSEY CITY, N.J., AND A FORMER TREASURY DEPARTMENT FINANCIAL EXPERT WITH CONSIDERABLE EXPERIENCE ABROAD IN CHINA AND PERSIA.

FRANCIS A.INGALLS, ASSISTANT ADVISER, A NATIVE OF BROOKLYN, N.Y., AND FORMER ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF THE N.Y. CITY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION.

D.ROBERT RICCIARDI, FIELD OBSERVER, WHO ALSO LEFT WITH BONNEVALLE FOR ROME. HE IS A NATIVE OF NEW YORK CITY, FORMER RED CROSS DIRECTOR IN JAPAN AND MORE RECENTLY AN ASSISTANT TO THE ADMINISTRATOR IN THE NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE.

DURAND SMITH, FIELD OBSERVER FOR ITALY, IS A NATIVE OF LAKE FOREST, ILL., AND HAS BEEN AN ECONOMIC ADVISER IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT FOR THE PAST TWO YEARS.

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FOR AUSTRIA:

WILLIAM HENRY C.GIBLIN, PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED AS RELIEF ADVISOR FOR AUSTRIA, HAS ARRIVED IN VIENNA AND WILL BE JOINED WITHIN A WEEK BY THREE FIELD OBSERVERS, WHO ARE:

CLAUDIUS B.WEBSTER, NATIVE OF BOSTON, MASS., WITH RED CROSS EXPERIENCE IN SEVERAL COUNTRIES OF EUROPE AND ASIA DURING THE PAST SIX YEARS. FORMERLY HE WAS WITH THE NEW YORK CITY WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

MARK D.SANBORN, NATIVE OF PAINESVILLE, OHIO, WHO HAS DONE RED CROSS WORK IN ENGLAND, FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES FOR THE PAST FOUR YEARS AND PRIOR TO THAT SERVED WITH THE WAR DEPARTMENT HERE.

FRANK S.CURTIS, NATIVE OF ROTTERDAM, N.Y., A FORMER UNRRA DIRECTOR IN HUNGARY AND ONETIME RED CROSS OFFICIAL.

FOR GREECE:

HERBERT P.LANSDALE, JR., PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED RELIEF ADVISER FOR GREECE, HAS ARRIVED IN ATHENS AS HAVE AN ASSISTANT ADVISER AND A FIELD OBSERVER, WHO ARE:

GEORGE D.WHITE, ASSISTANT ADVISER, NATIVE OF MANNING, IOWA, WITH MANY YEARS EXPERIENCE IN EDUCATIONAL AND RELIEF WORK IN GREECE AND THE MIDDLE EAST.

GEORGE H.GARDNER, NATIVE OF DENVER, COLO., FORMER USO WORKER IN RED-BANK, N.J., AND FOR THE PAST THREE YEARS AN UNRRA RELIEF DISTRIBUTOR IN GREECE.

ARCHIE JOHNSTON, ANOTHER FIELD OBSERVER, IS A NATIVE OF FULTON COUNTY, PA., SERVED FOR SEVERAL YEARS IN PUBLIC WELFARE WORK AT WILKES-BARRE, PA., AND FOR THE PAST THREE YEARS HAS BEEN A FIELD OBSERVER WITH UNRRA IN GREECE.

FOR TRIESTE:

STANLEY W.SOMMER, RELIEF ADVISOR FOR TRIESTE. SOMMER, FORMER WASHINGTON NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT, FORMERLY SERVED WITH THE RED CROSS IN THE PACIFIC AREA AND LATER WITH UNRRA IN EUROPE.

IOAORED

WASHINGTON, JULY 18-(AP)-A GOVERNMENT WITNESS TESTIFIED TODAY THAT GERHART EISLER, 50, ALLEGED KREMLIN AGENT IN THIS COUNTRY, TOLD THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE U.S.COMMUNIST PARTY IN 1933 THAT COMMUNISM MUST "SINK ITS ROOTS" INTO BASIC AMERICAN INDUSTRIES AS A PRELUDE TO "THE SEIZURE OF POWER."

THE WITNESS, MANNING JOHNSON, OAKLAND, CALIF., NEGRO, TESTIFIED THAT EISLER INSTRUCTED THE COMMITTEE TO "WORK WITH THE AFL AND ORGANIZE THE RAILROAD, MINING, MARINE AND STEEL INDUSTRIES."

JOHNSON IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS A FORMER COMMUNIST PARTY ORGANIZER IN BUFFALO, N.Y.

EISLER IS ON TRIAL IN FEDERAL COURT ON CHARGES OF PASSPORT FRAUD. HE IS SPECIFICALLY ACCUSED OF DENYING FALSELY TO THE GOVERNMENT THAT HE HAD COMMUNIST AFFILIATIONS OR HAD USED ALIASES.

JOHNSON ALSO TESTIFIED THAT HE ARRANGED A SECRET MEETING IN 1933 AT WHICH EISLER CONFERRED WITH EARL BROWDER, FORMER SECRETARY OF THE U.S. COMMUNIST PARTY, AND TWO LEADERS OF THE CANADIAN COMMUNIST PARTY.

THE WITNESS SAID HE RECEIVED A CODE MESSAGE TO ARRANGE THE MEETING THROUGH UNDERGROUND PARTY CHANNELS FROM NATIONAL PARTY HEADQUARTERS IN NEW YORK CITY. HE SAID THE MESSAGE INFORMED HIM THAT "AN IMPORTANT PERSON BY THE NAME OF BROWN" WOULD ATTEND THE MEETING "WITH LEADING COMRADES."

THEN, POINTING DRAMATICALLY TO EISLER IN THE CROWDED COURTROOM, JOHNSON SAID:

"BROWN IS THE GENTLEMAN SITTING THERE."

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NEW YORK, JULY 18(AP)-UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FRANCIS G. GAFFEY QUASHED LATE YESTERDAY A SUBPOENA REQUIRING THE ARABIAN-AMERICAN OIL COMPANY TO PRODUCE IN COURT THE TEXT OF ITS OIL CONCESSION FROM KING IBN SAUD OF SAUDI ARABIA.

JUDGE EDWARD A. CONGER HAD ISSUED THE SUBPOENA JUNE 17 ON THE APPLICATION OF JAMES A. MOFFETT, FORMER VICE PRESIDENT OF THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY AND ONETIME FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATOR, IN HIS $6,000,000 SUIT AGAINST ARABIAN-AMERICAN. MOFFEET CLAIMS THE SUM IS DUE HIM FOR WORKING OUT A PLAN BY WHICH GREAT BRITAIN AND THIS COUNTRY AIDED KING IBN SAUD FINANCIALLY DURING THE WAR, RELIEVING THE COMPANY OF DEMANDS FOR $6,000,000 A YEAR.

"SAUDI ARABIA HAS OIL INTERESTS ON WHICH THE UNITED STATES IS INCREASINGLY DEPENDENT," JAMES TERRY DUCE, VICE PRESIDENT OF ARABIAN-AMERICAN, TESTIFIED IN THE ACTION YESTERDAY.

"IT IS AN AREA IN WHICH THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION IS DELICATE. ITS VIEWS WITH RESPECT TO AN AGREEMENT WHICH PROVIDES A MAJOR SOURCE OF ITS INCOME ARE ENTITLED TO RESPECT, AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES HAS AN INTEREST IN WHETHER ANY ACTION SHOULD BE TAKEN WHICH WOULD BE CONTRARY TO THE WISHES OF THE SAUDI-ARABIAN GOVERNMENT."

WILLIAM POWER MALONEY, COUNSEL FOR MOFFETT, ARGUED THAT THE U.S. GOVERNMENT "HAS NO INTEREST WHATEVER IN THE CONCESSIONS" AND SAID IT WAS NOT CLEAR HOW SHOWING THE DOCUMENT COULD EMBARRASS THE ARABIAN GOVERNMENT.

PAPERS SUBMITTED BY THE OIL COMPANY CONTENDED THAT MOFFETT, IN 1946, HAD SUGGESTED TO KING IBN SAUD THAT HE EXPROPRIATE THE COMPANY'S HOLDINGS IN SAUDI ARABIA.

MALONEY TOLD REPORTERS THE CONCESSIONS WERE WORTH FROM $600,000,000 TO $10,000,000,000.

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WASHINGTON, JULY 18-(AP)-WILLIAM D. PAWLEY, AMBASSADOR TO BRAZIL, SAID AFTER A WHITE HOUSE CALL TODAY THERE IS A POSSIBILITY PRESIDENT TRUMAN WILL VISIT BRAZIL DURING THE INTER-AMERICAN SECURITY CONFERENCE STARTING AUG.15.

PAWLEY TOLD REPORTERS HE KNEW MR.TRUMAN "IS VERY ANXIOUS TO GO" IN RESPONSE TO AN OFFICIAL BRAZILIAN INVITATION.

HE ESTIMATED THE CONFERENCE IN RIO DE JANEIRO WOULD LAST ABOUT THREE WEEKS AND SAID THAT THE POSSIBILITY OF MR.TRUMAN ATTENDING DEPENDED ON THE TIME OF CONGRESSIONAL ADJOURNMENT AND OTHER PROBLEMS.

MR.TRUMAN HAS SAID HE WOULD LIKE TO VISIT BRAZIL, BUT THAT HE HAS NO PLANS TO DO SO.

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NEW YORK, JULY 18-(AP)-THE THIRD NAVAL DISTRICT ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT HAROLD E. HIRSHBERG, OF BROOKLYN, A CHIEF SIGNALMAN, WILL BE TRIED BY GENERAL COURT MARTIAL BEGINNING MONDAY ON CHARGES OF MISTREATING FELLOW PRISONERS OF WAR.

THE NAVY SAID THE OFFENSES ARE ALLEGED TO HAVE OCCURRED AT VARIOUS JAPANESE PRISON CAMPS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

HIRSHBERG'S MOTHER SAID HERE TONIGHT HER SON HAD BEEN IN THE NAVY SINCE HE WAS 17 AND SERVED 12 YEARS WITH THE ASIATIC FLEET. HE WAS CAPTURED IN MANILA EARLY IN THE WAR, SHE SAID, AND RECENTLY HAD BEEN ON SHORE PATROL DUTY IN NEW YORK.

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FAIRFIELD, CALIF., JULY 18-(AP)-BOUND FOR CHINA AS PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S SPECIAL EMISSARY, LT.GEN.ALBERT C.WEDEMEYER LEFT THE FAIRFIELD-SUISUN AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND BASE BY SPECIAL PLANE SHORTLY BEFORE MIDNIGHT LAST NIGHT.

WITH A PARTY OF 10, HE WILL REMAIN IN HONOLULU TODAY ON COMPLETION OF THE 12-HOUR FLIGHT AND THEN CONTINUE WESTWARD VIA KWAJALEIN, GUAM AND TOKYO.

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BRITAIN SEEN AS MEDIATOR

1947

Bevin Hopes To Bring U.S. And Russia Together

Morpeth, England, July 19 (AP)—Ernest Bevin, Foreign Secretary, said today he saw no danger of another war "in this generation," and expressed the hope that Britain would find a way to "unite the United States and Russia in a common endeavor for the uplift of humanity as a whole."

Speaking extemporaneously at a coal miners' picnic in this northern England town, Bevin took a sober view of Britain's economic difficulties. He said the British policy would be to keep dollar-borrowing to a minimum.

"It is very hard to negotiate with the people to whom you are in debt," he added. "When you cannot pay up they feel a bit superior."

Signs Of Deep Conviction

The Secretary spoke with signs of deep conviction as he said "there is no danger of another war in this generation, as far as I can see.

"But in every act you perform, you must keep in mind the children of 30 or 40 years from now.

"Not a day passes—not a moment passes—in the job in which I am now engaged without my being fully conscious that a wrong decision, wrong judgment or petulant answer may now condemn a generation."

Bevin referred several times to the role of the United States in the world of the future.

Cites Marshall Stand

"I hope that the United States will never withdraw from Europe again," he said.

Bevin said Gen. George C. Marshall, Secretary of State, had "laid it down" that if Britain wanted more money "we must not see how much we wanted, but how little."

"I think that is a sound basis and I am going to try it," he added.

The Secretary addressed a reassuring word to France about Germany's future strength.

"I have seen it said in the press that the work I have been doing at Paris (at the sixteen-nation economic conference) in trying to take advantage of the Marshall proposals is intended to recreate Germany. It is nothing of the kind. German restoration must take its place in the queue of the general economic recuperation of Europe.

Britain For Security

"France looked at the Ruhr with horror and said: 'Are you going to rebuild it again for a third attack on us?'

"We in this country, too, must look at our security. We cannot face another Germany of that kind, and we are not going to. There must be a standard set and maintained. At what point is security safe, and at what level can we allow German production to be maintained?"

Aneurin Bevan, Minister of Health, told the miners that if the House of Lords tried to obstruct the Labor Government's program to nationalize industry, the Lords would be stripped of their last remaining powers.

Sound Decisions Urged By Bevin

Morpeth, England, July 19 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin warned today that a wrong decision in the relations among nations now might condemn the children of the next generation to war.

"There is no danger of another war in this generation as far as I can see," the Foreign Secretary said in an extemporaneous address to a coal miners' picnic here. He added, however:

"I feel conscious that a wrong decision, a wrong judgment, or a petulant word now might condemn the children of 30 or 40 years' time."

Hopes U.S. Will Stay

Expressing hope that the United States never again would withdraw from Europe, Bevin declared:

"I sincerely trust that even yet differences and suspicions might be removed with Soviet Russia and that we, a powerful nation in the central areh of the bridge in international affairs, will find a way to unite the United States and Russia in a common endeavor for the uplift of humanity as a whole."

Apparently referring to France's protest against an agreement to raise the level of production in the British and American zones of Germany, Bevin said the French, in effect, were asking: "'Are you going to rebuild it (the Ruhr) for a third attack against us?'"

Opposes Strong Germany

"We in this country, too, must look to our security," he added. "We cannot face another Germany of that character and we are not going to."

Speaking of British-American financial relations, Bevin said:

"You have heard it said that I am tying up to the United States. I do not like being tied up to money lenders at all. I want to get out of dollar borrowing because it is unnatural for them and unnatural for us.

Calls For Full Production

"I want to keep the borrowing as low as I can, and I call on every workman, by your energy, to turn the stuff out to keep us as far as you can out of the money lenders' hands for years and years.

"It is hard negotiating with the people to whom are you are in debt."

Bevin said that every bit of food grown in backyard gardens in Britain this year "saved us dollars overseas and kept us out of the money lenders' grip."

Bevan Warns Lords

Minister of Health Aneurin Bevan told the miners that it fhe House of Lords, which he described as "the last refuge of ignorant reaction" in Britain, persisted in obstructing the Labor Government's Socialist program, it would be stripped of its last remaining powers.

The Lords in recent weeks have deefated the Government on several minor amendments to a bill to a bill to nationalize the railroads, long-distance trucking and other inland transport.

Referring to the Government's bill to nationalize the steel industry, to be introduced at the autumn session of Parliament, Bevin said:

"It is a great monopoly, and we cannot trust the manufacture of steel to the steel lords. If the Houes of Lords, as the last refuge of ignorant reaction in Great Britain stands in the way, we shall take whatever steps are necessary to set aside this power."

Will Lawther, president of the powerful Nnational Union of Mine Workers, repected suggestions that the Labor Government draft labor for key industries. He said the wartime direction of labor was a failure in the mining industry and that the best way to solve manpower problems was to improve working conditions.

British Mine Chief Opposes Labor Draft

Morpeth, England, July 19 (A. P.).—Will Lawther, president of Great Britain's powerful National Union of Mine Workers, rejected today suggestions that the Labor Government draft labor for key industries needing more man power, including the mines. The wartime direction of labor was a failure in the mining industry, Lawther said in an address at a miners' picnic. The best way to solve man power problems is to improve working conditions, he declared.

British Explain Loan 'Draws'

London, July 19 (AP)—A Treasury spokesman said today the sudden new withdrawals from Britain's dollar loan in Washington were due "partly" to the Anglo-American currency convertibility agreement which went into effect Tuesday.

Under the agreement, which is one of the terms of the loan itself, nations to which Britain becomes indebted through current trading may demand dollars as payment. Several nations, with which Britain signed separate agreements, also may demand dollars in payment for the small released portions of debts which Britain piled up during the war.

Heavy Run Doubted

British officials had insisted in recent months they expected no unduly heavy run by creditor nations on Britain's dollar resources when the agreement became effective.

Spokesman said today that it is "utterly impossible" to say yet exactly how much the money withdrawn recently from loan would be used for payments to other nations.

"Lot Of Bills Due"

Stepping up the rate of withdrawals, Britain took $150,000,000 shortly before the convertibility date, another $100,000,000 on the date itself, and another $150,000,000 yesterday.

Treasury spokesmen said one reason was that "a lot of bills seem to be coming due at this time."

Other authoritative Whitehall informants suggested price rises in America and heavy expenditures in the British zone of Germany may have been contributing causes.

Griswold Wants 'To See End Of Greek Revolt'

Athens, July 19 (AP)—Dwight P. Griswold, administrator of the United States program of assistance to Greece, said today "I want to see the rebellion stopped" to open the way for Greek reconstruction.

The Greek Ministry of Public Order announced meanwhile that 11,500 persons were under arrest and were to be imprisoned or deported, all charged with political offenses. And meantime Greek Government troops and planes were harrying guerrillas seeking escape east and northeast of Ioannina.

Griswold, speaking at his first news conference since arriving from the United States, said: "Rebel fighting is holding back the reconstruction of Greece. I want to see the rebellion stopped. If it were, we could then reconstruct."

Answers Leftist

Replying to a reporter for a Left-wing paper who had asked whether Griswold expected activities to come to a halt by the waving of a "magic wand," the United States administrator said:

"I am certain that you have more influence in that respect than I."

He said the United States mission, after administrative orientation was completed, planned to launch a reconstruction program for railroads, roads, port work and the Corinth canal.

"Reconstruction will be carried out as soon as possible," Griswold said, "and in as many areas as possible. The sooner the people stop fighting the faster things can be accomplished."

Mostly Up To Greeks

He declared that he did not know what the mission would be able to do to brink Greek political parties together, but added that "most of that must be done by the people of Greece themselves."

The Ministry of Public Order said that some 7,000 persons had been arrested since the Government started raids to counteract the purported Communist-inspired uprising scheduled for July 10.

It was added that 5,000 of this group were recently taken from the Athens-Piraeus area, and more than 1,600 from the 3d Army Corps area in northern Greece, which includes Salonika. The remainder were scattered through Volos, Lamia, Missolonghi and Patrai.

7,000 Deported

The Ministry said about 7,000 had been deported and most had been sent to the island of Nikaria, west of Samos Island in the Aegean Sea.

Approximately 2,000 soldiers regarded as "unreliable" have been billeted on the island of Macronisi.

Brig. Gen. Stylianos Manidakis, speaking for the Greek general staff, said last night that no elements of an international brigade were fighting with guerrillas engaged against Government forces in northwestern Greece.

"Certain" On Invasion

He added he was "absolutely certain," however, that a guerrilla "invasion" had come from Albania. He said no evidence existed of an effort to set up a free Communist state in Greece.

Last Tuesday the Greek War Minister, George Stratos, said twenty prisoners taken by Greek troops had told interrogators units of an international brigade were in the enemy forces. Stratos has pictured the guerrilla offensive as an effort to establish a Communist state. Communist sources have hinted at the same motive.

British Cruisers Arrive

A Greek Army communiqué yesterday reported that guerrillas driven off 7,000-foot Mount Gamila, north of Ioannina and near the Albanian frontier, were fleeing to the northeast and south.

The British cruisers Liverpool, Leander, Phoebe and Mauritius and the destroyer Chevron arrived in Phaleron Bay near Athens last night for a visit.

Meantime, a Belgrade dispatch said Yugoslava papers there today front-paged denials by the Governments of Yugoslavia and Albania that an international brigade existed on Greek territory.

Retreat Into Albania?

Greek troops, meanwhile, were reported maneuvering east and northeast of Ioannina in the fighting zone to prevent the escape of the main body of guerrillas, while the air force sought out rebel groups to pound them from the air.

The insurgents, reported driven onto 7,000-foot Mount Gamila after failing to reach Ioannina earlier in the week, apparently were trying to escape to Metsovon, some 15 miles northeast of Ioannina, or to Mount Grammos, upward of 50 miles to the northeast.

One report said two battalions on the slopes of Mount Gamila were attempting to retreat into Albania, whence the Government has charged the "invasions" have come.

An English correspondent who went to Ioannina yesterday reported that a force of 2,000 which had launched a vain attack on Konitsa early this week now was reduced to 1,000. Apparently most of the casualties were being inflicted by the Air Force. Diplomats continued to express the belief today that a free state would be proclaimed by the guerrillas.

Back Total Disarmament

NEWCASTLE, England, July 19 (AP).—The annual Methodist Conference of Great Britain indorsed a report today declaring that the "way to security and peace" was complete disarmament, destruction of all atomic bombs and plants, and inspection to guard against secret manufacture of weapons.

POLITICAL ARRESTS 11,500, GREECE SAYS

Government Reveals Extent of Arrests to Counteract Communist Plotting.

Athens, July 19 (A. P.).—The Ministry of Public Order reported today that 11,500 persons from all over Greece now were under arrest and were to be detained or deported—all charged with political offenses.

The Ministry said that some 7,000 persons had been arrested since the Government started raids to counteract the purported Communist - inspired uprising scheduled for July 10. It was added that 5,000 of this group recently were taken from the Athens-Piraeus area and more than 1,600 from the Third Army Corps in northern Greece, which includes Salonika, and the remainder were scattered through Volos, Lamia, Missonlonghi and Patrai.

The Ministry said that about 7,000 had been deported and most had been sent to the Island of Nikaria west of Samos Island in the Aegean Sea. Approximately 2,000 soldiers regarded as "unreliable" have been billeted on the Island of Macronisi.

Meanwhile today Greek troops were reported maneuvering east and northeast of Ioannina in the fighting zone to prevent the escape of the main body of guerrillas, while the air force sought out rebel groups to pound them from the air. The insurgents, reported driven onto 7,000-foot Mount Gamila after failing to reach Ioannina earlier in the week, apparently were trying to escape to Metsovon, some fifteen

miles northeast of Ioannina, or to Mount Grammos, upward of fifty miles to the northeast. One report was that two battalions on the slopes of Mount Gamila were attempting to retreat into Albania, whence the Government has charged, the "invasions" were launched.

Officials at Second Army Headquarters at Larisa said that more than half the men and animals in a pack of 350 men and 150 animals had been killed by strafing near Frangades, in the foothills of the Timfi Mountains, some eighteen miles northeast of Ioannina. Yesterday press dispatches said that another 250 had been killed south of Mount Smolikas in four strafing and bombardment runs by the Air Force.

ATHENS EXPECTS LARGER ARMY BID

180,000-Man Force To Be Asked, Greece Hears

Athens, July 19 (AP)—The Greek military council, anxious to secure the kingdom's borders against Leftist irregulars, has decided to ask that the size of the army be increased from its present 130,000 to 180,000 or 200,000, informants said today.

The sources said additional military classes probably would be called to active duty.

Greek army spokesmen reported that strafing planes and battle-toughened infantry veterans were continuing to harry retreating guerrillas, and indicated that troops were deploying for a large-scale mop-up battle northeast of Ionnina.

EAM Denies Retreat

The Communist-directed EAM (National Liberation Front) *Press Bulletin* denied that the "democratic army"—as it called the irregulars—was retreating.

The *Bulletin* said the Leftists were pushing forward in two directions, to the rear of the Government forces on Mount Grammos and south toward Khasia, where the National forces routed the guerrillas during the first phase of the offensive.

The EAM organ added that the irregulars apparently control the 25-mile highway from Konitsa to Ioannina and that Mount Gamila, Mount Grammos and other localities northeast of Ioannina were "constantly occupied by geurrillas." The Greek Army has claimed control of the Ioannina-Konitsa highway.

11,500 Under Arrest

The Ministry of Public Order, disclosing the extent of the Government's crackdown against opposition elements, reported that 11,500 persons from all over Greece were now under arrest on political charges.

The Ministry said some 7,000 of the total had been arrested in connection with a purported Communist-inspired plot to overthrow the Government. Most of those seized have been deported. Many were sent to the Island of Nikaria west of Samos Island in the Aegean Sea, and approximately 2,000 soliders regarded as "unreliable" were billeted on the island of Macronisi.

Griswold Cites Delay

Dwight P. Griswold, administrator of the United States program of assistance to Greece, said at his first news conference since arriving from the United States that "rebel fighting is holding back the reconstruction of Greece."

"I want to see the rebellion stopped," he asserted.

Griswold said he knew nothing about the arrest of the Communists, and that this was outside the scope of his duties.

In reply to a question by a reporter from a Left-wing paper, who asked whether Griswold expected strife to come to a halt by the waving of a "magic wand," the United States administrator said:

"I am certain that you have more influence in that respect than I."

Griswold said the American mission planned to launch a reconstruction program for railroads, roads, ports and the Corinth Canal.

Government reports from the fighting front close to the Albanian border indicated 1,300 guerrillas might be forced to give battle west of Vovoussa, 20 miles northeast of Ioannina, capital of Epirus.

General Kalageropoules, commander of the 2d Army Corps, said strafing planes killed more than 100 men in one ravine, and ground forces had killed, captured or wounded more than 300.

The predominance of casualties inflicted by planes was attributed to the reluctance of the rebels to stage frontal battles.

LOVETT EMPHASIZES URGENCY IN GREECE

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP)—The State Department today urged the Senate speedily to approve aid funds for Greece and Turkey, reporting that a guerrilla army was trying to "set up a stooge Government by force" in Greece.

Robert A. Lovett, Under-Secretary of State, told a Senate appropriations subcommittee that the situation has become more urgent since President Truman first proposed in March to help Greece and Turkey.

In addition to asking the committee to provide the $400,000,000 needed to carry out the Greek-Turkish aid programs on which this country has already embarked, Mr. Lovett also urged action on a $332,000,000 foreign relief fund. Both items already have been approved by the House.

In his unusual Saturday afternoon appearance before the committee Mr. Lovett reflected growing concern in high official quarters here over the situation in Greece.

"I think it is clear," Mr. Lovett said, "that the urgency of this program, as stated by the President in his message, has been greatly increased by subsequent events in Greece and in the rest of the world.

"As you know from the daily papers, the Greek Army is fighting an open battle with large numbers of well-trained and well-equipped guerrillas on the northern front.

"Guerrilla leaders have openly stated their purpose to try to set up a stooge government by force and the Greek Government is faced with a much more critical security problem than that which existed at the time of the President's message."

Bulgaria Reports Greek Border Raid

Sofia, Bulgaria, July 19 (AP)—The Bulgarian Government is reported to have notified the Allied Control Commission that 290 Greek loyalist troops penetrated Bulgarian territory July 13 southeast of Svilengrad near the Greek-Bulgarian-Turkish boundary.

Official sources said the Greek soldiers—moving in three contingents—fired at Bulgarian frontier guards and kidnapped Peter Angelov, a Bulgarian civilian.

[Last night a delegation of members of the Bulgarian Parliament arrived in Moscow as guests of the Soviet Government.]

Twenty Flying To Athens

New York, July 19 (AP)—Twenty members of the United States mission for aid to Greece left by plane today for Athens.

The group was headed by John Brigham Howard, counsellor in charge, of Washington, D.C., and included Earl Luther Myer, of Alliance, Neb., a judge of the Sixteenth District of Nebraska, who is on a one-year leave.

French Form Group To Plan United Europe

Paris, July 19 (AP)—A French Committee for a United Europe was formed today under the presidency of Edouard Herriot, president (speaker) of the National Assembly.

It plans to get in touch with other similar groups in other European countries and "launch a program of propaganda and action." Members include Paul Reynaud, prewar premier, and Paul Coste-Floret, present war minister.

Weds French Mayor's Daughter

Cannes, France, July 19 (AP)—Donald H. Elliott, American infantry captain during the war, and Miss Simone Marthe Alix Picaud, daughter of the Mayor of Cannes, were married today by the bride's father in the Cannes city hall.

4,980 Germans Executed for Plot on Hitler

British Admiralty Tells of Terror Reign Which Followed July '44 Bomb

LONDON, Sunday, July 20 (AP)—More than 4,980 Germans were shot, hanged or tortured to death in a reign of terror which followed the unsuccessful attempt to assassinate Adolf Hitler on July 20, 1944, the British Admiralty announced today.

"The terror which followed was one of the worst that Hitler ever organized against his own people," the Admiralty said in a report based on German naval documents captured during the war by British and American intelligence officers.

"The revolt was essentially a revolt from the top," the report stated. "It was impossible under the regime of Heinrich Himmler's Gestapo for ordinary people to take part."

The report traced the beginning of the revolt, led by Colonel General Ludwig Beck, back to 1938, when General Beck resigned as chief of staff in protest against the intended invasion of Czechoslovakia.

General Beck's movement later was joined by Count Von Moltke: Dr. Karl Goerdeler, ex-Mayor of Leipzig; Count Friedrich Werner von der Schulenberg, former Ambassador to Moscow; Field Marshall Edwin von Witzleben; Colonel General Erich Hoepner; General Freidrich Olbricht and Admiral Walter Wilhelm Canaris, chief of the intelligence division.

Oath Was Obstacle

The report said it was necessary to gain the co-operation of most of the army commanders who were capable of seizing power, "but the one great obstacle to obtaining the sympathy of the army was the personal oath of loyalty which all officers had taken to Hitler."

"Hitler's crimes alone would seem to have been sufficient reason for breaking such an oath, but to the German officer nothing less than the death of Hitler could absolve them from their obligations," the report continued.

"For the success of Beck's movement, therefore, the assassination of Hitler was a sine qua non (necessity)."

Colonel Count Claus von Stauffenberg became a supporter of the movement when the defeat of Germany became certain, and his "vigorous and dashing personality gave an added impetus to the movement," the Admiralty reported.

The report explained that the motives behind the plan were hatred of Hitler and a belief that rather than surrender he would "drag the whole nation to destruction with him."

Count Stauffenberg was to assassinate Hitler at Rastenburg, Field Marshal Witzleben was to assume command of the army and General Fromm, as head of the home army, was to seize Berlin. All communications with the German high command were to be cut.

Planned Peace Move

"As soon as order had been established Goerdeler and Beck were to form a government and sue for peace with the Allies," the report said. "They realized that the Allies would only accept unconditional surrender, but they believed that however harsh the terms they would still have saved many lives and prevented the further destruction of Germany.

"The plan miscarried, firstly because Von Stauffenberg did not wait to make sure that Hitler was dead, secondly because the communications were not secured and, thirdly because Fromm, uncertain of Hitler's death, betrayed the movement."

[Witnesses at the attempted assassination said that Count Stauffenberg, a one-armed and one-legged hero of the first world war, placed a bomb under Hitler's chair at a staff meeting. Count Stauffenberg then left the room, and there was a terrific explosion. The Count, looking through a door which had been blown open, saw Hitler covered with blood and lying on the floor, and took it for granted that he was dead.]

Nevertheless, part of General Beck's plan was put into effect. Orders to the army and proclamations were issued by the revolutionaries, but were countermanded by generals loyal to Hitler. Confusion reigned for two days, although Hitler himself had spoken over the radio.

The revolt ended officially on Aug. 8, "when amid the blare of Goebbels's propaganda those leaders who had not yet been shot or tortured to death were brought before the people's court and tried for high treason," the report said.

"The verdict and sentence were previously ordered by Hitler, and Goerdeler, Witzleben, Hoepner, Von Schulenberg and Von Moltke were either hanged or shot —Von Moltke in spite of the fact that alone among the revolutionaries he had refused to countenance the death of Hitler because of his religious scruples against the taking of life.

"For the rest, Beck, Von Stauffenberg and Olbricht were shot by Fromm, who was himself later court martialed and shot by the Nazis. Admiral Canaris, after suffering some months at the hands of the Gestapo, was either murdered or committed suicide, while the many other members of the movement were gradually hunted down and eliminated by Himmler.

"Terror raged for the next six months, and guilty and innocent alike were tortured and massacred in this, the last and worst outburst of the Nazis against their own people."

Death For Black Marketeers

Berlin, July 19 (AP)—Soviet-controled newspapers reported today that German authorities of Russian-occupied Saxony had announced heavy penalties, including death, for black marketing, hoarding or theft of food or damaging of field and garden crops.

Three-Way Ruhr Split Beclouds Aid Outlook

Washington, July 19 (AP)—A three-sided disagreement among the western allies over increasing Ruhr coal and industrial production today clouded prospects of success for the Marshall plan to revive Europe's economy.

It was the first time since the recovery proposal was laid down by Secretary of State Marshall on June 5 that major disagreement had appeared in the ranks of the western nations.

They have stood firm otherwise in their determination to make the plan succeed despite vigorous Russian opposition.

"Battle Of The Ruhr"

The disagreements were these:

1. Britain has rejected, after first accepting, an American invitation to a conference here beginning next week on increasing Ruhr coal production as one of the essential steps in European recovery.

The British do not object to this, but want the conference to take up a wider variety of subjects, including food, level of industry and how to continue payment for running the western zone, now divided equally between the British and the United States. The British have indicated they may ask this country to assume a greater part of the burden.

If only coal was to be discussed, the British said, the conference should be held at Berlin, where their experts are.

Meanwhile, the American experts have already come here from Berlin and the State Department has rejected the British alternative. This put the next move up to London, where a Foreign Office spokesman said yesterday that the "Battle of the Ruhr" between America

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and Britain had begun.

French Objection

2. The other disagreement arises from French objection to any kind of increase in the general level of German industry now. The French do not oppose greater coal production but argue that if steel output is to be boosted it should be accomplished by removing the Ruhr plants to France and thus avoiding what the French consider a build-up of German war potentials again.

Meantime the British and Americans at Berlin are reported to have agreed already on a large increase in the western German level of industry, although the terms of the new agreement have not yet been announced.

The French thus appear to be protesting against something that has in fact already happened.

American officials were puzzled by the British comment about a "battle of the Ruhr." In general, they said, the two occupying powers have been getting along fairly well.

It is felt that what the British really want is for the United States to assume a larger share of the occupation cost.

Officials here say this is out of the question because the State Department's appropriation requests have already been made to Congress, and Secretary Marshall has said that he would not ask for additional funds for European purposes at this session.

thus applied against Germany's bill for food imports, which now is being shouldered by American and British taxpayers.

The American Express Company has proposed a ten-day tour at a price not yet fixed. It would proceed from Paris by train to Frankfurt and then by bus to Wiesbaden, Wuerzburg, Rothenburg, Nuernberg, Munich, Oberammergau and Heidelberg. Tourists would not be permitted shopping facilities.

Paper Exchange Permitted

An Allied control authority directive now permits the exchange of German newspapers, books, magazines and films for the first time throughout the four zones of Germany, but with certain restrictions.

Col. Gordon E. Textor, director of the AMG's information central division, announces that, in agreeing to the exchange, the control authority "laid down certain specific limitations," of which the requirements of military security and the needs of the occupation rank foremost.

The directive added that the exchange of publications, through normal German channels, "shall not be limited by zone commanders except by the necessities of ensuring that Germany carrier out her obligations to the Allies and the necessity of preventing a resurgence of national socialism and militarism."

Each zone commander retains the right "to take such measures as he may deem necessary against any publications or persons who violate" any of the provisions laid down by the control authority.

Tours In U.S. Zone Now Permitted

Berlin, July 19 (AP)—The American Military Government announced today that it had given foreign travel bureaus permission to conduct a limited number of guided tours in the three southern laender (states) of the United States occupation zone—Bavaria, Wurtemberg-Baden and Hesse.

Under the plan, announced by John S. Power, special assistant for policy in the AMG's trade and commerce branch, the tours will probably be inaugurated next month by the American Express Company.

Any Allied and neutral nationals would be eligible and would be required to pay in United States dollars.

Applied To Food Bill

About half the total dollar selling price of the tours would be credited to the German economy through the joint United States and British export-import agency and

Permits to Visit Germany

U. S. and Britain to Let Civilians Visit Aged or Ill Kin

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP).—The War Department said today that civilians will soon be permitted to visit aged or ailing relatives in Germany. This easing of restrictions to permit travel to the American and British occupation zones of Germany for "compassionate reasons" will be ordered as soon as conditions permit, it was said.

A quota of 400 persons for the American zone and fifty for the British zone will be set for each three-month period. The visitors will not be permitted to use military facilities. They will be issued a ration card and must provide their own food and utilize German civilian transportation and shelter.

CLAY REPRIMANDS GENERAL BEVANS

Criticizes Officer For Part In Hesse Jewel Case

Jul 1947

Frankfurt, Germany, July 19 (AP). Gen. Lucius D. Clay publicly criticized one of his highest-ranking generals in Germany tonight for the officer's connection with the Hesse (Kronberg) jewel-theft trials.

An Army announcement said Clay had reviewed the report of the inspector general "concerning the connection of Maj. Gen. James M. Bevans with the Kronberg jewel case."

Bevans, who is the Army's personnel chief in Germany, was named in the Kronberg trials as having "accepted" a silver pitcher from Kronberg Castle just like one Major David F. Watson sent to his home in Burlingame, Cal., before he was apprehended and sentenced to three years in jail.

To Delay Final Action

"General Clay believes that the evidence presented by the inspector general shows General Bevans to have displayed extremely poor judgment," the Army announcement said.

"General Clay has decided that he will take no further action in the case against General Bevans until final action against the principals in the case has been taken by the United States Government."

The allegation that Bevans had "accepted" a pitcher from the Kronberg Castle, which the Army ran as an officers' club, was made by Col. Jack W. Durant, who was sentenced by a court-martial to fifteen years' imprisonment for his part in the $1,500,000 theft.

The prison sentences against Durant, Watson and Durant's wife, the former Capt. Kathleen Nash Durant, have still to be reviewed by the War Department and the President.

Germans To Edit Own Newspapers

Hamburg, Germany, July 19 (AP). Germans in the British zone of occupied Germany have been handed full responsibility for gathering news for their newspapers, an official of the British Control Commission says.

All 49 British-licensed newspapers in the zone and in the British sector of Berlin will be members of a co-operative to run the German News Service which has operated for the past two years under supervision of the control commission.

There would be no direct British control or any pre-publication censorship, the British military government promised.

Austrian Paper Blames Russia for Blocking Help

VIENNA, July 19 (AP).—The American-sponsored "Wiener Kurier" charged editorially today that Russia objected to the $100,000,000 Austrian relief agreement because it meant infringement upon what the Soviet Union considered its colonial prerogatives.

The newspaper, which reflects official American opinion in Austria, said, "It is obvious that the Soviet Union's real concern has been that American help in eastern Europe would somehow extend American influence in areas where the Soviet Union is determined to exclude it."

"It is obvious, too," the editorial continued, "that while the Russians and their Communist hand servants were shrieking most loudly about the creation of a Western bloc, they were themselves busy setting up an Eastern bloc." The paper said that, although there are no political commitments in either the Marshall proposal or the relief agreement, "the Russians have chosen to invent them or at least to assume that they are there by implication."

6 Romanians Lose Immunity From Arrest

Bucharest, Romania, July 19 (AP). Dr. Iuliu Maniu, president of the National Peasant party, and five other legislators belonging to that opposition group were without parliamentary immunity to arrest today by action of their colleagues in Parliament.

The Romanian legislature, controlled by parties of the Leftist Government coalition, voted to deprive them of this privilege yesterday.

Maniu has been reported under guard in a sanitarium where he went for his rheumatism nine days ago. Of the other five, ex-Foreign Minister Grigori Buziski is in Switzerland. The others who lost their immunity were Basile Service, Emil Gilescu, Aurel Neukutsia and Maria Lazar.

U. S. Envoy Asserts Poles Ask Aid, 'Crack Us in Nose'

By The Associated Press.

WARSAW, Poland, July 19—Polish newspapermen questioned United States Ambassador Stanton Griffis sharply today about United States plans for the reconstruction of Germany, but the envoy replied that the way for the United States and Poland to understand each other "is not in the prize ring."

Mr. Griffis told the Polish journalists at his first news conference since assuming his Warsaw post that their press was attacking the United States continuously.

"While you appeal for help, you give us a crack in the nose," the envoy said.

The Polish newsmen insisted that Poland should have priority in the rebuilding of Europe, as one of the victims of German aggression.

"There is no question of priority," the Ambassador said, "All Europe must be reconstructed together."

Poles To Negotiate French Trade Pact

Warsaw, July 19 (AP)—A Polish delegation will go to Paris next week to negotiate a new commercial agreement with France.

A Government spokesman, making this announcement yesterday, said that Poland—anxious to prevent the split of Europe into Eastern and Western economic blocs—was prepared to foster broad economic relations with Western powers.

Allen Arrives In Rome

Rome, July 19 (AP)—Richard F. Allen, European administrator of the United States foreign relief program for Europe, and Richard W. Bohnevalle, foreign relief attache at the United States Embassy, arrived here yesterday to open the head office for the program. They were presented today to Foreign Minister Carlo Sforza by United States Ambassador James C. Dunn.

Moscow, July 19 (A. P.).—Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, featured two cartoons today ridiculing the Marshall proposal for American-backed aid to Europe. The cartoons were by Boris Efimov, who won international attention with his wartime cartoons of Nazi leaders.

The first drawing showed British Foreign Secretary Bevin and French Foreign Minister Bidault leading a chase for a distant bag of dollars labeled "the Marshall Plan." Behind them were seven frock-coated figures, hats in hand, labeled Eire, Belgium, Portugal, Greece, Turkey, Italy and Luxembourg.

The second drawing showed Bevin and Bidault slumped before a cashier's window which bore a sign: "Cashier. Closed until July, 1948. After that we'll see." Standing in the cashier's cage was a caricature of Senator Vandenberg (R.-Mich.) labeled "Dollar Diplomacy." The other nations were depicted as shedding tears.

Over the cartoons, which took up a quarter page, was the caption, "Before and after the Paris conference."

Cartoons In Pravda Lampoon Marshall Aid-Europe Plan

Kin Fear U.S. Women In Soviet May Be Killed

Worcester, Mass., July 19 (AP)—Relatives expressed fear today that publicity concerning reports that three former Worcester women and their children were held prisoners in Russia might lead to their deaths.

The three are Mrs. Vadermaras Carneckis, wife of a former Lithuanian Premier; Mrs. Stanley Kairukstis, wife of a former Lithuanian Minister of Education, and Mrs. Isabel Gustainis, wife of a former Lithuanian newspaperman.

Mrs. Mae Aldrich, a sister of Mrs. Carneckis, said she was "afraid of what all this publicity will do."

"May Be Dead Already"

"Maybe the Russians will murder them all—the whole family," she said in expressing her alarm. "After all, what would prevent them from saying they died during the war. Perhaps they may be already dead."

Similar sentiments were expressed by Mrs. Philip H. Breen, a sister of Mrs. Kairukstis, and relatives of Mrs. Gustainis.

The statements were made in interviews. Relatives confirmed reports that all disappeared at about the time the Russians overran Lithuania in 1940. At least two—Mrs. Carneckis and Mrs. Kairukstis—have been heard from directly or indirectly since they were supposedly imprisoned in Siberia.

U.S. Action

The State Department disclosed that it had made representations to the Soviet Government in behalf of Mrs. Carneckis and her five children, without success.

The disappearance of Mrs. Carneckis and her children came to light as a result of a speech by Lieut. Gov. Arthur W. Coolidge who told a State Legion convention that the Russians had imprisoned a Massachusetts woman and her children.

The Worcester *Telegram* later identified the woman as Mrs. Carneckis.

Reports that Mrs. Kairukstis and Mrs. Gustainis were also being held came from relatives and a lawyer representing the latter's family.

How They Heard

Relatives of Mrs. Kairukstis said they learned of her fate in a letter from an unidentified French woman.

State Department officials said the Russians presumably considered Mrs. Carneckis a Soviet citizen—though she was issued an American passport in 1940. Her children, born prior to 1934, never attained American citizenship, they said.

Attorney Anthony O. Shalina, Lithuanian consul, reported the disappearance of Mrs. Gustainis. The State Department said she had renounced her American citizenship after her marriage and that "she has no claim to American citizenship."

Reginald Mitchell, State Department press officer, said a United States foreign service officer once received a garbled letter indicating she might be in Siberia.

None of the women has been heard from in recent years.

Egypt to Send Envoy to Pope

VATICAN CITY, July 19 (AP).—Establishment of diplomatic relations between the Vatican and Egypt is expected here. Egypt would be the first Moslem country in history to have such a connection with the Holy See. Cordial relations between the two states go back 130 years to the days of Mehemet Ali. They have been intensified under King Farouk.

Famed Riff Visits Palace In Cairo

Cairo, July 19 (AP)—Abd El Krim, famed Lord of the Riff, arrived in Cairo from Alexandria last night and visited Abdin Royal Palace, where he signed his name in the visitors' book.

The old warrior, who fought the French and Spaniards as leaders of the Moroccan revolt of 1921-26, will share a private house here with 40 members of his family.

TEN WOUNDED IN JERUSALEM MINE BLAST

Haifa Policeman Slain In Terrorist Attack That Injured Two

Jerusalem, July 19 (AP)—A rivet mine planted by terrorists blasted a British military truck in the Jewish quarter of eastern Jerusalem tonight, wounding five British soldiers, four civilians and one young Jewish boy.

A few hours earlier, a terrorist attack in Haifa had killed one policeman and wounded a second policeman and a Jewish civilian.

The civilian casualties from the mine explosion included a Jewish couple walking near by when the explosive was detonated by a plunger 50 yards away and two Jews hurt when the roof of their house collapsed from concussion.

Ingenious Weapon

The rivet mine was an ingenious homemade weapon of gelignite. The wire attached to it led to the plunger in the rear of a row of houses facing the Jerusalem zoo.

Troops began a search of the neighborhood immediately, rousing residents by banging their rifle butts on doors.

Earlier tonight two bombs, one a dud, were thrown at a military armored car, but there were no casualties.

Shortly after the mine explosion, at least three other blasts were heard, followed by recurrent gunfire, but no explanation could be obtained from authorities.

City Gates Closed

All traffic in the city halted and security zones and gates of the old walled city were closed at the first sound of alarm sirens after the blast.

The violence in Jerusalem and Haifa came after announcement by Palestine Jews that they would stage a two-hour general strike tomorrow afternoon, starting at 4 P.M., in protest against the deportation of 4,550 uncertified immigrants who arrived in the ship European Exodus of 1947 yesterday. A Jewish Agency statement called British interception of the immigrant vessel a "piratical attack."

In Haifa, eight shots fired from an ambush felled the two policemen and the Jewish civilian. No alarm was sounded in Haifa however.

Aim To Impress U.N.

Police called tonight's outbreaks and the mining of roads around Jerusalem and on the coastal plain "efforts to impress the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine just before the delegates leave and to impress the Palestine Government with the resistance power against the British if we execute the three boys in Acre Prison."

The prisoners at Acre are admitted members of Irgun Zvai Leumi, Jewish underground fighters, who were condemned to death for participating in a prison break last May 4. Two British sergeants kidnapped a week ago still are being held as hostages for the condemned prisoners by Irgun Zvai Leumi.

Leave For Lebanon Today

The United Nations delegates, scheduled to depart tomorrow for Lebanon, were dining at Government House, residence of the British governor, when the night's disturbances began.

The Jewish Agency statement on the interception of the immigrant ship yesterday was issued by one of its spokesmen at the same time the Government issued a communiqué "in order to remove any doubts which may have been raised by inaccurate broadcasts from the ship."

The Jewish spokesman said the "ramming of the ship was a heedless and wanton act fraught with grave peril for 4,500 refugees aboard, most of whom were women and children. The armed attack was an act of senseless cruelty."

Navy Ships Damaged

The Government communiqué said the ship, to avoid being boarded, "took violent evasive action which, in the ensuing boarding operation, resulted in damage to herself as well as to ships of the Royal Navy."

It said the British Navy men were forced to fire one single shot and one burst of machine-gun fire, both of which missed, but frightened the immigrants, who dropped their own arms.

The Government said all three deaths which resulted from the boarding were caused by skull fractures, that 37 immigrants were being treated for injuries and three navy enlisted men had been seriously hurt.

Coincides With Funerals

The strike announced for tomorrow will coincide with the funerals of those who were killed on the ship, the 1,814-ton former Chesapeake Bay liner President Warfield.

Meanwhile, the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine, winding up its on-the-spot investigation, heard charges by the Palestine Government that Holy Land Jews had supported an "organized campaign of lawlessness, murder and sabotage" in an attempt to gain their political aims.

The accusations were contained in a supplementary memorandum submitted by the Government, Sir Henry Gurney, chief secretary for Palestine, also took a stand in rebuttal to the multiplicity of charges leveled at the Government by Jewish witnesses who have testified during the committee's five weeks here.

Six Arab States

The United Nations delegates will hold hearings for three days at the mountain retreat of Sofar in Lebanon. Representatives of six Arab states—Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Trans-Jordan, Iraq and Yemen—who declined to testify in Palestine, will appear before the committee.

The committee will leave by plane toward the end of the week for Geneva, Switzerland, where it will start drafting its report.

During their stay in the Holy Land, the United Nations delegates heard 34 witnesses in formal sessions. Twenty-nine of those were Jews. The committee has traveled 2,000 miles within Palestine and has talked informally with many thousands of Arabs and Jews.

One highly placed committee source said "two tendencies can be noted so far among the committee members. They are deeply impressed by the Jewish case and they feel strongly that Britain has muddled matters on many occasions."

Jerusalem Alerted 3d Time In Day

Jerusalem, July 19 (AP)—Jittery Jerusalem was alerted by sirens today for the third time in sixteen hours because of a report of an explosion in Mahne Yehuda, Oriental Jewish quarter.

Police, however, said they were unable to find any evidence of the explosion after the blast had been reported by a motor patrol. The alert lasted fifteen minutes.

The series of alarms, putting troops at emergency stations and halting all except military traffic, came as the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine completed an on-the-spot inquiry into the Holy Land problem.

Exodus' Captain Reported Held In Palestine

Haifa, Palestine, July 19 (AP)—The American captain of the refugee ship Exodus 1947, was reported in jail today as a result of a shipboard battle between more than 4,500 Jewish immigrants and 50 British Marines, which left three dead and more than 30 injured.

One of the dead was identified by a British officer as an American, First Mate Walter Bernstein, of Los Angeles. The officer said Bernstein died in a Haifa hospital of head wounds. The other victims were Jewish immigrants.

John Stanley Grauel, 30, of Worcester, Mass., who sailed with the immigrants, said the skipper, Capt. Bernard Marks, 25, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was imprisoned as the Jews were moved to troopships for deportation to Cyprus. There was no immediate confirmation from British sources.

Deported To Cyprus

The uninjured immigrants already have reached Cyprus detention camps, joining some 15,000 others who lacked certificates.

Latest reports said 28 refugees, including 17 women and a child and 3 British marines were injured in the shipboard fight. The ship, formerly the 1,814-ton Chesapeake Bay excursion vessel President Warfield, was intercepted off the southwest coast of Palestine yesterday by five British warships.

The refugee vessel was badly damaged by ramming during the boarding operation, and several British craft were damaged, but the Exodus steamed into Palestine under her own power.

Old Bay Liner

The Haifa hospital reported seventeen Jews in serious condition from club and gunshot injuries.

Smoke bombs, steam jets, fuel oil, tear gas, small arms and even fireworks were brought into play aboard the 27-year-old one-time excursion vessel, the British said, and life rafts dropped from the ship damaged the destroyers. A Jewish broadcast from the ship reported the fight lasted two hours and two boarding parties were beaten.

Minister On Board

Grauel said he was making the voyage for the American Christian-Palestine Committee.

He indicated that at least four Americans were in the crew. Besides Bernstein, these were the master; Cyril Weinstein, of New York, and the cook, whose name Grauel did not know.

Grauel said Marks had brought the ship from France into Palestine waters. Grauel himself was freed after his passport and other documents had been confiscated.

[Authoritative London sources said yesterday the vessel left Sete, France, near Marseille, July 10 with 4,000 to 5,000 Jews, supposedly bound for Colombia.]

Palestine Jews Hit In Paper To Probe

Jerusalem, July 19 (AP)—The Palestine Government declared today that Jews had supported an "organized campaign of lawlessness, murder and sabotage" in an attempt to gain their political aims in the Holy Land.

In a supplementary memorandum submitted to the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine, the British-dominated Government asserted that Jews had "implicitly claimed the right" since 1945 to use force to back their political contentions.

The first memorandum was submitted yesterday.

Jews have used violence repeatedly to carry out their contention that "nothing should be allowed to stand in the way of a Jewish state and free immigration into Palestine," the memorandum charged.

Damage Is Cited

"It is true that large numbers of Jews do not today attempt to defend the crimes that have been committed in the name of these political aspirations," it continued. "They recognize the damage caused to their good name by these methods in the court of world opinion.

"Nevertheless, the Jewish community of Palestine still publicly refuses its help to the administration's policy in suppressing terrorism, on the ground that the administration's policy is opposed to Jewish interests.

"The converse of this attitude is clear, and its result, however much the Jewish leaders themselves may not wish it, has been to give active encouragement to dissidents and freer scope to their activities."

Damage Estimated

The document said that since 1945 "Jewish reaction" had cost 270 lives and material damage of about £1,500,000 ($6,000,000)."

Speaking of testimony given earlier by Jewish leaders, the memorandum said that statements by David Ben-Gurion, chairman of the Jewish Agency, were an "attack on Britain and a charge of failing to fulfill international pledges."

The memorandum was submitted as Palestine Government officials appeared before the committee at a closed hearing. The committee planned, at the conclusion of the session, to go to Lebanon to hear testimony from Arab states.

All Jewish journalists with the committee except one American have been granted permission to enter Lebanon to cover the hearing, committee officials said.

Denied Visas Earlier

The Lebanese consulate here at first refused to admit these newsmen because it said "no visas are being granted to Jews."

Jewish journalists appealed to Trygve Lie, United Nations secretary general, to intervene and the Lebanese agreed to issue visas to all except Gerold Frank, of the Overseas News Agency. The Lebanese said Frank visited the country a year ago and wrote an article entitled "Police State."

Leaflets Blame Arabs For Ship Explosion

Rome, July 19 (AP)—Unsigned leaflets delivered to the heads of Italian Jewish organizations today declared that the "defenders of Arabic Palestine" were responsible for the time-bomb sinking of the Panamanian ship Vrisso July 12 at Genoa.

Genoa police reported at the time that their investigation indicated the ship was loaded with explosives to be delivered to Palestine. No lives were lost.

Ruler Of Khairpur Deposed As Insane

New Delhi, India, July 19 (AP)—The Government of India announced tonight that his highness Mir Faiz Muhammad Khan Talpur, ruler of the northwestern Indian state of Khairpur, had been deposed on the grounds he was insane.

The announcement said the Mir's 14-year-old son, George Ali Murad Khan Talpur, was chosen to succeed to the throne of the little state, which lies between Sind province and Rajputana.

Mir is a theocratic princely title. The deposed ruler, who is 34, succeeded to the Khairpur throne in 1935.

Dutch Ultimatum To Expire Tuesday

Indonesians Face Attack if Demands Are Not Met

THE HAGUE, July 19 (AP).—A Netherlands government spokesman said today a Dutch ultimatum to the Indonesian Republic would expire Tuesday, and he implied that military action would be started if the Dutch terms were not met. Such action is not expected before Tuesday, he added.

The spokesman said the government, after secret Cabinet sessions during the last two days, informed Dr. Hubertus J. van Mook, acting Governor General of the East Indies, that it supported fully his ultimatum to the Indonesian Republic.

When asked whether this meant that the government authorized Dr. Van Mook to give Dutch troops the signal to attack, the spokesman declared: "I have nothing to

add. You only have to read the proposals handed by Dr. Van Mook to the republican government on July 15 to draw your conclusions."

Dr. Van Mook's proposal set July 21 as the final date when all Dutch demands had to be fulfilled. It also provided that the republic had to order cease fire July 16, stop its anti-Dutch propaganda the next day and, on July 19, start withdrawing its troops beyond the demarcation frontiers.

The first two dates expired without the republicans complying with the demands.

HOLLAND ENDS JAVA PARLEYS

Indonesian Cabinet Determined On No Concessions

Batavia, Java, July 19 (AP)—The Netherlands Government at the Hague was authoritatively reported today to have ordered the breaking off of the two-year negotiations with the Indonesian republic. The Indonesian Cabinet, in an emergency session at the republican capital of Jogjakarta, announced its determination to make no further concessions.

The stage thus appeared set for an outbreak of war, barring unexpected last minute developments, at the outset of the Moslem holy month of Ramadam which began today.

A Government spokesman at the Hague announced that the Cabinet after two days of discussion had given its full support to the ultimatums of Hubertus J. Van Mook, acting governor general, and implied that military action would start Tuesday after the last of the ultimatums expires.

Six-Mile Withdrawal

[Van Mook's ultimatums to the Indonesians set July 21 as the date for completion of a 6-mile withdrawal of Indonesian forces from the present front lines. Other ultimatums for an Indonesian ceasefire order by July 16 and the beginning of the withdrawal by 6 P.M. Java time, July 19, already have passed without the Indonesians complying.

[Dutch press reports received at the Hague indicated that it had been left to Van Mook to decide when military action would begin. Dutch forces in Indonesia number about 98,000 men with modern equipment. The Indonesian Army is estimated at 200,000, not counting irregulars.

[Cancellation of furloughs for police in the Netherlands was reported. Communist-affiliated unions have urged a protest strike against military action.]

"Holy-War" Threat

Indonesian spokesmen declared overt hostilities by the Dutch during the month of fasting, when no devout Moslem takes food or drink between sunrise and sunset, would precipitate a declaration of "holy war" by Indonesia's 70,000,000 Moslems. But Dutch informants said they did not believe the holy month would have any bearing on the situation in Java.

Qualified sources said a military resolution of the Indonesian deadlock was inevitable unless some unexpected development, such as the strongest foreign intervention, eased the tension.

The Dutch Army information service said the army probably will begin issuing daily communiqués next week, instead of its weekly summaries, but declined to elaborate.

The crucial Netherlands Cabinet decision governing future policy in Indonesia was known to have been received from the Hague by Van Mook.

The Dutch newspaper *Nieuwsgier*, which has close contacts with the Netherlands East Indies Government, said this decision was that there is "no point of contact left for the continuation of discussions" with the Indonesian republic.

WAR LOOMS IN INDIES

Batavia, July 19 (A. P.).—Qualified informants said today that conflict between the Netherlands and the Indonesian Republic was virtually inevitable unless some unexpected development eased the tension in negotiations over a joint national government. They said that the Netherlands Government at the Hague had notified Netherlands East Indies authorities here today that there was no basis for further contacts with the republic.

A dispatch from the Republican capital of Jogjakarta said that the Cabinet had been called into emergency session. The Dutch have given the Republic until 6 P. M. today to start withdrawing their troops from frontline positions.

An Indonesian spokesman warned that if the Dutch started hostilities within the next month, Indonesia's 70,000,000 Moslem population would begin a "holy war."

ANTI-COMMUNIST BURMA LEADER, 5 AIDES SLAIN BY RANGOON ASSASSINS

Nine-Man Government Nearly Wiped Out In Council Attack

London, July 19 (AP)—The British Government announced that five "terrorists" almost wiped out the nine-man Government of Burma today with a spray of machine-gun fire which swept the council chamber in Rangoon.

Maj. Gen. U Aung San, 32-year-old anti-Communist "strong man" who was in line to become the first prime minister of the prospective independent nation, and five of his colleagues in the Cabinet were killed and two others wounded. A guard also was wounded, and the attackers fled unscathed in a jeep.

The British Government's Burma office called it a "murderous attack."

Censorship Blanket

Burma apparently was under a censorship blanket following the incident, as no news came directly from Rangoon concerning the incident except as relayed through the British Governor, Sir Hugert Rance.

But the official British statement said, "there is nothing in the reports so far received to suggest that the situation is not fully under control. Further information will be made available."

Aung San was leader of Burma's strongest political party, the anti-Fascist Peoples Freedom League which has come into frequent collision with Burmese Communist party members and other Burmese who contended it was "working with the British" to make Burma a dominion within the empire.

Sten Guns And Rifles

The official account of the attack said:

"When the executive council was in session, a jeep drew up to the main entrance. One man stayed in the jeep, and five men armed with Sten guns and two rifles went upstairs to the council chambers.

"An armed guard outside the door tried to stop them and was shot. He was badly wounded and could not give any details. The three men armed with Sten guns entered the council chamber and sprayed the occupants with bullets. They then made good their escape in the jeep.

"The following casualties are now confirmed. Dead:

"U Aung San, deputy chairman of the council.

"U Ba Win, member for Commerce and Supplies.

"Abdul Bazak, member for Education and Planning.

"Mahn Ba Khaing, member for Industry and Labor.

"Thakin Mya, member for Finance.

"Ohn Maung, deputy secretary, Transport and Communications department.

"U Ba Choe, member for Information.

"The Sawbwa of Mong Pawn, counsellor for the frontier areas.

"The casualties were sent to the General Hospital without delay and the situation is reported to have been efficiently handled by the police."

Messages Of Sympathy

Messages of sympathy were sent by King George and Prime Minister Attlee to Governor Rance to be delivered to the relatives of the victims.

In a broadcast, Sir Hugert deplored the assassinations as a "dastardly act" and announced the formation of a new executive council.

"I am glad to inform you," he told the Burma people "that President Thankin Nu has agreed to form a new council and that he will have in this task the assistance of Pyaw Bwe Umya, U Aung San Wai and U Ba Cyan."

He said he deplored the loss of "a statesman and a leader and of ministers who can ill be spared. I call upon the people of Burma to remain calm and to continue to follow the wide course toward independence set by their leader."

Aung San was commander of the Burma Independence Army during which he fought underground against the Japanese occupation.

He was Defense Minister in the Ba Maw Government set up under Japanese sponsorship. He later took to the hills and organized the resistance movement which took the name of the Anti-Fascist Peoples Freedom League and began a campaign for Burmese independence.

Agreement With Attlee

He was leader of the delegation which went to London last December and reached agreement with Prime Minister Attlee that Burmese self-government, either within or without the British Empire, would be expedited. The agreement provided for a constituent assembly, an interim government and other steps toward independence expected to be achieved by October of this year.

Aung San said in Rangoon on June 17 that Burma's constitution would provide for an independent, sovereign republic.

But Ba Maw, former Premier, charged that Thakin Nu, assembly president and Freedom League vice president, was in London negotiating with the British for dominion status within the empire.

COMMUNISM FOE SLAIN IN KOREA

Leftist Leader Assassinated In Seoul Street

Seoul, Korea, July 19 (AP)—Lyuh Woon-hyung, Korean Leftist but anti-Communist political leader, was assassinated today by a Korean gunman who escaped.

Korean police said the assassin, who appeared to be about 26 years old, fired three shots from a .45-caliber pistol at the moving automobile of the 62-year-old Lyuh. Two struck the victim, who died two hours later in a hospital.

Police said the Lyuh's bodyguard returned the fire and that a police lieutenant, who was on duty near Lyuh's home, grappled with the bodyguard in the mistaken belief he was the attacker. Meanwhile, the gunman fled.

American Invitations

Lyuh, possibly the most prominent non-Communist Leftist in Korea, had been repeatedly invited by American authorities to join in attempts to form a coalition government. The Americans said today, however, that he always had declined to participate, although lending his name to such movements.

Lyuh had pursued a hectic career in which he was frequently beaten by unknown attackers. Last year he reported he was seized, bound and hurled over a cliff, but Korean police expressed skepticism.

Lieut. Gen. John R. Hodge, American commandant of southern Korea, told a press conference that only a few days ago Lyuh had informed him of receiving anonymous threats by mail after trying to purge his following of Communists.

Provisional Regime Role

Lyuh once was vice minister of foreign affairs in the unrecognized Korean provisional government which was formed in China during the war.

In September, 1945, at the invitation of apprehensive Japanese residents of Korea, he founded a so-called "People's Republic" which proclaimed itself the government of the country. American troops arrived in Korea two days later and dissolved his organization.

Anti-Red Korean Politician Slain

Seoul, Korea, July 19 (AP)—Korean police said today that Lyuh Woon Hyung, 62-year-old Korean political leader classified by American authorities as Leftist but anti-Communist, was killed when a young Korean fired into the rear of Lyuh's moving automobile.

Police said the assailant escaped while a police lieutenant struggled with Lyuh's bodyguard, believing him to be the attacker. American intelligence said the gun used undoubtedly was a stolen American Army .45.

Had Been Threatened

Lieut. Gen. John R. Hodge, American commander in South Korea, said Lyuh informed him recently he had received threatening letters after attempting to purge pro-Communists from the Korean Laboring Peoples party, founded by Lyuh May 3.

Lyuh formerly was Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Korean provisional government in Shanghai. At Japanese invitation, he helped found the Peoples Republic which proclaimed itself the Government of Korea, September 6, 1945, two days before the American landing. The organization was outlawed by the Americans December 12, 1945.

REDS PREPARE CHINA ATTACKS

Massing Against Tsingtao and Szepingkai.

Nanking, July 19 (A. P.).—Chinese Communists were reported today to be massing for attacks on Szepingkai, Manchuria, and the North China port of Tsingtao, but other dispatches told of Government victories on several fronts.

Government dispatches said 20,000 Communists were massed thirty to forty miles southeast of Szepingkai, important rail town, awaiting a chance to destroy additional stretches of the Mukden - Changchun Railway, which already has been heavily damaged.

Nationalist reports declared that Gen. Chen Yi, commander of the Communists' crack new Fourth Army, was conferring with other Red commanders at Kaomi, in eastern Shantung, preparatory to launching a drive against Tsingtao, sixty - two railroad miles to the southeast.

Government Reports Success.

In western Shantung the Government reported important successes against invading forces of Communist Gen. Liu Po-cheng. The Central News Agency said Nationalists driving northward had routed five Red divisional columns at Yangshantsi.

Government troops were on the march in neighboring Topen province, thrusting southeast and southwest of Paoting, provincial capital. A press dispatch said the Nationalists had advanced beyond recently recaptured Lihsien.

twenty-five miles southeast of Paoting.

In Peiping, an important military conference was held last night, presumably to lay plans for wresting the initiative from the Reds. Gen. Chen Cheng, Chief of Staff, presided, and Gen. Hsiung Shih-hui, head of Chiang Kai-shek's Manchurian headquarters, was among the participants.

Meanwhile, Peiping's city defense committee announced plans to raise 75,000,000,000 Chinese dollars to build defense works. Five billion had been collected previously.

Rebel Makes Claim.

To the northwest, in restive Sinkiang province, the rebel leader, Achmadjan Kasimov, asserted today that he controlled three-tenths of the vast but sparsely populated province. The rebels occupy three zones centering around the towns of Ili, Tacheng and Anshan, all rich in mineral resources and food.

Achmadjan insists the rebels are not separatists, but merely seeking reforms. Once these are effected, he has said, the rebels will have full respect for Chinese administration. The Chinese authorities, however, assert that he is seeking to establish a separatist pro-Soviet provincial government to replace Chinese administration.

In Nanking, Central News Agency reported the appointment of Lieut.-Gen. Sun Li-jen, American-trained former commander of China's new First Army, as vice commander of all Chinese ground forces. The agency said he would retain his post as vice commander of Nationalist forces in Manchuria.

Meanwhile, newspaper reports said ailing Gen. Tu Li-ming, top Government commander in Manchuria, would fly from Mukden to Shanghai today and then go to the United States for medical treatment.

China To Map Reports For Gen. Wedemeyer

Nanking, July 19 (AP)—Government ministries and commissions were instructed today to prepare detailed reports on their work in the past year for presentation to Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, who will head an American fact-finding mission to China.

Informed sources said the reports would include one by the Foreign Office on the current situation in Manchuria and that prevailing immediately after V-J. day.

These sources said the National Resources Commission would make a report on "the large-scale removal of industrial equipment by the Russians from Manchuria" and damage to China's iron and coal industries through "the destructive policy of the Chinese Reds."

CHINA OPENS TRAINING PLAN

JUL 1947

V.M.I. Graduate Named Ground Force Vice Commander

Nanking, July 19 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Sun Li-Jen was appointed vice commander of all Chinese government ground forces today and placed in charge of a new training program as first fruits of the recent total mobilization order against the Communists.

The semi-official *Central Daily News* announced appointment of the American-trained Sun and said he also would retain his post as vice commandant of government forces in Manchuria.

Highly-informed military sources said his job would be to take green recruits and turn out modern combat division and that the training center probably would be located on the big island of Formosa to avoid possible interruption by the Communists.

Graduate Of V.M.I.

Sun, a graduate of Virginia Military Institute, formerly commanded the American-equipped New 1st Army, which fought brilliantly against the Japanese in Burma and against the communists in Manchuria.

On the actual battlefronts, the official Chinese Central News Agency said government forces had routed five Communist divisions in western Shantung province and had recaptured Yangshantsi, a village 78 miles northwest of the big government base of Suchow.

Diversion Believed Broken

It said the victory was believed to have shattered the effort of Communist Gen. Lieu Po-cheng to relieve the main Communist body in central Shantung by his diversionary invasion across the Yellow river into western Shantung.

Communist casualties were listed as totaling 12,000, a figure probably exaggerated.

The same agency repeated reports of the past few days that large Communist forces were massing again southeast of Szepingkai in Manchuria, but that heavy rains had stopped fighting both in Manchuria and on the approaches to Tsinan, capital of Shantung province.

Mongols Reported Using Russ Guns

Tihwa, Northwest China, July 17 [*AP—Delayed*]—Outer Mongolian troops attacking Peitashan in Sinkiang province July 5 used German and Soviet weapons, and some had gold medals embossed with Stalin's profile, a 22-year-old defending cavalryman said today.

The cavalryman gave his name as Cherezina and said he was the son of a Kazak chief in the Peitashan area. He gave this version of what Chinese military authorities termed a typical skirmish:

July 5, three outer Mongolian planes, supporting a ground force of 200 troops, dropped thirteen bombs on Peitashan, killing one Kazak and a dozen horses.

One of the aircraft, a biplane bearing a Red Star insignia, was downed by machine-gun fire.

During the ground fighting in the area, near the disputed Sinkiang-Outer Mongolia border, a Mongol commanding officer was wounded, captured and executed. He wore a Soviet decoration for action against the Japanese.

Booty taken by the 100 defending Kazaks included 15 Soviet and German light machine guns, 30,000 rounds of ammunition, 70 grenades, 4 gold medals with Stalin's profile and photographs of Stalin and of Marshal Cholbaisan, head of the Mongolian Republic.

By PEGGE PARKER

Tihwa, Sinkiang Province, China, July 19 (AP)—Three tenths of this vast but sparsely-populated hinterland province is under control of rebel forces headed by Achmadjan Kasimov.

Sinkiang has only about 1,200,000 population scattered over an estimated area of more than 600,000 square miles.

The rebels occupy three zones centering a round the towns of Ili, Tancheng and Anshan, all with good food supplies and said to be rich in mineral resources.

Achmadjan insists that his followers are not separatists but are merely seeking reforms in the administration and that, once these are effected, they will show full respect for Chinese sovereignty.

Pro-Soviet Aim Alleged

Chinese officials, however, allege that Achmadjan is seeking to establish a pro-Soviet provincial government to replace the Chinese and accuse him of ignoring a "peace pact" he made with the Chinese one year ago.

[In the past week Chinese newspapers have reported the dissidents were attacking traders' convoys and outlying settlements along the primitive roads of Sinkiang, but all accounts have been vague.]

Differences with the bordering Soviet-dominated Outer Mongolian People's Republic also continue to plague the Sinkiang administration.

A young Kazak cavalryman two days ago gave this correspondent an account of a border clash in which he participated against an Outer Mongolian force. Chinese military authorities said it was a typical skirmish.

The Kazab said his name was Cherezima and that he was the son of a chief in the Peitashan area. Peitashan, which means "White Pagoda Mountain," is claimed by both China and Outer Mongolia.

Cherezima said that on July 5 three Outer Mongolian planes, supporting 200 Mongolian ground troops, dropped thirteen bombs on Peitashan, killing one Kazak and a dozen horses. One plane, he said, was shot dowa by rifle fire from 100 Kaazk defenders and was found to bear Red Star insignia.

Russian Medals Reported

The Kazak said the leader of the Outer Mongolians, a Colonel Sagmet, was wounded, captured and then shot.

He said the Colonel wore a Soviet decoration for action against the Japanese and that booty taken from other invaders included four gold medals bearing the profile of Premier Stalin.

There also were photographs of Stalin and Marshal Cholbaisan, head of the Outer Mongolian republic, and orders in Cholbaisan's name that Peitashan be seized, the cavalryman asserted.

Arms seized from the Mongolians, he added, included fifteen light machine guns of German and Soviet manufacture, plus 30,000 rounds of ammunition.

Gen. Chang Chih-chung, director of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's headquarters for the Northwest, said that the situation in Peitashan now was quiet.

Chinese Battle Sinkiang Rebels And Outer Mongolia Neighbors

Says Arms Are American.

Moscow, July 19 (A. P.).—Izvestia quoted radio reports from Communist-controlled areas in China today as saying that enough American weapons had fallen into their hands from captured Chinese Nationalist troops "to equip ten divisions." The Soviet Government newspaper quoted these reports in reply to the recent statement of a Chinese Government commander in Manchuria, who said the Communists were receiving arms from Russians and northern Koreans.

"The hypocritical complaints of defeated Kuomintang generals obviously are directed to the wrong address," the editorial said.

Foot Trail To Be Used For Iwo Flag Care

Tokyo, July 19 (AP)—The Army said today that the American flag will continue to fly atop Mount Suribachi, on Iwa Jima.

Officers of the Marianas-Bonin command explained, "It will be possible to maintain the flag on Mount Suribachi through use of a foot trail."

Rapid deterioration of the lone road to the historic mountain flagpole had made the customary jeep trip dangerous. Army officials had estimated necessary repair to the roadway would cost $100,000, which wasn't available.

In reporting that maintenance of a foot trail would permit continued care of the flag, command officials pointed out that an aerial beacon light on Suribachi also needed periodic attention.

Australia To Attend Talks On Jap Peace

Hobart, Tasmania, July 18 [*AP—Delayed*]—Prime Minister J. B. Chifley said today that Australia would be represented at Japanese talks with the United States, but that the representation would depend largely on when the talks were held and what Minister was available.

Chifley said Herbert V. Evatt, Minister for External Affairs, who is now in Japan, would possibly attend.

[The United States State Department announced Wednesday it had proposed an eleven-nation conference to begin work on a Japanese peace treaty in Washington or San Francisco starting August 19. Britain has objected to the date because of a later empire conference on the subject.]

Envoy Hits Closing Of Office In Australia

Sydney, July 19 (AP)—United States Ambassador Robert Butler said last night he had cabled Senators Taft (R., Ohio), Vandenberg (R., Mich.) and Hickenlooper (R., Iowa) "strongly protesting" instructions to close the State Department's United States Information Service in Australia on July 31.

"Australians are bewildered and hurt that the United States is withdrawing this service from them while continuing it in other parts of the world," he declared.

Sydney newspapers have published a quantity of letters to the editors protesting the closing of the service's libraries in Sydney and Melbourne.

U.N. Uneasy Over Greece

Lake Success, N.Y., July 19 (AP)—A rising uneasiness among some United Nations delegates over the possibility of new developments in the Balkans this week end was reflected today in reports from Greece.

Both American and British officials were understood to feel there might be a sudden turn of affairs in Greece at this moment that would have a direct and critical effect on a United States proposal to establish a United Nations border watch over the Balkans.

Authoritative sources said these officials were concerned over reports that the Communists may be attempting to establish a Communist state in northern Greece.

Described By Stratos

George Stratos, Greek War Minister, last Tuesday pictured the reported guerrilla offensive along the Greek-Albanian frontier as an effort to establish a Communist state. Communist sources have hinted at the same motive.

But Brig. Stylianos Manidakis, speaking for the Greek general staff at a news conference in Athens Friday night, declared there was no evidence of an effort to set up a free Communist state in Greece and said no elements of an "international brigade" were fighting on the side of guerrillas engaged against Government forces in the northwest.

Manidakis's statement came immediately after a United Nations field team flew to the battle zone and returned to report it had "heard little first-hand evidence" of an international brigade invading from Albania.

Contradictions Confusing

But apparently not satisfied with the team's report, the full United Nations' subsidiary commission moved into northwestern Greece today to carry out a further investigation of the Greek charges.

Apparent contradictions among various Greek officials over the existence of an international brigade from Albania caused confusion among United Nations delegates.

Some sources here said on the basis of this it appeared there might be a division of opinion within the Greek Government. They said if there was such a split it might do harm to the Greek case in the Security Council.

Hope For Information

American and British officials said they were convinced that something was going on in northwestern Greece. They said they hoped to have information over the week end from their own representatives which would clarify the situation.

American and British sources said they hoped that present developments in Greece would not divert the attention of the Security Council from taking decisive action on the United States proposal to set up a semi-permanent commission to watch over the Balkan frontiers.

General debate on the Balkan problem in the Council was closed yesterday, thus apparently clearing the way for a showdown—possibly late next week—on the United States proposal.

Five Sessions Scheduled

In an attempt to speed up action, the Council scheduled five sessions

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next week on the Balkan problem.

Also before the Council is a Russian resolution turning down the commission idea and demanding that the Greek Government take measures to end the strife.

There was still some behind-the-scenes maneuvering by some delegates to reconcile the opposed American and Russian proposals, but the United States officials repeated that they would not budge from their position if it meant "watering down" their commission plan.

Division On Russian Move

Council delegates remained divided in speculating what Russia will do when the United States proposal comes up for a vote. Some delegates were convinced that Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, would veto the plan. Others were just as convinced that he would abstain and then lead the three Soviet satellites—Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania—in boycotting the commission.

Gromyko contends that under the United Nations Charter chapter on which the Greek case is based only a recommendation—and not decisive action—can be taken by the Council. He told the Council that the Balkan countries were not bound to co-operate with the commission if it is established.

American sources admitted that Gromyko has a legal argument but said they were certain it would not hold up. They pointed out that both Bulgaria and Albania as nonmembers of United Nations had given their pledges to abide by any decisions the Council might take when they accepted an invitation to participate in the case.

Czech Warns Council

Meanwhile today the United Nations Economic and Social Council was warned today by its acting president, Dr. Jan Papanek, of Czechoslovakia, that it faced many "formidable" problems as it opened its fifth session.

Apparently referring to the growing economic split between Russia and the Western powers, Papanek said:

"I feel that we all clearly understand the great responsibilities that the council faces in this session and that we fully realize the necessity for meeting them squarely."

Although Papanek made no direct reference to the collapse of the three power conference in Paris early this month or the subsequent controversy over implementation of the Marshall plan, it was clear from the solemn tone of his speech that these developments were upper-most in his mind.

U.N. Balkan Probe Group At Border

JUL 1947

Lake Success, July 19 (AP)—The United Nations Balkan subsidiary commission moved into northwestern Greece today for an on-the-spot investigation of Greek charges that an "international brigade" had invaded from Albania.

The move was reported to United Nations headquarters yesterday as the Security Council recessed hearings on the Balkan problem until next Tuesday, when the United States will attempt to force a showdown with Russia on establishing a watch over Greece's northern borders.

The subsidiary commission's decision to move into northern Greece came after its investigating team reported from the field that it had "heard little first-hand evidence" that detachments of an "international brigade" coming from Albania had invaded Greek territory.

Flew To Border

The field team flew to the border area from Salonika upon receiving a message from the Greek Government of a new border incident on July 13. The Greek liaison officer with the subsidiary group said his Government had received information that detachments of an "international brigade" had invaded from Albania July 13 in the region of Konitsa.

The field team was composed of representatives of Australia, the States, Russia, Brazil and Syria.

Information thus far received here did not make it clear whether the team was able to make an "eye-witness" investigation of the area where the fighting was reported.

The team's report only said that it had talked with Greek officers who had described the movement of large groups of guerrillas—some uniformed, others in civilian clothes.

Reports On Fighting

Meanwhile, both the United States and British governments were understood to be getting a few reports from their officials in Greece on the guerrilla fighting. American and British sources said they expected to have information over the week end that might clarify the situation.

General debate on the Balkan problem in the Security Council was closed yesterday, thus clearing the way for a showdown—possibly late next week—on a United States proposal to establish an international watch on Greece's northern borders.

Dr. Oscar Lange of Poland, president of the Security Council, told delegates that the United States resolution would be taken up first when the members meet Tuesday in the first of five sessions scheduled for next week.

Russ-West Rift Shadow Over UNESCO

Lake Success, July 19 (AP)—The United Nations Economic and Social Council was called into session today in an atmosphere of deep concern over the growing economic split between Russia and the Western powers.

As the eighteen delegations assembled for the meeting, they were generally agreed that this fifth session of the Council was likely to be the most critical in United Nations history.

Some delegates privately expressed fears that the long-smoldering differences between Russia and the Western powers would develop into a major clash as a result of recent developments on the Marshall program for economic aid to Europe.

Officia More Optimistic

David Owen, assistant secretary general in charge of economic affairs, took a more optimistic view. He told a news conference yesterday the split over the Marshall plan would not necessarily complicate the session.

He added, however, that any member of the Council would be able to raise the question even though it was not on the Council's lengthy agenda of 39 items.

Soviet Delegate Alexander P. Morozov has already indicated he will renew Russia's fight on the $400,000,000 American program of military and economic aid to Greece and Turkey. Morozov was expected to demand approval of a Soviet resolution prohibiting international financial aid for military purposes.

Noncontroversial Issues

The Council's schedule called for consideration of noncontroversial items in the initial meetings, with the more explosive questions held back for a week or so. The latter items would then be grouped for a general debate.

These items included:

1. The report of the Economic Commission for Europe.
2. The report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.
3. The report of the United Nations Economic and Employment Commission.
4. A Chilean proposal for creation of an economic commission for Latin America.
5. A proposal for creation of an international authority to administer the rich oil resources of the Middle East.

Other important problems before the Council included an urgent request from Secretary General Trygve Lie to take immediate steps to provide relief for European nations facing serious food shortages as a result of UNRRA's expiration.

Senate Approves Measure Giving Vets Cash for Bonds; House Backs Arms Merger

JUL 1947

New Legislation Calls for Cashing of Bonds at Local Banks After Sept. 1.

WASHINGTON, July 19. — (AP) By a vote of 85 to 0, the Senate today passed and dispatched to President Truman legislation authorizing 9,000,000 veterans to cash $1,800,000,000 in terminal leave bonds.

The Senate earlier had passed by a voice vote another bill which would increase living allowances to veterans going to school under the GI Bill of Rights. The bill now goes to the House.

The terminal leave bond measure got unanimous House approval two weeks ago. It would permit but not require former enlisted men to cash bonds issued to them starting last year in lieu of cash terminal pay.

Banks Will Cash Bonds

The bonds could be turned in for cash at local banks after Sept. 1. Under the present law the maturity date is five years after the date of issue.

The bill also extends for one year beyond Sept. 1 the deadline for application for terminal bonds by veterans.

The Senate deferred action on a bill to increase pay ceilings applicable to the veterans on-the-job training program after Senator Taft (R-Ohio) told his colleagues it is "subject to tremendous abuse" and should be "thoroughly studied."

Taft said that as the program now is set up, "at any time during the next 10 years any one of 15,000,000 veterans may start out to learn some new occupation and put himself on the roll to draw cash from Uncle Sam."

Truman's Stand Unknown

There was no immediate indication what President Truman might do about the terminal leave bond measure.

The measure adjusting benefits to veterans attending school would increase subsistence grants from the present $65 a month to $75 in the case of single veterans, from $90 to $105 for married veterans without children, and from $90 to $120 for those who have children.

Senator Taft (R-Ohio) said these 15 per cent increases are designed to compensate for higher living costs.

In urging adoption of the terminal leave bond measure, Taft told his colleages it would give World War II veterans an average of approximately $180 each. But Senator Baldwin (R-Conn) estimated the average at about $214.

Sees Cut in National Debt

Referring to authorization of the terminal leave payment program by Congress last year, Taft said:

"If the x x x payment was justified at all, I don't see why it was not justified in cash." He added:

"We all agree that the government should reduce its debt, and by failing to pass the tax reduction bill we have left in the Treasury for payment of the debt, according to my calculation, over $6,000,000,000."

The Ohioan observed that the terminal leave bonds are counted as part of the $256,000,000,000 national debt, and said payment of them "will reduce the debt just as much as payment of any other bonds."

Apparently replying to Treasury department contentions that cashing the bonds would be inflationary, Taft declared:

"It is true that it is slightly more inflationary than the payment of bonds and notes held by banks, but in my opinion the payment of $6,000,000,000 of debt in a single year out of taxes collected from the people is too deflationary, and it will be advantageous to have part of this money, at least, paid back into the channels of trade."

Chamber Told Measure Will Cut Costs, Curtail Service 'Back-Biting'; Diplomatic-Military Policy Co-Ordination Also Involved

Washington, July 19 (AP)—The House passed today a measure to unify the Army and Navy and co-ordinate American diplomatic-military policies. It acted after hearing assertions the plan will help prevent future "Pearl Harbor" disasters, cut military costs and curtail interservice "back-biting."

The action came on a voice vote after nearly eight hours of debate and months of consideration. The measure now goes back to the Senate, and, in probability, ultimately to a joint committee to work out differences between the Senate and House versions.

As now drafted, the measure would merge the present War and Navy Cabinet posts into a single Secretary of Defense, create a powerful, new, policy-making defense council and set up a new Department of Air.

Co-Ordination Emphasized

As Representative Wilson (D., Texas) put it: "The bill more properly could be termed a co-ordination instead of unification measure." Representative Latham (R., N.Y.) agreed, saying it provided for "unity at the top, but disunification, multiplication and complexities at the bottom."

Before final passage, the House accepted an amendment to guarantee in ironclad language, Navy retention of its air arm—the eyes and advance striking arm of the fleet—both carrier planes and land-

...re scheduled into their base," the witness replied.

Corrective Actions Cited

Ambrose L. Chabot, superintendent of maintenance for the airline, read into the record a series of corrective actions taken as a result of the pilots' complaints of

American people were worried over possibility of a military "super" government.

Pearl Harbor Cited

Repeated references to the Japanese surprise attack upon Pearl Harbor were made during the debate. Representative Keefe (R., Wis.) said the success of this raid underscored the "inadequacy of command by mutual co-operation."

Representative Short (R., Mo.), member of the Armed Services Committee, said that with co-ordination under the bill's program for material procurement "we won't have the Army on Okinawa selling to China the things the Navy needs."

Representative Taber (R., N.Y.), chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, successfully led a move to eliminate a provision which would allow the War, Navy and Air departments to submit their budget requests directly to Congress.

He said it would eliminate present screening by the Budget Bureau, throw the whole burden of checking estimates upon Congress, and allow "things to run wild." He maintained the estimates should be channeled through the Secretary of Defense and the Budget Bureau before reaching Congress.

Protests "Back-Biting'

"What's needed," said Representative Manasco (D., Ala.) "is teamwork." He protested "jealousies, bickering and back-biting" among officers in the armed services, and said the measure should help curtail the rivalry.

Aside from the amendments adopted during the debate, the major difference between the House and Senate bills is specific House stipulation to exclude internal security functions from the intelligence agency's operations.

Representative Hoffman (R., Mich.) said this was designed to prevent development of a Gestapo.

Scant numerical opposition developed to the measure as a whole. However, some specific provisions in the measure drew sharp criticism, particularly those setting up a central office of intelligence to search out and weigh the military plans of other nations.

In sending the measure to the floor the Armed Services Committee asserted that modern warfare demands a balanced armed-forces structure with integrated, strategic plans for obtaining full use of manpower, materials, scientific research and new developments.

Wadsworth Opens Debate

Representative Wadsworth (R., N.Y.), in opening debate, said the bill setting up a powerful central defense council on which will sit the Secretary of State as well as the new Secretary of Defense would co-ordinate the country's military and diplomatic program for the first time in history.

Representative Sikes (D., Fla.) agreed: "We never have been fully informed of the capabilities, potential, or intent of likely enemies, nor did we have effective plans for use in time of war of the nation's natural and industrial resources for military and civilian needs."

"This is another time when we can well say, 'Remember Pearl Harbor.'"

Representative Busbey (R., Ill.) protested that the new intelligence office would have the power to scrutinize FBI files and thus open them up to records which would have nothing to do with national defense.

Economies Discussed

There was a broad difference of opinion on what economies, if any, the unification measure will produce. Representative Hoffman expressed doubt any could be accomplished.

Wadsworth acknowledged they may be slow in coming. "You can't expect the new secretary to save millions of dollars in a week or two, or even in a year," he said.

"But, step by step, as the co-ordination develops, large sums will be saved. . . . It will eliminate competition between the Army and the Navy in procurement of material."

Hoffman, expressing fear the legislation might lead to a dictatorship, said it represented "the culmination of over 25 years of effort by military elements to gain greater power within the Government."

Measure's Provisions

Much of the fight over the measure was removed by agreements within the committee before the measure was sent to the floor spelling out preservation of the Marine Corps' separate identity and assurance that the Navy shall retain its own aviation arm.

In only a few instances different in form from the unification plan previously passed by, the Senate, the measure would:

1. Place all the armed forces—Army, Navy and Air Corps—under a single Cabinet officer. The House would call him Secretary of Defense; the Senate prefers Secretary of National Security.

National Security Council

2. Set up a separate Department of Air.

3. Provide for Secretaries of War, Navy and Air subordinate to the Secretary of Defense and without Cabinet status.

4. Create a national security council charged with keeping the President posted on the nation's strength and with recommending security measures after analyzing potential dangers. On this council would sit the Secretaries of State, Defense, War, Navy, Air and the chairman of the National Security Resources Board.

5. Set up a central intelligence agency for collecting and co-ordinating information on the military strength, developments and moves in other countries. The House wrote in a restriction—not included in the Senate bill—to prevent the agency from exercising domestic police or espionage functions.

6. Establish a National Security Resources Board to advise the President on co-ordination of civilian, industrial and military mobilization in time of emergency and to keep a continuous balance account of the nation's "resources, capabilities and risks in relation to our domestic, foreign and military policies."

Procurement Of Material

7. Put procurement of material for the armed services under a permanent munitions board.

8. Place the present wartime-created Research and Development Board on a permanent basis in a move to take full advantage of the Army's and Navy's scientists.

TRAINING PLAN RECEIVES O.K.

House Subcommittee Favors Military Instruction

Washington, July 19 (AP)—Compulsory military training of all American males upon reaching the age of 18, or after their graduation from high school, was recommended today by a House armed services subcommittee.

The twelve-member group sent to the full Armed Services Committee of 33 members for action next Tuesday a bill closely following the plan recommended June 1 by President Truman's advisory commission on universal training.

The President's nine-man commission had advocated the program as indispensable to national security at this time.

O.K. Taken For Granted

Approval by the full Armed Services Committee at next week's meeting was taken for granted, since even opponents concede that at least twenty members favor it.

However, the bill will not be acted on by Congress at this session unless there is an unexpected change in plans between now and adjournment scheduled for next Saturday. Hearings have not been held in the Senate.

Educators, churchmen, and labor groups generally have fought it with the arguments that it is the entering wedge for militarism in this country and is an unnecessary and undemocratic proposal in time of peace.

Backed By Administration

Principal support has come from the Truman Administration, with the Army and Navy carrying the fight, and from veterans' groups contending that the United States must maintain an adequate reserve of trained forces until world conditions are more settled.

The subcommittee that approved the bill by a vote of 7 to 1, with three members absent, and another not voting, is composed of Representatives Towe (R., N.J.), chairman; Short (R., Mo.), Arends (R., Ill.), Thomas (R., N.J.), Norblad (R., Ore.), Van Zandt (R., Pa.), Thomason (D., Texas), Sasscer (D., Md.), Sikes (D., Fla.), and Winstead (D., Miss.). In addition, Representative Andrews (R., N.Y.), chairman of the full committee, and Representative Vinson (D., Ga.), top Democrat, are ex-officio members.

While the committee did not disclose the vote, members reported that Short voted against the bill. Arends voted "present," and Sasscer, Vinson and Van Zandt were absent.

The subcommittee bill, bearing Towe's name, calls for six months of basic military training for qualified male youths between their eighteenth and twentieth birthdays, followed by six months of membership in an ROTC, National Guard or other reserve organization. Youths still in high school when they become 18 would be allowed to have their induction deferred, but not beyond the age of 20.

850,000 Trainees Estimated

The Army has estimated that 850,000 youths would be trained annually under the plan, with the Army training about 618,000 and the Navy the remaining 232,000. So far as possible, youths would be allowed to choose their branch of the service. While in training, they would be under army or navy direction, but not subject to regular disciplinary regulations.

They would be paid $30 a month for their basic training period and would receive additional allowances of $50 monthly for one dependent and $65 monthly for more than one.

Not Subject To Service

They would wear regular service uniforms with distinctive insignia and would not be subject to actual military service except in time of national emergency.

The legislation specifically prohibits the operation of places of public nuisance within a reasonable distance of a training camp and would make it illegal to sell or give intoxicating liquor to any youth in training.

HOUSE GROUP VOTES MILITARY TRAINING

Washington, July 19 (A. P.).—A House Armed Services subcommittee today approved a universal military training bill following closely the plan advocated by President Truman's special commission.

The committee is headed by Representative Towe (R.-N. J.). Its action is subject to review by the full Armed Services Committee at a meeting next Tuesday. Subcommittee members reported the vote as seven for the bill, one against it, one not voting and one absent.

The full thirty-three-member committee reportedly is top-heavy in favor of the bill, although House Republican leaders said it will not be acted on by this session of Congress.

The bill approved by the subcommittee calls for six months of basic training for qualified male youths between their eighteenth and twentieth birthdays, followed by six months of membership in an R. O. T. C., National Guard, or other reserve component. A youth would be allowed to have his injunction deferred until he becomes 20 or completes his high school education. The bill provides for dependency allowances of $50 monthly for one dependent and $65 for two or more.

The training program would be administered by a three-member commission appointed by the President.

Trainees would receive $30 monthly during their basic training period, regardless of their dependency situation. They would wear uniforms bearing a distinctive insignia and would not be subject to military service except in cases of national emergency.

Pacific Island Trusteeship Taken Over By United States

Washington, July 19 (AP)—The United States today took over administration, under a United Nations trusteeship, of the central Pacific islands captured from Japan.

President Truman signed legislation putting into immediate effect the trusteeship agreement covering the Marianas, Marshalls and Carolines. He named Admiral Louis E. Denfeld United States high commissioner of the trust territory.

To Set Up Interim Regime

Admiral Denfeld, commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet, will serve as administrator under an executive order terminating military government in the islands and setting up an interim civil administration under the Navy pending enactment of a permanent organic law.

The President in a statement said suggestions for such a law will be presented to Congress next year. He asked the State Department to draw up a permanent plan transferring administration to a civilian agency of the Government "at the earliest practicable date."

The United States officially took over the island administration yesterday, but announcement of the President's signature of the enabling act and his executive order was not made until today.

Held No League Mandates

Thus, for the first time in its history, this country becomes a trusteeship power. Following the first World War, the League of Nations set up mandates for conquered territory, but the United States did not become a mandate power. The United Nations Security Council approved the trusteeship system—proposed by the United States—last April.

Admiral Denfeld will continue as Pacific Fleet commander while serving as high commissioner. The 56-year-old Westboro (Mass.) officer is a veteran of the Pacific war, having commanded a battleship division in the Okinawa and Japanese home islands campaigns.

Recalls Recommendations

He became Pacific Fleet chief last January. Prior to that he headed the Bureau of Navy Personnel and directed demobilization of such personnel after the war.

In his statement the President recalled that he had approved last month recommendations agreed upon by the secretaries of State, War, Navy and Interior for future administration of Guam, American Samoa and the trust territory.

"Accordingly," he said, "I have issued an executive order terminating military government in the trust territory and delegating responsibility for civil administration on an interim basis to the Navy Department, pending transfer to a civilian department or ageney of the Government at the earliest practicable date."

To Carry Out Obligations

He said it is this Government's intention to "carry out in full" the obligations toward the island natives and toward the United Nations as called for in the agreement between the United States and the Security Council.

While the Navy is given interim control of the islands, the President's order provides that the authority granted the United States to close any areas for security reasons shall be exercised jointly by the Secretary of the Navy and Secretary of State.

Truman Signs Pacific Isles Rule Bill

Washington, July 19 (AP)—The White House announced today that President Truman has signed the agreement for United States administration of former Japanese islands in the Pacific.

Admiral Louis E. Denfeld was appointed temporary administrator of the trust territory.

Denfeld is commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet. He will serve as United States High Commissioner of the territory pending its transfer for permanent administration by a civilian agency of the Government.

Interim Government

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The trusteeship agreement was approved in April by the United Nations Security Council and Congress then gave its sanction.

In addition to signing this Government's approval of the trusteeship agreement, the President issued an executive order providing for an "interim administration" for the trust territory, the presidential statement said.

The interim administration began July 18, the date the President signed the joint resolution passed by Congress.

The islands—the Marshalls, Carolines and Marianas—were captured by United States forces from the Japanese in the last war. They were German islands and were mandated to Japan after World War I.

The President's executive order, while authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to carry out the administering authority for the time being, provides that the authority granted to the United States in the agreement to "close any areas for security reasons" shall be exercised jointly by the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of State.

Legislation Needed

It further provides that all relations between Federal agencies and appropriate units of the United Nations with respect to the trust territory shall be conducted through the Secretary of State.

The order terminated military government in the trust area.

The trusteeship agreement requires the United States to enact legislation to place the plan into effect. Mr. Truman said he had directed the State Department to compile suggestions "for organic legislation" which are expected to be ready for the next session of Congress.

Mr. Truman also recalled he had submitted to Congress recommendations as to administration of the terirtory together with Guam and American Samoa.

HOUSE PUTS BAR ON GIVING AID TO RED PUPPETS

$1,603,199,094 Bill Sent to Senate Following Speedy Approval.

TABER ASSURES ON CURB

Says U. S. Cash Will Be Denied Soviet-sphere Nations Unless They Turn Over New Leaf.

JUL 1947

Washington, July 19 (AP).—Spurred by alarm over strife in Greece and a widening split between Russia and the Western Powers, the House shoved along to the Senate today a $1,603,199,094 appropriations measure carrying $1,353,024,900 to finance this nation's foreign policy.

House passage came last night by voice vote in just an hour's time—perhaps a peacetime record for a measure of its magnitude and international implication—amid cries for halting all aid to countries under Russian domination.

Assurance that such a ban is intended came from Representative Taber (R.-N. Y.), chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, speaking against the background of testimony—some secret, some public—from high-ranking Army and diplomatic chiefs.

Must Turn Over New Leaf.

He told the House that aid will be denied to countries ideologically and economically associated with the Soviet Union "unless they turn over a new leaf and show that they are willing to cooperate with nations which believe in freedom."

The foreign funds included the full $400,000,000 previously authorized to bolster Greece and Turkey against communism, $332,000,000 for foreign relief, $550,000,000 to pay the costs of the Army's relief-government occupation program in Germany, Korea and Japan, and $71,024,000 for the United States' share in the International Refugees Organization.

Consideration of the omnibus aid measure came in the midst of several developments bearing directly on the administration's present foreign policy program and upon future diplomatic moves in which Congress will have a powerful voice.

Other Developments.

They include:

1. A decision by a House Judiciary subcommittee to pigeonhole until next year a measure which would authorize immigration of 400,000 European war refugees over a four-year period. Instead, House and Senate committees will study the problem this fall.

2. Approval by the House Rules Committee of two congressional inquiries into long range American foreign policy and its impact upon the nation's economy—one by a special nineteen-member committee, the other by the standing committee on foreign affairs.

3. An assertion by Representative Eaton (R.-N. J.), chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, that "we are in sight of a shooting war at this minute" in Greece. "The Russians, as a result of the Marshall plan, have taken off their masks," Eaton declared. "There are alien forces now in Greece. Either America will stand firm and hold the fort, or Russia will take over. If Russia takes over, the destiny of mankind is once more at stake."

4. A decision by ranking Republican leaders to put over until next session a measure laying the groundwork for military cooperation and arms standardization between the Western Hemisphere nations. The measure was approved by the Foreign Affairs Committee yesterday.

5. Plans by the House leadership to push along to President Truman's desk a measure to bolster Italy's economy against Communist presure by releasing control of a large part of $60,000,000 in war-seized Italian assets. The bill also would return thirteen Italian ships now in American hands; and make good from surplus Liberty ships eighteen other vessels which were sunk after being taken over by the United States.

Foreign Aid Requests

Washington, July 19 (AP)—Fast action on an over-all foreign aid appropriation bill is necessary, the State and War Departments told the Senate today, if this country is to halt the spread of communism and start the world toward reconstruction.

Most House cuts in the measure should be restored, top officials of the two departments counselled.

In addition to haste on the $400,000,000 scheduled to be provided for the Greek-Turkish aid program already under way, the Senate was told conditions in Germany also are grave and warrant prompt action.

Testimony was heard that there is "already semi-starvation" in the British-American occupied zones in Germany.

Foreign Policy Fund

In passing a $1,603,199,094 bill yesterday, the House provided $1,353,024,000 to finance this nation's foreign policy. It trimmed budget estimates by 12.6 per cent, but allowed the full amount of $400,000,000 requested for the Greek-Turkish aid program.

Robert A. Lovett, Under Secretary of State, appearing before a Senate Appropriations subcommittee, not only urged the Greek-Turkish item, but also stressed the need for prompt approval of the previously authorized item for relief in war-devastated regions. The House had cut it by $18,000,000 down to $332,000,000.

Since the authorization, he said, the need for such help has become more evident. Recovery, he added, has been retared by war devastation, food and coal shortages, drought, lack of fertilizers and seeds, and "political instability."

Survival Not Guaranteed

He said the fund would not guarantee surival of the beneficiary countries, but it would tide them over until an over-all program is worked out.

He compared the United States share of $350,000,000 for relief and another indicated $100,000,000 to come from other countries with the $665,000,000 estimated as the total need in these countries for the calendar year 1947.

Even the total, if met, would not allow for rehabilitation or reconstruction requirements, he said, but "may prevent economic collapse and will provide food to keep millions of people from starving."

Relief Agreements

He said relief agreements have already been signed with Italy, Austria and Greece and procurement and shipment is under way. In the case of Greece, it covers $50,000,000 of basic relief supplies apart from the Greek-Turkish act.

Maj. Gen. William H. Draper, economic advisor to Gen. Lucius D. Clay, administartor of the American occupied zone in Germany, backed up a request by Royal Kenneth C., Under Secretary of War, for increased funds for relief and occupation expenses in the occupied areas of Germany, Japan and Korea.

The Administration request for $725,000,000 for this was cut by the House by $175,000,000.

General Draper said the civilian ration in th eBritish-American occupied zones in Germany of only 1,100 calories a day is "semi-starvation" and added:

"Both the capacity to work and hope for the future are gradually disappearing in Germany. . . . We cannot successfully combat Communism in Europe if we let Germany starve."

BRIDGES SHORT WITH PLEA FOR RUSSIAN DEAL

JUL 1947

State Department Seeks Authority To Complete Deliveries On Sale

Washington, July 19 (AP)—Senator Bridges (R., N.H.) said today he was "amazed" at a State Department request for renewed authority to complete deliveries of oil-refinery equipment to Russia under a postwar purchase agreement.

The House eliminated the authority in passing a general foreign-aid appropriations bill last night. It stipulated that such agreements could be carried out only with ten countries, not including Russia. It also cut the Administration request for the item by $200,000 down to $500,000.

Control Obligation Asserted

C. Tyler Wood, deputy Assistant Secretary of State, asked a Senate Appropriations subcommittee to restore the authority to include Russia.

He said the United States had a moral obligation to complete the contract under which Russia agreed to purchase $25,000,000 worth of lend-lease supplies after the war and said most of the supplies have already been delivered.

Bridges told Wood he was "wasting his time."

"Water On Both Shoulders"

"This country can't carry water on two shoulders," he said, hotly. "Either we have got a definite policy to stop the spread of communism or we haven't."

He asserted this country could not justify asking $400,000,000 to prevent the spread of communism to Greece and Turkey and in the same breath furnish oil machinery to Russia.

He said he didn't want to hear Wood, but the latter continued anyway.

"I, as an American citizen, hate to see the United States convicted of not carrying out its contracts," Wood said.

Word "Gullible" Withdrawn

Bridges told Wood he was "gullible," but later withdrew this lest he reflect on Wood personally. Wood had testified he merely was carrying out a request of George C. Marshall, Secretary of State, and was convinced his chief was right.

Bridges said the United States had furnished $11,000,000,000 of lend-lease to Russia during the war "and all we got was repudiation." The Administration, he added, should decide whether it is going to continue the "appeasement" program he said it followed before the United States got into war with Japan or come out with a "definite" program to stop the spread of Communism.

Oil Sent Russ Held No Factor In U.S. Lack

Chicago, July 19 (AP)—Standard Oil Company (Indiana) said today that the oil industry "should not allow the impression to exist that oil shipments to Russia are responsible for current supply difficulties in the United States."

In a letter to employés, the company stated that for the last several months the United States had been importing more oil than it had exported, and that United States shipments to Russia had been at a rate of less than 1,500 barrels a day this year as compared with an average rate of 6,889 barrels daily for 1946.

"The oil shortage in the Middle West would not have been lessened if no oil had been shipped to Russia," the company said. "The main difficulty here is lack of transportation facilities to bring oil in from other areas."

Senate Unanimously Approves Royall As Secretary Of War

Washington, July 19 (AP)—The Senate unanimously confirmed tonight the appointment of Kenneth C. Royall to be Secretary of War.

Confirmation was by voice vote.

Royall, Under Secretary of War since November, 1945, was named by President Truman yesterday to take the place of Secretary Robert P. Patterson, who resigned.

Confirmation took little more than 24 hours. The Armed Services Committee unanimously approved the nomination this morning, and the Senate waived its rule requiring nominations to lie on the desk for one day.

More than half a dozen senators paid tribute to both Patterson and Royall.

Royall, 53, a native of North Carolina, is a veteran of both wars and a former brigadier general.

Patterson, 56, will leave his post next Thursday and return to private law practice in New York.

Served Seven Years

The resignation leaves James V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, as the only wartime Cabinet member still at his post. Speculation has increased that Forrestal might be named the new secretary of national defense to head the Army, Navy and Air Forces under the pending armed forces unification bill.

Patterson, who had served seven years with the War Department variously as Assistant Secretary, Under Secretary, and then Secretary, announced his resignation only after he was satisfied the merger program would succeed.

A former Federal judge, Patterson joined the War Department in July, 1940. He succeeded Henry L. Stimson as Secretary in September, 1945.

Almost simultaneously with the Armed Services Committee action, the War Department issued a statement "in answer to queries from the press," saying that Royall is a brother-in-law of Johannes Steel, radio news commentator.

Steel, running on the American Labor Party ticket, was defeated for a Congress seat last fall by Representative Klein (D., N.Y.). Steel had the backing of the CIO Political Action Committee, Henry Wallace and the Communist *Daily Worker*.

Relationship Discussed

The War Department statement said that Maj. Gen. Floyd L. Parks, chief of the Public information Division, had discussed with Royall his relationship with Steel. Without further elaboration, the statement continued:

"Mr. Steel married Mr. Royall's half-sister several years ago. Mr.

Royall's relations with Mr. Steel have been exclusively family contacts. He has not discussed governmental, political, or national policies with him.

"The last time that he recalls seeing Mr. Steel was at the eightieth birthday dinner of Mr. Royall's mother last year, and at Christmas dinner, also at his mothers. The fact that Mr. Steel is a brother-in-law of Mr. Royall is well known and has been commented on in the press previously."

TRUMAN NAMES 5-MAN BOARD TO BOLSTER AVIATION

83146

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP)—President Truman selected a five-man air policy board today and gave it the job of finding what course of action will bring "the greatest possible benefits from aviation."

The aviation industry has dwindled since the war and Mr. Truman wrote the five appointees that "there exists grave danger that our national security bay be jeopardized and our economic welfare diminished through a lowered aircraft production and a failure of the aircraft industry to keep abreast of modern methods."

The five members, who are to cover the whole aviation field, are independent of military, manufacturing or transport aviation interests.

Urgency of Need Cited

Mr. Truman said there is an "urgent need at this time for an evaluation of the course which the United States should follow in order to obtain, for itself and the world, the greatest possible benefits from aviation."

The members of the board assigned to the job of making recommendations before the end of the year are:

Thomas K. Finletter, New York attorney who will be chairman.

George P. Baker, Harvard University transportation professor who will be vice chairman.

Henry Ford II, president of Ford Motor company.

Palmer Hoyt, publisher of the Denver Post.

Arthur Dare Whiteside of New York, president of Dun and Bradstreet.

Mr. Truman told the board specifically to study:

1. Current and future needs of American aviation, including commercial flying and utilization of transport planes by the military.

2. The nature, type and extent of aircraft and air transportation industries desirable or essential to national security and welfare.

3. Methods of encouraging needed aviation developments.

4. Improved organization and procedures for government handling of aviation matter.

To Cover Wide Field

The president thus appears to have opened the entire field of flying for the board. He offered it the full cooperation of all government agencies, and told them their final recommendations:

"Must go beyond the limits of any one phase of aviation. They should be so broad in scope and purpose that they will assist in revising old policies and in framing new ones, and will serve as a guide for formulating a carefully considered national air policy."

The manufacturing industry, faced with a tremendous telescoping effect from the post-war cutbacks, has urged the appointment of such a board for at least two years.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19—(AP) The battleship Iowa sailed for Hawaii today, carrying 600 naval reserve midshipmen on a training cruise, and a party of governors from many states and territories on an inspection and pleasure trip.

The governors, who recently attended a national conference at Salt Lake City, are guests of Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal. They will observe training procedures, and in Hawaiian waters will see the surface ships combat a simulated submarine attack.

The ship is scheduled to arrive at Pearl Harbor July 25 and the governors to leave for the mainland again three days later.

The guests include Gov. James L. McConaughy, of Connecticut. AP

(L.S.CHAKALES, WHO HAS COVERED GREECE FOR THE AP SINCE 1944, SUMMARIZES IN THE FOLLOWING DISPATCH THE GRIM SITUATION OF GREECE -- EUROPEAN FOCAL POINT IN THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN COMMUNISM AND THE WEST. THIS IS ONE OF A SERIES OF WEEK-END SITUATION STORIES DESIGNED TO MAKE THE BIG NEWS MORE UNDERSTANDABLE TO AMERICANS.)

BY L.S.CHAKALES

ATHENS, JULY 19-(AP)-GREECE IS A BATTLEGROUND, CURRENTLY AT LEAST, WITH NO IMMEDIATE PROSPECT OF PEACE ON HER BORDERS.

GREEK OFFICIALS ONCE HOPED THAT THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL WOULD EFFECTIVELY DISPOSE OF WHAT THEY CONSIDER FLAGRANT BORDER VIOLATIONS. NOW, THEY FEEL THE LIKELIHOOD OF A SOVIET VETO HAS DISPELLED HOPE OF CREATING A PERMANENT U.N. COMMISSION TO WATCH THE FRONTIER.

THERE IS TOO MUCH FRONTIER--NEARLY 400 MILES--THERE ARE TOO FEW SOLDIERS WITH TOO LITTLE EQUIPMENT FOR GREECE HERSELF TO KEEP LEFTIST GUERRILLAS FROM SPILLING THROUGH THE SIEVE-LIKE FRONTIERS TO THE NORTH.

THERE IS TOO MUCH MOUNTAINOUS TERRITORY MADE TO ORDER FOR GUERRILLA WARFARE WITHIN GREECE FOR THE GENDARMERIE AND MILITARY TO MAINTAIN ORDER AS LONG AS REBEL REINFORCEMENTS MAY FILTER BACK AND FORTH ACROSS THE BORDERS.

ONE MEMBER OF THE GREEK GENERAL STAFF PUT IT THIS WAY: "THE BORDERS EXIST FOR US, BUT NOT FOR THEM. WE CAN'T CHASE THEM ACROSS THE FRONTIERS WHERE THEY ARE RE-EQUIPPED, RE-ARMED, REORGANIZED AND COME BACK."

THE GENERAL ATTITUDE OF GREEKS IS THAT THE $300,000,000 AMERICAN PROGRAM OF AID--HALF OF WHICH IS TENTATIVELY ALLOCATED TO RESTORATION OF ORDER--WILL NOT BE ENOUGH IF REBELLION CONTINUES.

SOME IMPROVEMENT IS EXPECTED FROM THE PROGRAM, BUT THE REALISTIC OBSERVERS RECALL THAT THE BRITISH ALREADY HAVE SPENT 100,000,000 POUNDS ($400,000,000) AND THAT UNRRA SPENT $350,000,000 SINCE THE LIBERATION IN 1944 WITHOUT APPRECIABLY IMPROVING THE SITUATION IN ANY PERMANENT OR SUBSTANTIAL FORM.

RAIL, ROAD, MOTOR AND TELEGRAPH STILL ARE WORKING ON A SKELETON BASIS. WHAT LITTLE RECONSTRUCTION HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED HAS BEEN OF A PURELY PRIVATE NATURE AND ON A LIMITED SCALE.

NOR DOES THERE APPEAR TO BE MUCH HOPE OF INTERNAL PEACE IN THE LATEST COMMUNIST EFFORT AT SO-CALLED RECONCILIATION WITH THE GOVERNMENT. THIS LINE IS MUCH THE SAME AS THAT IN THE WEEKS PRECEDING THE REVOLT OF 1944. THE COMMUNIST PROGRAM APPEARS TO BE DESIGNED TO CREATE CHAOTIC CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THE GOVERNMENT MIGHT BE SEIZED.

THE LATEST PROCLAMATION OF GUERRILLA CHIEFTAIN, GEN. MARKOS VIFIADES, PROPOSES ORGANIZATION OF A NEW PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT AND OFFERS TO ABSTAIN FROM ACTIVITY UNTIL "FREE ELECTIONS" ARE HELD.

BUT THE GUERRILLAS WOULD RETAIN THEIR ARMS, WOULD NOT AGREE TO SURRENDER AND WOULD REFUSE TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE AMNESTY WHICH THE GOVERNMENT HAS OFFERED. THE GOVERNMENT HAS CONSENTED TO THE SUPERVIS-

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BY A NEUTRAL INTERNATIONAL BODY.
ION OF SUCH AN AMNESTY PRESUMABLY, TOO, THE GUERRILLAS WOULD RETAIN THE RIGHT TO DECIDE FOR THEMSELVES WHETHER SUCH ELECTIONS WERE "FREE" SINCE THEY HERETOFORE HAVE OBJECTED TO ANY INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS SETTING SUCH QUESTIONS.
COMMUNIST NEWSPAPERS TAKE THE VIEW THAT THE GUERRILLA WAFARE IS A PURELY INTERNAL GREEK AFFAIR AND THAT THE BORDER COUNTRIES OF ALBANIA, BULGARIA AND YUGOSLAVIA ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE. THE COMMUNIST NEWSPAPERS REFER TO BRITISH AND AMERICAN AID AS "INTERVENTION" AND CALL DWIGHT P.GRISWOLD, ADMINISTRATOR OF THE U.S. AID PROGRAM, A "GAULEITER."
COMMUNIST VOTING STRENGTH IN GREECE IS ESTIMATED BY WELL-INFORMED OBSERVERS AT ABOUT 15 PER CENT OF THE TOTAL VOTING POPULATION. WITH "FELLOW TRAVELLERS" AND SYMPATHIZERS ELIMINATED, THE HARD CORE WHICH WOULD GO ALL THE WAY WITH THE PARTY LINE IS FIGURED BY THE SAME OBSERVERS AT BETWEEN FIVE AND 10 PER CENT.
COMMUNISTS CLAIM THEY REPRESENT 80 PER CENT OF THE PEOPLE, BUT THEY

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AB STAINED FROM THE 1946 ELECTIONS, POSSIBLY BECAUSE THEY FEARED THE LEFTIST EAM (NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT) COALITION COULD NOT GARNER A MAJORITY.

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CONSEQUENTLY THE COMMUNISTS ARE NOT REPRESENTED IN PARLIAMENT.

GREEKS ARE INDEPENDENT AND INDIVIDUALISTIC BY TRADITION AND NATURE. THEY ARE OPPOSED TO ANY LOSS OF TERRITORY AND THEY STILL WANT NORTHERN EPIRUS, THE SOUTHERN PART OF ALBANIA.

COMMUNIST HINTS THAT A "FREE" COMMUNIST STATE MIGHT BE PROCLAIMED IN THE NORTH HAVE STRENGTHENED THE PRESENT COALITION GOVERNMENT WHICH INCLUDES ALL PARLIAMENTARY PARTIES EXCEPT THE LIBERALS, WHO ARE HEADED BY 86-YEAR-OLD THEMISTOCLES SOPHOULIS. THE COMMUNISTS HAVE TRIED TO STEER SOPHOULIS INTO THE POSITION OF MEDIATOR, BUT THE VETERAN FORMER PREMIER HAS CONSISTENTLY TAKEN THE POSITION THAT THE GUERRILLAS SHOULD LAY DOWN THEIR ARMS AS A FIRST STEP TO PEACE.

THE IDEA OF A COMMUNIST STATE IN NORTHERN GREECE HAS GONE AGAINST THE NATIONAL PRIDE OF SOME LEFTISTS, TOO. CONSEQUENTLY THE PROPOSAL HAS BEEN TONED DOWN.

BUT DIPLOMATIC SOURCES CONTINUE TO SPECULATE THAT "FREE" STATE WILL BE PROCLAIMED SHORTLY FOR TWO REASONS. ONE REASON IS THAT THE COMMUNISTS MAY BELIEVE AMERICAN AID WILL SECURE AN ECONOMIC BALANCE LONG ENOUGH TO PREVENT THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT FROM MAKING ANY CONCESSIONS.

THE OTHER REASON, ACCORDING TO DIPLOMATIC SPECULATION, IS THAT PROCLAMATION OF A "FREE" STATE WOULD OPEN THE POSSIBILITY OF ITS BEING RECOGNIZED BY SOVIET SATELLITES WHO THEN COULD OPENLY OFFER ARMS AND PERHAPS EVEN TROOPS TO A "BELLIGERENT" STATE.

GREEK MILITARY LEADERS DECLARE ANY SUCH STATE WOULD BE "DESTROYED."

THE SITUATION WOULD THEN BE DANGEROUSLY PARALLEL TO THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

SOFIA, BULGARIA, JULY 19-(AP)-THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT IS REPORTED TO HAVE NOTIFIED THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION THAT 200 GREEK LOYALIST TROOPS PENETRATED BULGARIAN TERRITORY JULY 13 SOUTHEAST OF SVILENGRAD NEAR THE GREEK-BULGARIAN-TURKISH BOUNDARY.

OFFICIAL SOURCES SAID THE GREEK SOLDIERS--MOVING IN THREE CONTINGENTS--FIRED AT BULGARIAN FRONTIER GUARDS AND KIDNAPPED PETER ANGELOV, A BULGARIAN CIVILIAN.

(LAST NIGHT A DELEGATION OF MEMBERS OF THE BULGARIAN PARLIAMENT ARRIVED IN MOSCOW AS GUESTS OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT.)

DECLARED. Merge with England

ARTHUR DEAKIN, SECRETARY OF THE TRANSPORT AND GENERAL WORKERS UNION, PROPOSED LIMITED LABOR DIRECTION EARLIER THIS WEEK AS A MEANS OF INCREASING CRITICALLY NEEDED PRODUCTION FOR EXPORT.

BELFAST, NORTHERN IRELAND, JULY 19-(AP)-MURIEL KIELTY, 22, OF PORTADOWN, HAS LEFT FOR ROCHESTER, N.Y., TO MARRY A FORMER GI WITH WHOM SHE BECAME ACQUAINTED THROUGH "PEN PAL" CORRESPONDENCE.

HE IS LOUIS KNOEPFLER, 25, A SHIPPING CLERK AT LAUER'S FURNITURE CO. AFTER A LONG CORRESPONDENCE THEY MET DURING THE WAR WHILE HE WAS A MEDICAL CORPSMAN STATIONED AT SOUTHAMPTON, ENG., AND MURIEL WAS WORKING IN A WAR PLANT AT WINCHESTER, 35 MILES AWAY. JUL 1947

PARIS, JULY 19-(AP)-THE 16-NATION COMMITTEE FOR EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION TOOK UP FOR FINAL ACTION TODAY A FRENCH QUESTIONNAIRE PROPOSED FOR DRAWING UP A BLUEPRINT OF THE NATION'S ASSETS AND NEEDS UNDER THE MARSHALL PROPOSAL.

IF THE FORM AND SCOPE IF THE QUESTIONS ARE APPROVED, FRENCH SOURCES SAID, THEY WILL BE SENT OUT TO THE PARTICIPATING NATIONS IMMEDIATELY.

DR. HANS HIRSCHFELD, DUTCH ECONOMIC EXPERT, DECLARED IN AN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SESSION EARLIER THE QUESTIONNAIRE SHOULD DEFINITELY DISTINGUISH BETWEEN INVESTMENT NEEDS FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND NEEDS FOR GENERAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SO AS TO ATTRACT PRIVATE CAPITAL TO THE CONTINENT, BUT HIS PROPOSAL WAS VOTED DOWN.

PARIS, JULY 19-(AP)-MEMBERS OFA FRENCH RESISTANCE GROUP WHICH WORKED DURING THE WAR WITH AMERICAN UNDERCOVER AGENTS SAID TODAY THREE AMERICANS HAD BEEN NAMED TO THE FRENCH LEGION OF HONOR FOR THEIR WAR WORK.

THEY NAMED THE THREE AS SCOTT ALEXANDER LOCKWOOD, OF SAN DIEGO, CALIF., WHO ALSO WAS AWARDED THE WAR CROSS WITH PALM; JACK PRATT, OF WESTPORT, CONN.; AND W. HOMER WHITE, OF IPSWICH, MASS., BOTH OF WHOM RECEIVED THE LEGION OF HONOR.

THE AWARDS HAVE NOT YET BEEN PUBLISHED IN THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL.

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, JULY 19--(AP)--LT. ALTON M. C. TRULL OF ROUTE 2, WILSON, TEX., WAS IDENTIFIED TONIGHT AS THE PILOT OF AN ARMY PLANE WHO WAS KILLED JULY 14 IN A COLLISION WITH ANOTHER FIGHTER CRAFT OVER GERMANY.

BERLIN, JULY 19-(AP)-AN ALLIED CONTROL AUTHORITY DIRECTIVE NOW PERMITS THE EXCHANGE OF GERMAN NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, MAGAZINES AND FILMS FOR THE FIRST TIME THROUGHOUT THE FOUR ZONES OF GERMANY, BUT WITH CERTAIN RESTRICTIONS.

COL.GORDON E.TEXTOR, DIRECTOR OF THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT'S INFORMATION CENTRAL DIVISION, ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT, IN AGREEING TO THE EXCHANGE, THE CONTROL AUTHORITY "LAID DOWN CERTAIN SPECIFIC LIMITATIONS, OF WHICH THE REQUIREMENTS OF MILITARY SECURITY AND THE NEEDS OF THE OCCUPATION RANK FOREMOST.

THE DIRECTIVE ADDED THAT THE EXCHANGE OF PUBLICATIONS, THROUGH NORMAL GERMAN CHANNELS, "SHALL NOT BE LIMITED BY ZONE COMMANDERS EXCEPT BY THE NECESSITIES OF ENSURING THAT GERMANY CARRIES OUT HER OBLIGATIONS TO THE ALLIES AND THE NECESSITY OF PREVENTING UL 1947 RESURGENCE OF NATIONAL SOCIALISM AND MILITARISM."

EACH ZONE COMMANDER RETAINS THE RIGHT "TO TAKE SUCH MEASURES AS HE MAY DEEM NECESSARY AGAINST ANY PUBLICATIONS OR PERSONS WHO VIOLATE" ANY OF THE PROVISIONS LAID DOWN BY THE CONTROL AUTHORITY.

MOSCOW, JULY 19-(AP)-THE MAGAZINE BOLSHEVIK TODAY ATTACKED THE CATHOLIC CHURCH FOR WHAT IT CALLED "TIES WITH REACTIONARIES" AND "SUPPORT FOR REACTIONARY POLITICAL PARTIES."

THE WRITER EUGENE VARGA PICTURED THE POPE AND THE CATHOLIC LEADERSHIP AS "TOOLS" OF REACTIONARY GROUPS IN A BATTLE AGAINST WHAT VARGA TERMED "DEMOCRATIC FORCES."

MOSCOW, JULY 19-(AP)-I.A.BENEDI, SOVIET MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, TODAY DEMANDED THAT FARMERS STOP TAKING TWO HOURS FOR LUNCH AND WORK HARDER IN GETTING IN THE GRAIN CROP.

IN A NEWSPAPER APPEAL FOR UTMOST HARVEST EFFORTS, BENEDI CRITICIZED SOME COLLECTIVE FARMS WHERE HE SAID THE FARMERS HAD BEEN LOAFING, SHOWING UP FOR WORK AT 8 A.M., AND TAKING A LONG LUNCH.

MOSCOW, JULY 19--(AP)--ERNEST SIMMONS, PROFESSOR OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, ARRIVED HERE TODAY FROM PRAGUE FOR A STAY OF THREE WEEKS TO A MONTH. HE IS THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE SLAVIV LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT AND PROFESSOR OF RUSSIAN LITERATURE AT COLUMBIA.

BELGRADE, YUGOSLAVIA, JULY 19-(AP)-FREIDRICH REINER, FORMER GERMAN COMMANDER OF THE ADRIATIC ZONE, INCLUDING VENEZIA GUILIA AND SLOVENIA, WAS SENTENCED BY A MILITARY COURT AT LJUBLJANA TODAY TO BE HANGED.

SEVEN OTHER FORMER NAZI OCCUPATION MILITARY COMMANDERS ALSO WERE SENTENCED TO BE HANGED AFTER THEIR CONVICTION OF WAR CRIMES AND FOUR WERE SENTENCED TO BE SHOT.

THEY WERE CONVICTED OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR BURNING VILLAGES, KILLING HOSTAGES AND DEPORTING YUGOSLAVS TO GERMAN SLAVE LABOR CAMPS.

BY FRANK O'BRIEN

ROME, JULY 19-(AP)-DIPLOMATIC SOURCES SAID TODAY BRITAIN, AT THE URGING OF WASHINGTON, HAD ABANDONED HER INSISTENCE UPON ITALY'S IMMEDIATE RATIFICATION OF THE ITALIAN PEACE TREATY.

THE INFORMANTS SAID THAT JUST BEFORE THE OPENING OF THE PARIS ECONOMIC CONFERENCE ON JULY 12, BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN HAD URGED ~~IMMEDIATE RATIFICATION UPON ITALIAN FOREIGN~~ MINISTER CARLO SFORZA. HOWEVER, THE INFORMANTS ADDED, WASHINGTON INFORMED LONDON OF ITS BELIEF THAT SUCH AN APPROACH WOULD PUT THE ALLIES IN A BAD LIGHT IN ITALY. JUL 1947

THE UNITED STATES NEVER HAD URGED QUICK ITALIAN RATIFICATION, A U.S.EMBASSY SPOKESMAN SAID.

IN DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS OBSERVERS SAID THEY BELIEVED BEVIN HAD BEEN ANXIOUS TO SWING ITALY DEFINITELY INTO THE WESTERN EUROPEAN GROUP, WHICH DEVELOPED UPON RUSSIAN REJECTION OF THE MARSHALL AID-TO-EUROPE PROPOSAL. THEY ADDED THAT WASHINGTON FEARED POSSIBLE EFFECTS INSIDE ITALY, WHERE THE COMMUNIST PARTY IS THE SECOND STRONGEST AND IS SEARCHING FOR AN ISSUE TO FORCE ITS WAY BACK INTO THE GOVERNMENT, FROM WHICH IT WAS EXCLUDED SEVEN WEEKS AGO BY THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PREMIER, ALCIDE DE GASPERI.

BY BOWING TO THE AMERICAN SUGGESTION, THESE SOURCES SAID, BRITAIN WAS JOINING THE UNITED STATES IN AVOIDING ANY SUGGESTION OF PUSHING THE TREATY DOWN ITALY'S THROAT. THE ITALIANS HAVE OBJECTED TO PROVISIONS OF THE TREATY CEDING TERRITORY TO YUGOSLAVIA, CREATING A FREE INTERNATIONAL ZONE IN TRIESTE, AND VIRTUALLY ELIMINATING THE ITALIAN NAVY. THEY ALSO HAVE OBJECTED TO THE $300,800,000 RUSSIAN REPARATIONS BILL.

"IT WAS POINTED OUT," ONE OBSERVER SAID, "THAT WESTERN INSISTENCE ON IMMEDIATE RATIFICATION WOULD GIVE RUSSIA AND ITALIAN COMMUNISTS, PREVIOUSLY THE ONLY TREATY SUPPORTERS IN ITALY, AN OPPORTUNITY TO SAY IT WAS THE WEST, NOT RUSSIA, WHICH WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE TREATY AND THAT IT WOULD BE FAR BETTER TO LET ITALY ACCEPT THE TREATY IN HER OWN GOOD TIME."

THE TREATY HAS BEEN RATIFIED BY BRITAIN, FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES, BUT NOT BY RUSSIA.

THE INFORMANTS EMPHASIZED THAT UNTIL NOW THE COMMUNISTS HAVE HAD THE UNPOPULAR ROLE OF SUPPORTING THE TREATY BUT THAT SINCE SOVIET RATIFICATION HAS FAILED TO MATERIALIZE, THEY HAVE SWUNG OVER TO A STRONG STAND AGAINST ITALIAN RATIFICATION UNTIL RUSSIA TAKES ACTION.

"INSISTENCE AT THIS POINT BY THE WEST ON ITALIAN RATIFICATION WOULD GIVE THE COMMUNISTS A POPULAR ISSUE WITH WHICH TO OPPOSE THE GOVERNMENT," ONE INFORMANT SAID.

A GOVERNMENT DEFEAT ON THE TREATY COULD OPEN THE WAY TO A COMMUNIST MANEUVER FOR A VOTE OF "NO CONFIDENCE," WHICH, IF CARRIED, WOULD MEAN THE FALL OF THE DE GASPERI CABINET.

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BY CARTER L.DAVIDSON

JERUSALEM, JULY 19-(AP)-PALESTINE JEWS PLAN TO STAGE A TWO-HOUR GENERAL STRIKE STARTING AT 4 P.M. TOMORROW, IN PROTEST AGAINST THE DEPORTATION OF UNCERTIFIED IMMIGRANTS WHO ARRIVED HERE ABOARD THE SHIP EUROPEAN EXODUS OF 1947.

THE STRIKE WILL COINCIDE WITH FUNERALS FOR TWO OF THREE JEWS KILLED WHILE RESISTING A BRITISH NAVAL BOARDING PARTY, WHICH TOOK OVER THE SHIP IN A BITTER SEA BATTLE YESTERDAY OFF THE SOUTHERN PALESTINE COAST. THE 1,814-TON VESSEL, FORMERLY THE AMERICAN SHIP PRESIDENT WARFIELD, CARRIED 4,550 JEWISH REFUGEES.

MEANWHILE, THE UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PALESTINE, WINDING UP ITS ON-THE-SPOT INVESTIGATION, HEARD CHARGES BY THE PALESTINE GOVERNMENT THAT HOLY LAND JEWS HAD SUPPORTED AN "ORGANIZED CAMPAIGN OF LAWLESSNESS, MURDER AND SABOTAGE" IN AN ATTEMPT TO GAIN THEIR POLITICAL AIMS.

THE ACCUSATIONS WERE CONTAINED IN A SUPPLEMENTARY MEMORANDUM SUBMITTED BY THE GOVERNMENT. SIR HENRY GURNEY, CHIEF SECRETARY FOR PALESTINE, ALSO TOOK THE STAND IN REBUTTAL TO THE MULTIPLICITY OF CHARGES LEVELED AT THE GOVERNMENT BY JEWISH WITNESSES WHO HAVE TESTIFIED DURING THE COMMITTEE'S FIVE WEEKS HERE.

THE U.N. DELEGATES WILL DRIVE TOMORROW TO LEBANON, WHERE THEY WILL HOLD HEARINGS FOR THREE DAYS AT THE MOUNTAIN RETREAT OF SOFAR. REPRESENTATIVES OF SIX ARAB STATES--EGYPT, SYRIA, LEBANON, TRANSJORDAN, IRAQ AND YEMEN--WHO DECLINED TO TESTIFY IN PALESTINE, WILL APPEAR BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

THE COMMITTEE WILL LEAVE BY PLANE TOWARD THE END OF THE WEEK FOR GENEVA, WHERE IT WILL START DRAFTING ITS REPORT.

DURING THEIR STAY IN THE HOLY LAND, THE U.N. DELEGATES HEARD 34 WITNESSES IN FORMAL SESSIONS. TWENTY-NINE OF THOSE WERE JEWS. THE COMMITTEE HAS TRAVELED 2,000 MILES WITHIN PALESTINE AND HAS TALKED INFORMALLY WITH MANY THOUSANDS OF ARABS AND JEWS.

ONE HIGHLY PLACED COMMITTEE SOURCE SAID "TWO TENDENCIES CAN BE NOTED SO FAR AMONG THE COMMITTEE MEMBERS. THEY ARE DEEPLY IMPRESSED BY THE JEWISH CASE AND THEY FEEL STRONGLY THAT BRITAIN HAS MUDDLED MATTERS ON MANY OCCASIONS."

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AUNG SAN, 32, WAS THE STRONG MAN OF THE ANTI-FASCIST PEOPLES' FREEDOM LEAGUE, WHICH WAS BURMA'S LEADING POLITICAL PARTY. HE WAS PRESIDING OVER THE COUNCIL SESSION WHEN THE ATTACK CAME.

KING GEORGE VI AND PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE SENT MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY TO THE BURMA COUNCIL. Burma (Insert)

THE KING'S MESSAGE SAID:

"THE KING, WHO REMEMBERS WITH PLEASURE HIS MEETING WITH AUNG SAN AND THAKIN MYA IN JANUARY IS DEEPLY DISTRESSED AT THE NEWS OF THE ATTACK ON THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL. HE WISHES HIS DEEP SYMPATHY TO BE CONVEYED TO THE RELATIONS OF THE VICTIMS AND THAT HE MAY BE KEPT FULLY INFORMED OF THE CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED. HE TRUSTS THEY ARE MAKING GOOD PROGRESS TO COMPLETE RECOVERY."

AUNG SAN AND THAKIN MYA WERE IN LONDON IN JANUARY AS MEMBERS OF THE DELEGATION WHICH DISCUSSED PLANS FOR BURMESE INDEPENDENCE WITH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

--DASH--

THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA WAS PROCLAIMED IN AUGUST, 1945, SHORTLY AFTER THE JAPANESE SURRENDER AND BEFORE BRITISH FORCES OF THE SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND REACHED THE EAST INDIES TO DISARM THE JAPANESE. ITS GOVERNMENT WAS HEADED BY PRESIDENT SOERKARNO, A NATIONALIST LEADER FOR MANY YEARS WHO HAD BEEN IMPRISONED AND EXILED BY THE DUTCH COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION BUT WHO RETURNED TO LEADERSHIP DURING THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION.

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THE REPUBLIC DECLARED ITS INTENTION OF PREVENTING THE RETURN OF DUTCH RULE TO THE INDIES BUT FOUND ITSELF CONFRONTING BRITISH INSTEAD OF DUTCH AUTHORITY AT THE END OF THE WAR.

THERE WERE NO DUTCH FORCES AVAILABLE FOR REOCCUPATION OF THE INDIES AND THE TASK WAS ASSIGNED TO THE BRITISH, USING UNITS OF THE INDIAN ARMY. ALTHOUGH THE BRITISH MILITARY ANNOUNCED THEIR ONLY AIM WAS THE ROUNDING UP, DISARMING AND REPATRIATION OF THE JAPANESE, THEIR PENETRATION OF THE ISLANDS WAS BITTERLY RESISTED BY THE INDONESIANS AND FIGHTING RAGED AT SURABAYA, EAST JAVANESE PORT.

FOR ALMOST TWO YEARS THE BRITISH AND, SUBSEQUENTLY DUTCH FORCES, HAVE BEEN CONFINED TO FOOTHOLDS AROUND PORTS OF NORTHERN AND EASTERN JAVA AND A FEW COASTAL POINTS OF SUMATRA.

THE REMOVAL OF JAPANESE FROM THE OTHER ISLANDS OF THE INDIES, BALI, MADOERA, THE CELIBES, ETC., WAS DELAYED BY THE RESISTANCE ON JAVA AND SUMATRA, ALTHOUGH THE NATIVES OF THE OTHER ISLANDS WERE NOT SO MILITANT IN THEIR REJECTION OF A REIMPOSED DUTCH RULE.

DUTCH ACCUSATIONS THAT SOERKARNO AND OTHER MEMBERS OF HIS FIRST CABINET HAD COLLABORATED WITH THE JAPANESE WERE COUNTERED BY REORGANIZATION OF THE REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT WITH SUTAN SJAHRIR, ANOTHER NATIONALIST LEADER WHO WAS WIDELY KNOWN AS AN OPPONENT OF JAPANESE RULE, AS PRIME MINISTER AND SEVERAL OTHER MINISTERS KNOWN AS MODERATES WILLING TO NEGOTIATE A SETTLEMENT WITH THE DUTCH.

THIS GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN THE DE FACTO AUTHORITY OVER MOST OF JAVA AND SUMATRA SINCE THE WINTER OF 1945, WITH JOGJAKARTA, INTERIOR CITY AND ANCIENT CAPITAL, AS ITS SEAT OF AUTHORITY.

WITH BRITISH DIPLOMATS, FIRST SIR ARCHIBALD CLARK-KERR (NOW LORD INVERCHAPEL, AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES) AND THEN LORD KILLEARN, ACTING AS MEDIATORS, SJAHRIR CONDUCTED LENGTHY NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE DUTCH, HEADED BY VAN MOOK, WHICH CULMINATED IN THE SIGNING OF THE CHERIBON AGREEMENT.

THIS AGREEMENT DESIGNATED THE ISLANDS OF JAVA, SUMATRA AND MADOERA AS THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA, THE ISLANDS EAST OF JAVA AND SOUTH OF BORNEO AS THE STATE OF EAST INDONESIA AND DESIGNATED WEST BORNEO AS A THIRD STATE. THESE EVENTUALLY WERE TO BE JOINED IN THE UNITED STATES OF INDONESIA, AN INDEPENDENT STATE.

THROUGHOUT THE NEGOTIATIONS THERE WERE INSTANCES OF ARMED CLASHES AND, FOR MANY MONTHS, THE INDONESIANS REFUSED TO RELEASE OR PERMIT THE BRITISH AND DUTCH TO CONTACT JAPANESE PERSONNEL AND DUTCH CIVILIANS INTERNED DURING THE WAR WHO REMAINED IN THE INTERIOR OF JAVA AND SUMATRA.

UNDER SPECIAL TRUCE ARRANGEMENTS WITH THE REPUBLIC, THE JAPANESE AND INTERNEES FINALLY WERE EVACUATED AND THE BRITISH FORCES RETIRED

FROM THE INDIES.

MEANWHILE, THE DUTCH HAD BEEN POURING MORE AND MORE OF THEIR OWN FORCES, MEN RECRUITED IN THE NETHERLANDS AND PRE-WAR SERVICEMEN RELEASED FROM JAPANESE CAMPS IN SIAM AND MALAYA, INTO THE ISLANDS. IT IS ESTIMATED, HOWEVER, THAT THE REPUBLIC STILL HAS TWICE AS MANY ARMED TROOPS AS THE DUTCH, ALTHOUGH THEY ARE POORLY EQUIPPED AND THE QUANTITY OF THEIR SUPPLIES IS INFERIOR TO THE DUTCH. DUTCH TROOPS ARE EQUIPPED AND ARMED LARGELY WITH U.S. LEND LEASE MATERIAL AND SURPLUS MATERIAL PURCHASES FROM THE AMERICAN FORCES AT THE END OF THE WAR.

THROUGHOUT THE NEGOTIATIONS, BOTH SJAHRIR AND VAN MOOK CONFRONTED NOT ONLY EACH OTHER, BUT ALSO THE EXTREMISTS ON BOTH SIDES WHO DEMANDED THAT THE ISSUE BE FOUGHT OUT.

AFTER THE SIGNING OF THE CHERIBON AGREEMENT, DISPUTES AROSE IMMEDIATELY AS TO ITS DETAILS AND THE METHODS OF PUTTING IT IN FORCE.

IN THE PAST SEVERAL MONTHS, THESE DISPUTES LED TO A SERIES OF CRISES AND BROUGHT THE RESIGNATION OF SJAHRIR. HE WAS SUCCEEDED BY AMIR SJARIFOEDIN, WHO HAD BEEN HIS CLOSE ASSOCIATE IN THE CABINET AND CONSIDERED A LEADER OF THE MODERATES.

FOR ALMOST SIX YEARS THE IMMENSELY WEALTHY INDIES HAVE BEEN LARGELY NON-PRODUCTIVE AND THE DUTCH HAVE REALIZED LITTLE OF THEIR ESSENTIAL INTEREST IN THE ISLANDS--THE OIL, RUBBER, QUININE, SPICES, RICE, TOBACCO, COPRA, SUGAR AND COUNTLESS OTHER PRODUCTS OF WHICH THE INDIES ARE THE RICHEST SOURCE.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN HAVE TAKEN LIVELY INTEREST IN THE INDONESIAN-DUTCH DISPUTE BECAUSE OF THE IMPORTANCE OF THE ISLANDS' COMMERCE TO WORLD ECONOMY AND HAVE ENDEAVORED--THE UNITED STATES LESS DIRECTLY THAN BRITAIN--TO BRING A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT IN ORDER THAT THE ECONOMIC REHABILITATION OF THE INDIES MIGHT BE STARTED.

OBSERVERS IN BATAVIA DOUBT THAT A MILITARY CAMPAIGN BY THE DUTCH WOULD BRING A QUICK SETTLEMENT. THEY POINT OUT THAT THE INDONESIANS DOUBTLESS COULD CARRY ON GUERRILLA WARFARE IN THE INTERIOR FOR YEARS PERMITTING THE EUROPEANS ONLY HEAVILY ARMED AND ECONOMICALLY UNPRODUCTIVE GARRISONS AT WIDELY SEPARATED SPOTS.

Seoul

POLITICAL OBSERVERS SAID LYUH SEVERAL TIMES TRIED TO DIVEST HIMSELF OF COMMUNIST SUPPORT BUT THAT THE COMMUNISTS REFUSED TO QUIT HIM.

FINALLY HE ANNOUNCED HE WAS WITHDRAWING FROM POLITICS AND RETIRING TO THE COUNTRYSIDE, BUT HE RETURNED AND FORMED THE KOREAN LABORING EOPLE'S PARTY LAST MAY 3.

SHANGHAI,JULY 19-(AP)-CHINESE POLICE TODAY ORDERDED 32 SOVIET CITIZENS AND THEIR EIGHT CHILDREN TO LEAVE A STEAMER BOUND FOR TSINGTAO AND, WHEN THEY REFUSED, SEIZED THE PASSPORTS OF ALL OF THEM.

A SOVIET CONSULAR OFFICIAL WENT ABOARD THE STEAMER, THE CHINESE-OWNED HWA LIEN, TO INTERCEDE. HE WAS UNSUCCESFUL.

THE MATTER WAS REFERRED TO NANKING.

THE POLICE CONTENDED SOVIET CITIZENS WITH PASSPORTS BUT WITHOUT ENTRY VISAS INTO CHINA STILL WERE REGARDED AS EMIGRANTS. (MANY WHITE RUSSIANS RESIDING IN CHINA RECENTLY HAVE ACCEPTED PROFERRED SOVIET CITIZENSHIP.)

A REPORTER FOR THE SOVIET-OWNED DAILY "NEW LIFE" SAID FOREIGN OFFICE OFFICIALS HAD TOLD HIM THE CHINESE WERE AFRAID THE SOVIET GROUP INTENDED TO SAIL TO TSINGTAO TO "ESCAPE" REPATRIATION TO THEIR MOTHERLAND.

THE HWA LIEN, SCHEDULED TO SAIL TODAY, POSTPONED ITS DEPARTURE UNTIL TOMORROW BECAUSE THE RUSSIANS REFUSED TO DISEMBARK.

KURE,JAPAN, JULY 19-(AP)-CHIEF COMMISSIONER G.S.PALMER OF THE AUSTRALIAN SALVATION ARMY RED SHIELD SERVICES, DISCUSSING WHAT HE SAID WAS A POPULAR MISCONCEPTION IN AUSTRALIA THAT AUSSIE TROOPS IN JAPAN STILL LACK PROPER FACILITIES, DECLARED TODAY:

"DURING MY SIX AND ONE-HALF YEARS OF WAR SERVICE I SHARED FOR LONG PERIODS THE CONDITIONS OF TROOPS IN THE FIELD. X X X I HAVE NOT SEEN BETTER HOUSED, FED OR TURNED OUT TROOPS NOR BETTER CANTEENS, AMENITIES, CHAPELS AND GENERAL FACILITIES AS THERE ARE AT PRESENT IN BCOF (BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OCCUPATION FORCE.) CONDITIONS MAY NOT BE PERFECT, OF COURSE, BUT THEY ARE WELL IN EXCESS OF WHAT I ANTICIPATED."

COMMONWEALTH TROOPS, UPON FIRST REACHING JAPAN, COMPLAINED STRONGLY ABOUT INADEQUATE FACILILITIES.

TOKYO, JULY 19-(AP)-TEN AMERICAN NEWSPAPER EDITORS ARE SCHEDULED TO RETURN TO TOKYO TOMORROW FROM A FIVE-DAY TRIP THROUGH PREFECTURAL JAPAN WHICH INCLUDED A VISIT TO HIROSHIMA. THEY WILL LEAVE EARLY NEXT WEEK FOR KOREA.

DURING A VISIT TO THE BRITISH OCCUPATION AREA YESTERDAY, THE NEWSMEN ATTENDED AN UNSCHEDULED CEREMONY--PRESENTATION OF THE RIBBON OF COMMANDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE TO MAJ.GEN.CLOVIS E.BYERS OF COLUMBUS, OHIO, CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE U.S. EIGHTH ARMY. THE PRESENTATION WAS MADE BY LT.GEN.H.C.H.ROBERTSON, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OCCUPATION FORCES.

TOKYO, JULY 19-(AP)-SIX PROMINENT AMERICAN SCIENTISTS HAVE ARRIVED BY PLANE TO ADVICE ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ON REORGANIZATION OF JAPANESE SCIENTIFIC BODIES.

THE GROUP WILL MEET JAPANESE SCIENTISTS AND ALSO INVESTIGATE KOREAN SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITY.

MISSION MEMBERS INCLUDE DR.ROGER ADAMS, HEAD OF THE ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT; DR.MERRILL KELLEY BENNETT, DEAN OF THE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND DIRECTOR OF THE FORD RESEARCH INSTITUTE AT STANFORD UNIVERSITY; DR.WILLIAM D.COOLIDGE, RETIRED DIRECTOR OF THE RESEARCH DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL ELECTRIC; DR.WILLIAM V.HOUSTON, PHYSICIST AND PRESIDENT OF RICE INSTITUTE; DR.WILLIAM J.ROBBINS, DIRECTOR OF THE NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDENS, AND DR.ROYAL W.SORENSEN, HEAD OF THE CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY'S DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

HONOLULU,JULY 19-(AP)-FORMER U.S. REPARATIONS COMMISSIONER EDWIN W. PAULEY SAID TODAY HE WOULD LEAVE TOMORROW FOR WASHINGTON WITH A REPARATIONS PLAN FOR GERMANY GEARED TO THE MARSHALL PLAN FOR THE ECONOMIC RECOVERY OF EUROPE.

PAULEY, WHO HAS BEEN VACATIONING ON COCONUT ISLAND, SAID HE WOULD SUBMIT A REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS RESULTING FROM STUDIES MADE WHILE A MEMBER OF THE ALLIED COMMISSION.

HE DID NOT DISCLOSE THE NATURE OF THE PLAN, BUT SAID HE WAS ALSO WRITING A BOOK ON REPARATIONS WHICH WILL "COVER THE WORLD OF PEACE" AND INCLUDE BOTH GERMANY AND JAPAN.

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ALSO BEFORE THE COUNCIL IS A RUSSIAN RESOLUTION TURNING DOWN THE COMMISSION IDEA AND DEMANDING THAT THE GREEK GOVERNMENT TAKE MEASURES TO END THE STRIFE. THE SOVIET DELEGATION DEMANDED THAT ALL FOREIGN TROOPS BE REMOVED FROM GREEK SOIL.

THERE WAS STILL TALK AMONG DELEGATES OF TRYING TO RECONCILE THE AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN PROPOSALS, BUT U.S.OFFICIALS REPEATED THAT THEY WOULD NOT BUDGE FROM THEIR POSITION IF IT MEANT "WATERING DOWN" THEIR COMMISSION PLAN.

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-Y MAX HARRELSON

LAKE SUCCESS, JULY 19-(AP)-DR.JAN PAPANEK OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, ACTING PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED NATION ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, WARNED THE COUNCIL TODAY THAT IT WAS FACED BY GRAVE RESPONSIBILITIES AS IT OPENED ITS FIFTH SESSION.

~~WITHOUT REFERRING DIRECTLY TO THE GROWING ECONOMIC SPLIT BETWEEN~~ RUSSIA AND THE WESTERN POWERS, PAPANEK TOLD THE DELEGATES THEY MUST ACCEPT THESE RESPONSIBILITIES OR THE COUNCIL "WILL DETERIORATE INTO A TOTALLY INEFFECTIVE ORGAN."

"TODAY MORE THAN EVER BEFORE," HE SAID. "THE PEOPLE OF ALL THE WORLD WHO HAVE FAITH IN THE UNITED NATIONS LOOK TO US FOR A CONFIRMATION OF THIS FAITH.

"IT IS A CHALLENGE WE MUST TAKE UP. WE MUST PROVE WE ARE CAPABLE OF DECISIONS AS WELL AS DISCUSSIONS."

WASHINGTON, JULY 19-(AP)-AN APPARENT RUSSIAN BOYCOTT OF THE VERY FIRST INTERNATIONAL MEETING CALLED BY THE UNITED STATES ON A JAPANESE PEACE TREATY WAS REVEALED TODAY BY THE SOVIET EMBASSY AND ADMITTED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

NINE OTHER COUNTRIES WERE REPRESENTED IN THE MEETING WHICH WAS HELD IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT ON JULY 11 BUT NO RUSSIAN ENVOY EVER SHOWED UP. THERE IS SPECULATION WHETHER THIS IS A SIGNIFICANT INDICATION OF THE WAY IN WHICH THE SOVIET UNION WILL REACT TO AMERICAN PLANS FOR A VETO-FREE JAPANESE PEACE CONFERENCE SYSTEM.

THE SOVIETS HAVE NOT DIRECTLY RESPONDED TO THE AMERICAN PROPOSAL FOR AN ELEVEN-NATION CONFERENCE TO BEGIN WORK ON JAPANESE PEACE SETTLEMENT AUGUST 19 IN WASHINGTON OR SAN FRANCISCO. SEVERAL OTHER NATIONS IN THE BRITISH BLOC HAVE SAID THE DATE CONFLICTS WITH SOME OF THEIR OWN ARRANGEMENTS AND SHOULD BE DELAYED.

WHAT THE SOVIET EMBASSY DID DO AFTER A WEEK OF SILENCE WAS THIS: IT ISSUED A STATEMENT TODAY DENYING A STATE DEPARTMENT PRESS RELEASE OF LAST WEDNESDAY SAYING THAT A SOVIET REPRESENTATIVE HAD BEEN PRESENT AT THE JULY 11 SESSION CALLED BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY JOHN H.HILLDRING FOR THE PURPOSE OF PRESENTING THE AMERICAN PROPOSALS.

THE SOVIET STATEMENT REVIEWED THE PERTINENT SECTIONS OF THE PRESS RELEASE WITH RESPECT TO ATTENDANCE AND THEN SAID THAT "THE SOVIET EMBASSY CONSIDERS IT NECESSARY TO ELIMINATE THE INACCURRACY CONTAINED IN THE ABOVE MENTIONED PRESS RELEASE" BECAUSE THERE WAS NO SOVIET REPRESENTATIVE PRESENT AT THE HILLDRING CONFERENCE.

THIS SPURRED THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S PRESS SECTION TO ISSUE A COMMENT TO THIS EFFECT:

A SOVIET REPRESENTATIVE WAS INVITED ALONG WITH ENVOYS OF THE OTHER NINE GOVERNMENTS TO ATTEND THE HILLDRING CONFERENCE "BUT A SOVIET REPRESENTATIVE DID NOT ACTUALLY APPEAR."

WHEN HIS ABSENCE BECAME APPARENT, THE DEPARTMENT RUSHED OUT TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY A COPY OF THE SAME PROPOSAL BEING GIVEN TO THE REPRESENTATIVES WHO HAD APPEARED.

AT THE SAME TIME THIS WAS HAPPENING AMBASSADOR W.B.SMITH WAS CALLING ON SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER MOLOTOV IN MOSCOW TO PRESENT THE PROPOSALS DIRECTLY TO HIM.

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SAID THE STATE DEPARTMENT: "IT IS THUS CLEAR THAT ALL TEN GOVERNMENTS WERE CONSULTED SIMULTANEOUSLY."

WHAT WAS NOT CLEAR FROM ANY OF THE STATEMENTS WAS WHY THE SOVIETS HAD NOT ATTENDED THE MEETING WHEN EVERYBODY ELSE HAD TIME TO GET THERE. SOME EMBASSIES WERE REPRESENTED BY AMBASSADORS, SOME BY COUNSELLORS.

NO EXPLANATION ON THIS POINT WAS FORTHCOMING EITHER FROM THE SOVIET HEADQUARTERS HERE OR FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT. HOWEVER, FROM ALL THE EVIDENCE AND TIMING IT APPEARED THAT THE SOVIETS SIMPLY PREFERRED TO STAY AWAY. #

WASHINGTON, JULY 19-(AP)-THE SOVIET EMBASSY TODAY DESCRIBED AS AN "INACCURACY" A STATE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCEMENT JULY 16 THAT A SOVIET REPRESENTATIVE WAS PRESENT WHEN DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS PROPOSED TO OTHER NATIONS PLANS FOR AN EARLY START ON A JAPANESE PEACE TREATY.

THE SOVIET STATEMENT, WHICH WAS THE FIRST RUSSIAN RESPONSE TO THE AMERICAN PEACE TREATY PLAN, CAUSED SPECULATION THAT RUSSIA MAY BE MOVING TOWARD AT LEAST A PARTIAL REJECTION OF THE PLAN.

SUCH A DEVELOPMENT HAS BEEN EXPECTED HERE BY MANY OFFICIALS BECAUSE UNDER THE AMERICAN PROPOSAL THE BIG POWERS WOULD ABANDON THEIR VETO PRIVILEGE IN DRAWING UP THE JAPANESE

PRIVILEGE IN DRAWING UP THE JAPANESE PEACE TREATY, THUS GIVING SMALL NATIONS A MUCH GREATER ROLE THAN THEY HAVE HAD IN DRAFTING EUROPEAN PEACE SETTLEMENTS.

STATE DEPARTMENT SOURCES SAID THE SOVIET STATEMENT WAS QUITE CORRECT IN CLAIMING THE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCEMENT CONTAINED AN "INACCURACY."

THESE OFFICIALS TOLD A REPORTER HOWEVER, THE SOVIETS DID NOT POINT OUT THAT ALTHOUGH A RUSSIAN REPRESENTATIVE DID NOT ATTEND THE MEETING A COPY OF THE AMERICAN PROPOSAL WAS SUPPLIED THEM OR THAT AMERICAN AMBASSADOR W.B.SMITH PERSONALLY PRESENTED THE JAPANESE TREATY PROPOSALS TO FOREIGN MINISTER MOLOTOV IN MOSCOW.

THE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED JULY 16 THAT THE PROPOSALS HAD BEEN PRESENTED JULY 11 BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE JOHN H.HILLDRING AND BY JOHN CARTER VINCENT, DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS, TO EMBASSY REPRESENTATIVES OF 10 COUNTRIES, INCLUDING A REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE SOVIET EMBASSY.

THE EMBASSY STATEMENT TODAY SAID:

"THE SOVIET EMBASSY CONSIDERS IT NECESSARY TO ELIMINATE THE INACCURACY CONTAINED IN THE ABOVE MENTIONED PRESS RELEASE SINCE A REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC S WAS NOT PRESENT AMONG THOSE SUMMONED TO THE MEETING HELD BY GENERAL HILLDRING."

STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS SAID THE PRESS RELEASE WAS PREPARED BE-

FORE THE MEETING WAS HELD. THEY SAID THAT WHEN A SOVIET REPRESENTATIVE FAILED TO SHOW UP A COPY OF THE PROPOSAL WAS FURNISHED THE EMBASSY, AND THAT SMITH WAS PRESENTING THE PROPOSAL TO MOLOTOV AT THE SAME TIME.

THE PRESS RELEASE WAS ISSUED AND ALLOWED TO STAND WITHOUT CORRECTION BECAUSE IT WAS CONSIDERED THAT THE SOVIET REPRESENTATIVE WAS ABSENT ONLY IN A "TECHNICAL" SENSE, THE OFFICIALS ADDED. #

(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON, JULY 19-(AP)-AN IMMEDIATE $5,000,000,000 INCREASE IN EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LENDING AUTHORITY TO HELP SET THE MARSHALL PLAN FOR EUROPEAN SELF-HELP IN MOTION WAS PROPOSED TODAY BY THE ORGANIZATION AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION.

A NUMBER OF PROMINENT INDIVIDUALS JOINED THE ADA IN THE PROPOSAL.

IN CALLING UPON CONGRESS TO AUGMENT THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK'S FINANCIAL POWERS, THE GROUP SAID "WE CANNOT BUY A CUT-RATE PEACE."

URGING "ALL PROGRESSIVES" TO SUPPORT THE EUROPEAN PLAN ADVANCED BY SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL, THE GROUP SAID "THE GREATEST ADVERSARY OF THIS NEW HOPE FOR MANKIND IS ISOLATIONISM, WHETHER THE OLD ISOLATIONISM OF AMERICA FIRST OR THE NEW ISOLATIONISM OF THESE NATIONS WHICH HAVE WITHDRAWN FROM THE EUROPEAN COUNCILS AND THEIR AMERICAN APOLOGISTS."

THE ADMINISTRATION SHOULD MAKE CLEAR, THE STATEMENT SAID, THAT THE UNITED STATES DOES NOT INTEND TO USE ITS AID "AS A MEANS OF FORCING UPON EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AN ECONOMIC SYSTEM CONTRARY TO THEIR FREELY-EXPRESSED DESIRES."

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IT CONTINUED:

"WE MUST REPUDIATE THOSE CONFUSED VOICES WHO WOULD WITHHOLD AMERICAN AID FROM NATIONS ENGAGED IN EXPANDING THE AREAS OF PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OR PUBLIC CONTROL; WE MUST MAKE IT ABUNDANTLY CLEAR THAT WE REGARD THE FREE GOVERNMENTS OF WESTERN EUROPE, WITH THEIR VARYING DEGREES OF STATE CONTROL, AS AMONG THE MOST HONORED CHAMPIONS OF DEMOCRACY."

THE DOOR SHOULD BE KEPT OPEN AT ALL TIMES, THE GROUP ADDED, FOR THE PARTICIPATION OF RUSSIA AND THE COUNTRIES OF EASTERN EUROPE IN THE MARSHALL PLAN "EQUALLY WITH THE COUNTRIES OF THE WEST, ON THE SOLE CONDITION THAT OUR AID BE USED IN THE INTERESTS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AS A WHOLE."

CREATION OF A PEACE RESOURCES BOARD TO ADMINISTER THE FOREIGN AID PROGRAM ALSO WAS PROPOSED BY THE ADA AND ITS SUPPORTERS. IT WOULD SERVE AS A PROCUREMENT AGENCY.

THE ADA SAID SIGNERS OF THE STATEMENT, BESIDES WILSON W.WYATT, NATIONAL CHAIRMAN OF THE ADA, INCLUDED:

LEON HENDERSON, CHAIRMAN OF THE ADA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE; FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT, JR., VICE-CHAIRMAN OF ADA; PAUL A.PORTER, FORMERLY THE PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL ENVOY TO GREECE; ROBERT SHERWOOD, PLAYWRIGHT; DAVID DUBINSKY, PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS UNION (AFL); BARRY BINGHAM, PUBLISHER OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER JOURNAL; GEORGE EDWARDS, PRESIDENT, DETROIT CITY COUNCIL; ARTHUR M.SCHLESINGER, JR., PULITIZER PRIZE AUTHOR; EMIL RIEVE, PRESIDENT, TEXTILE WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA (CIO); WILLARD TOWNSEND, PRESIDENT, UNITED TRANSPORT SERVICE EMPLOYEES, (CIO); JOHN GREEN, PRESIDENT, INTERNATIONAL UNION OF MARINE AND SHIPBUILDING WORKERS, (CIO); AND HARVEY BROWN, PRESIDENT, INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS.

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(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON, JULY 19-(AP)-SENATOR CONNALLY (D-TEX) TONIGHT EXPRESSED "GRAVE DOUBTS AS TO WHETHER THE NATIONS OF EUROPE CAN BE MADE TO COOPERATE SUFFICIENTLY" TO MAKE A JOINT RECONSTRUCTION PLAN WORK.

CONNALLY'S COMMENT WAS MADE DURING A (NBC) RADIO ANALYSIS WITH SENATOR HATCH (D-NM) OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC SITUATION AND THE STEPS BEING TAKEN BY THE UNITED STATES TO HELP IMPROVE CONDITIONS THERE. BOTH SENATORS ARE MEMBERS OF THE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE AND CONNALLY FORMERLY HEADED IT.

JUL

ASKED WHETHER HE WOULD INCLUDE RUSSIA IN ANY PLAN--SUCH AS THE MARSHALL PROGRAM--FOR SELF HELP BY EUROPE, CONNALLY REPLIED:

"RUSSIA'S ATTITUDE IS SUCH AS TO OFFER NO HOPE OF HER JOINING ANY SUCH ASSOCIATION OF EUROPEAN NATIONS."

THE MEASURES ALREADY TAKEN BY THIS COUNTRY TO HELP EUROPE GET BACK ON ITS FEET, CONNALLY SAID, CANNOT BE JUSTLY CALLED PIECEMEAL EFFORTS, BUT HE ADDED:

"EUROPE MUST NOT DEPEND UPON THE UNITED STATES TO SOLVE ALL OF THEIR PROBLEMS, OR FEED ALL OF THEIR HUNGRY AND GRANT MONEY TO REBUILD THEIR ECONOMY. THEY MUST EXERT THEMSELVES TO THE LIMIT."

BUT THE SCOPE OF AMERICAN AID TO EUROPE MAY CALL FOR SOME SELF-SACRIFICES HERE, SENATOR HATCH COMMENTED, SAYING:

"WITHOUT QUESTION, IF THE ENTIRE PROGRAM NOW UNDER PROCESS OF FORMATION EVOLVES, IT WILL CALL FOR CONSIDERABLE SACRIFICES ON THE PART OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

"IT WILL MEAN NOT ONLY FURTHER ADVANCES OF MONEY BUT MORE IMPORTANT PERHAPS, IT WILL CALL FOR CONTINUED EXPORTS OF COMMODITIES ESSENTIAL TO OUR OWN LIFE AND ESPECIALLY OUR OWN ECONOMY. THIS MAY MEAN SHORTAGES BUT I DO NOT THINK THEY WILL BE TOO SEVERE."

IT WAS CONNALLY'S VIEW, HOWEVER THAT THE AMOUNT IN GOODS AND MONEY INVOLVED IN ANY RELIEF MEASURES "WILL BE GOVERNED BY CIRCUMSTANCES AND CONDITIONS WHICH WE CANNOT PREDICT AS YET.

"WE CERTAINLY CANNOT ABUSE OUR OWN RESOURCES AND DISLOCATE OUR ECONOMY BY EXTRAVAGANT RELIEF PLANS," THE TEXAN ADDED.

HATCH SAID THAT WHILE THERE IS SOME MUDDLED THINKING BOTH AT HOME AND ABROAD, "ALL OF US AT HOME I THINK ARE CONVINCED THAT THE REHABILITATION OF EUROPE FROM AN ECONOMIC STANDPOINT IS ESSENTIAL TO THE PEACE OF THE WORLD AND IS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY TO PREVENT THE COMPLETE COLLAPSE OF WHATEVER FREE GOVERNMENTS MAY EXIST."

STERLING FISHER, DIRECTOR OF THE NBC UNIVERSITY OF THE AIR NOTED THAT "EUROPE IS BEING URGED TO TURN TO COMMUNISM AS THE SOLUTION OF HER PROBLEMS" AND COMMENTED THAT SOME EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS SEEM TO BE "FALSELY BRANDED AS DEMOCRATIC."

"THE SO-CALLED DEMOCRACY OF TOTALITARIAN STATES IS NOT DEMOCRACY AT ALL," CONNALLY SAID.

"IT IS MOB-OCRACY, DIRECTED BY AN INDIVIDUAL OR A SMALL GROUP WHO DOMINATE OR CONTROL THE MASSES." #

30.24-11023

BY JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON, JULY 19-(AP)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT TODAY URGED THE SENATE TO SPEEDILY APPROVE AID FUNDS FOR GREECE AND TURKEY, REPORTING THAT A GUERRILLA ARMY IS TRYING TO "SET UP A STOOGE GOVERNMENT BY FORCE" IN GREECE.

ROBERT A. LOVETT, UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE, TOLD A SENATE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE, THAT THE SITUATION HAS BECOME MORE URGENT SINCE PRESIDENT TRUMAN FIRST PROPOSED IN MARCH TO HELP GREECE AND TURKEY.

IN ADDITION TO ASKING THE COMMITTEE TO PROVIDE THE $400,000,000 NEEDED TO CARRY OUT THE GREEK-TURKISH AID PROGRAMS ON WHICH THIS COUNTRY HAS ALREADY EMBARKED, LOVETT ALSO URGED ACTION ON A $332,-000,000 FOREIGN RELIEF FUND. BOTH ITEMS ALREADY HAVE BEEN APPROVED BY THE HOUSE.

IN HIS UNUSUAL SATURDAY AFTERNOON APPEARANCE BEFORE THE COMMITTEE LOVETT REFLECTED GROWING CONCERN IN HIGH OFFICIAL QUARTERS HERE OVER THE SITUATION IN GREECE, WHICH UNDER COMMUNIST PRESSURE APPEARS TO BE BUILDING UP MORE AND MORE AS A CRUCIAL TEST OF BOTH THE TRUMAN DOCTRINE AND THE PEACE-KEEPING POWERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

INDICATING THAT CONDITIONS IN GREECE ARE MORE INSTEAD OF LESS DIFFICULT SINCE THE TRUMAN DOCTRINE WAS DECLARED MARCH 12, LOVETT SAID THAT THE "URGENCY" HAS INCREASED SINCE PRESIDENT TRUMAN FIRST LAID HIS PROGRAM BEFORE CONGRESS. SUBSEQUENTLY CONGRESS APPROVED THE PROGRAM AND THE STATE DEPARTMENT STARTED IT ON FUNDS BORROWED FROM THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION, PENDING AN APPROPRIATION FROM CONGRESS.

"I THINK IT IS CLEAR," LOVETT SAID, "THAT THE URGENCY OF THIS PROGRAM, AS STATED BY THE PRESIDENT IN HIS MESSAGE, HAS BEEN GREATLY INCREASED BY SUBSEQUENT EVENTS IN GREECE AND IN THE REST OF THE WORLD.

"AS YOU KNOW FROM THE DAILY PAPERS, THE GREEK ARMY IS FIGHTING AN OPEN BATTLE WITH LARGE NUMBERS OF WELL-TRAINED AND WELL-EQUIPPED GUERILLAS ON THE NORTHERN FRONT.

"GUERILLA LEADERS HAVE OPENLY STATED THEIR PURPOSE TO TRY TO SET UP A STOOGE GOVERNMENT BY FORCE AND THE GREEK GOVERNMENT IS FACED WITH A MUCH MORE CRITICAL SECURITY PROBLEM THAN THAT WHICH EXISTED AT THE TIME OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE."

SOME OF THE AMERICAN FUNDS WOULD GO DIRECTLY FOR MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO THE GREEKS IN THEIR FIGHT AGAINST THE COMMUNISTS. COL. CARL T.TISCHBEIN OF THE ARMY GENERAL STAFF SAID $135,000,000 OF THE $300,-000,000 FOR GREECE WOULD BE SPENT ON MILITARY SUPPLIES AND FOOD. HE ESTIMATED $90,000,000 OF THE $100,000,000 FOR TURKEY WOULD BE USED ON MILITARY SUPPLIES.

A27WX

ACTUALLY WHILE MOST CONCERN HERE AT THE MOMENT IS CENTERED ON THE CRITICAL SITUATION IN GREECE, THERE IS ALSO SOME APPREHENSION OVER THE NEXT STEPS IN DEVELOPMENT OF THE MARSHALL PLAN FOR EUROPEAN RECOVERY BECAUSE OF DIFFERENCES AMONG THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND FRANCE OVER INDUSTRIAL REVIVAL OF WESTERN GERMANY.

THUS THREE MAJOR WASHINGTON POLICIES--THE TRUMAN DOCTRINE, MARSHALL PLAN AND RELIANCE ON THE UNITED NATIONS TO KEEP THE PEACE--ARE UNDER FIRE THIS WEEKEND. TOGETHER THEY FORM AN INTEGRATED PATTERN OF AMERICAN RESISTANCE TO THE GROWTH OF DISORDER AND THE SPREAD OF COMMUNISM AS AN EXTENSION OF SOVIET POWER IN EUROPE.

HOW THEY WILL COME THROUGH THE TESTS WHICH THEY NOW FACE MAY BE KNOWN, AT LEAST PARTIALLY, WITHIN A WEEK. THESE ARE THE DIFFICULTIES IN WHICH THEY ARE INVOLVED:

TRUMAN -- WHILE TURKEY IS FOR THE MOMENT A QUIET SECTOR, THE UNITED STATES IS COMMITTED IN GREECE TO DO EVERYTHING IT CAN IN TERMS OF ECONOMIC HELP AND MILITARY SUPPLIES TO PREVENT THE COMMUNISTS FROM OVERTHROWING THE GREEK GOVERNMENT.

THERE IS NO PUBLIC EVIDENCE THAT THIS AMERICAN POSITION HAS IN ANY WAY UNDERMINED WHAT IS BELIEVED HERE TO BE THE SOVIET DETERMINATION TO BACK THROUGH THEIR SATELLITE COUNTRIES THE FORCES TRYING TO OVERTHROW THE GREEK GOVERNMENT. ON THE CONTRARY SOME AUTHORITIES BELIEVE THE SOVIETS EITHER ARE TRYING DESPERATELY TO WIN SUCCESS BEFORE THE FULL EFFECT OF AMERICAN HELP IS FELT IN GREECE OR AT LEAST TO TEST CRITICALLY THE EXTENT OF AMERICAN WILLINGNESS TO BACK THE GREEK AUTHORITIES.

UNITED NATIONS -- TO TRY TO PREVENT YUGOSLAVIA AND ALBANIA AND TO A LESSER DEGREE BULGARIA FROM AIDING THE COMMUNISTS IN GREECE, THE UNITED STATES IS PRESSING IN THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL A PROPOSAL TO CREATE A MORE OR LESS PERMANENT GREEK BORDER COMMISSION. RUSSIA OPPOSES THIS, POSSIBLY TO THE EXTENT OF VETOING IT WHEN IT COMES TO A VOTE IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

SINCE COUNTRIES SUPPORTING THE AMERICAN POSITION IN THE COUNCIL CONTEND THAT THE BORDER SITUATION CLEARLY DEMANDS ACTION, AND SINCE BOTH SIDES AGREE THE SITUATION IS BAD, THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS ON THE SPOT. DIPLOMATIC AUTHORITIES HERE BELIEVE THAT IF IT PROVES UNABLE TO DO SOMETHING EFFECTIVE, ITS TOTAL USEFULNESS WILL BE GREATLY IMPAIRED.

MARSHALL PLAN -- THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN ARE IN DISAGREEMENT OVER HOLDING A PROPOSED CONFERENCE HERE TO FIND WAYS OF BOOSTING RUHR COAL PRODUCTION, WHICH SECRETARY MARSHALL HAS SAID IS ESSENTIAL TO THE RECOVERY OF EUROPE. THE UNITED STATES HAS REJECTED A BRITISH PROPOSAL EITHER TO BROADEN THE CONFERENCE TO INCLUDE OTHER WESTERN GERMAN ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OR ELSE HOLD A STRICTLY COAL CONFERENCE IN BERLIN. BRITAIN HAS NOT ANSWERED THE REJECTION YET BUT BOTH BRITISH AND AMERICAN SOURCES SAID SOME COMPROMISE MIGHT BE WORKED OUT. IF IT IS NOT, PLANS FOR EUROPEAN RECOVERY MAY SUFFER A BASIC SETBACK.

A28WX

THE PICTURE HAS BEEN FURTHER COMPLICATED BY A FRENCH PROTEST TO THE UNITED STATES AGAINST ANY ACTION AT THIS TIME TO BOOST THE GENERAL LEVEL OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN WESTERN GERMANY. THE FRENCH CLAIM SUCH ACTION WOULD UPSET THE PARIS CONFERENCE COMMITTEES NOW TRYING TO WORK OUT DETAILS OF A EUROPEAN SELF-HELP PROGRAM UNDER THE MARSHALL PLAN. THE DIFFICULTY IS THAT THE BRITISH AND AMERICANS ARE REPORTED TO HAVE AGREED ALREADY ON AN INCREASE IN THE LEVEL OF INDUSTRY. HOWEVER, NO OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THIS INCREASE HAS YET BEEN MADE, PRESUMABLY BECAUSE OF FRENCH OPPOSITION.

HERE, TOO, OFFICIALS REPORT ATTEMPTS TO FIND A WAY OUT BUT DO NOT DISGUISE THE FACT THAT THE TASK IS EXTREMELY DIFFICULT.

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WASHINGTON,JULY 19-(AP)-SENATOR HICKENLOOPER (R-IOWA), CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY, SAID TODAY HE BELIEVES THE SCHEDULING OF ATOMIC BOMB PRODUCTION IS "PROCEEDING IN A SATISFACTORY MANNER."

THE IOWA SENATOR MADE THIS STATEMENT TO REPORTERS IN REPLY TO QUESTIONS AFTER THE COMMITTEE HAD MET FOR TWO HOURS BEHIND CLOSED DOORS WITH THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, THE MILITARY HIGH COMMAND.

ASKED WHETHER IT IS THE JOB OF THE JOINT CHIEFS TO DETERMINE THE EXTENT OF ATOMIC BOMB PRODUCTION, HICKENLOOPER REPLIED:

"THEY UNDOUBTEDLY ARE THE SOURCE OF RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE PRESIDENT ON REQUIREMENTS (FOR A-BOMBS)."

HICKENLOOPER ADDED THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN IN TURN TRANSMITS THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE JOINT CHIEFS TO THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION, THE CIVILIAN PANEL WHICH HAS COMPLETE JURISDICTION OVER ATOMIC ENERGY DEVELOPMENT.

IN REPLY TO FURTHER QUESTIONS, HICKENLOOPER SAID COOPERATION BETWEEN THE COMMISSION AND THE JOINT CHIEFS "IS GOING ALONG VERY WELL" AND THAT HE UNDERSTANDS PRODUCTION SCHEDULING OF ATOMIC BOMBS IS "PROCEEDING IN A SATISFACTORY MANNER."

HICKENLOOPER DESCRIBED TODAY'S SESSION WITH THE JOINT CHIEFS AS "A ROUTINE MEETING SCHEDULED SOME TIME AGO." HE SAID THE GROUP "CANVASSED" THE GENERAL FITTING INTO THE PICTURE OF THE MILITARY END OF THIS THING, ALONG WITH OTHER PROBLEMS OF THE ATOMIC ENERGY PROGRAM." HE SAID THERE WERE NO DEVELOPMENTS AT THE MEETING "OF ANY DEEP SIGNIFICANCE."

WASHINGTON,JULY 19-(AP)-REP.PLOESER (R-MO) SAID TODAY HE HAS LITTLE HOPE THAT HIS PROPOSAL FOR STOCKPILING LEAD, ZINC AND COPPER FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE PURPOSES WILL PASS DURING THIS SESSION OF CONGRESS, SCHEDULED TO END NEXT WEEK.

BUT HE SAID HE THINKS THAT THE HOUSE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE WILL BY TUESDAY RECOMMEND THE LEGISLATION.

IT WOULD AMEND THE NATIONAL STOCKPILING ACT, DECLARE IT THE POLICY OF CONGRESS THAT LEAD, ZINC AND COPPER SHOULD BE STOCKPILED, AND AUTHORIZE THE ARMY-NAVY MUNITIONS BOARD TO MAKE CONTRACTS FOR ALL OR PART OF THE OUTPUT OF MARGINAL MINES.

"I THINK THE LEGISLATION HAS A CHANCE TO GET THROUGH THE HOUSE BUT I DOUBT IF IT WILL HAVE TIME TO GO THROUGH THE SENATE," HE TOLD A REPORTER. "BUT IT WILL BE HALF WAY THROUGH IF IT PASSES THE HOUSE AND CAN BE TAKEN UP WHEN THE NEXT SESSION CONVENES."

MEANWHILE, PLOESER SAID, REP.LEO ALLEN (R-ILL) HAS INDICATED HE WILL ACCEPT AN AMENDMENT TO HIS PENDING BILL WHICH WOULD EXTEND PREMIUM PAYMENTS ON MARGINAL LEAD, ZINC AND COPPER PRODUCTION FOR ANOTHER YEAR.

NOW THE ALLEN BILL PROVIDES FOR THE MAKING OF PREMIUM PAYMENTS FOR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF $35,000,000 A YEAR THROUGH THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION. PLOESER IS OPPOSED TO THE RFC SECTION AND WANTS THE PAYMENTS MADE DIRECTLY FROM THE TREASURY.

IF THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT IS ADOPTED, IT WILL BE VIRTUALLY THE LEGISLATION INTRODUCED EARLIER BY REP.HILL (R-COLO), CHAIRMAN OF A HOUSE SMALL BUSINESS SUBCOMMITTEE, WHO WANTS A ONE-YEAR EXTENSION TO ALLOW HIS COMMITTEE TO COMPLETE STUDIES OF A PERMANENT PROGRAM FOR OPERATION OF SMALL MINES.

DEBATE ON THE ALLEN MEASURE BEGAN IN THE HOUSE YESTERDAY BUT WAS INTERRUPTED UNTIL TUESDAY.

AUSTIN,TEX.,JULY 19-(AP)-DR.ROBERT H.MONTGOMERY, UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS PROFESSOR WHO HELPED THE ARMY PICK WARTIME A-BOMB TARGETS, SAID LAST NIGHT THAT RUSSIA ISN'T THINKING ABOUT WAR.

"THEY ARE NOT COMPLETELY CRAZY," THE ECONOMICS PROFESSOR TOLD A DINNER OF THE TEXAS POWER RESERVE, AN ORGANIZATION OF RURAL COOPERATIVES. "IN 24 HOURS WE COULD WIPE OUT 75,000,000 RUSSIANS AND NOT LOSE 100 MEN. THEY KNOW IT.

"I'M NOT WORRIED ABOUT THE RUSSIANS. I'M WORRIED ABOUT US. IF WE'RE GOING TO KILL THEM, LET'S DO IT NOW, NOT WAIT THREE YEARS. RATHER THAN THAT, LET'S LEARN WHAT TO DO ABOUT THIS POWER FOR THE GOOD OF MAN. THE NEXT WAR WON'T LEAVE ANYTHING HERE, OR THERE."

WASHINGTON,JULY 18-(AP)-ONE OUTCOME OF THE BIKINI ATOMIC BOMB TEST MAY BE TO PROVE WHETHER THE CHARLES DARWIN THEORY OF THE ORIGIN OF AN ATOLL IS RIGHT.

DISPATCHES RECEIVED BY THE NAVY TODAY FROM A SCIENTIFIC PARTY MAKING A ONE-YEAR-LATER SURVEY TOLD OF DRILLING OPERATIONS BY THE U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND THE NAVY DESIGNED TO ESTABLISH DEFINITELY HOW THE ATOLLS DEVELOP.

THE ACTUAL DRILLING IS BEING DONE BY EXPERTS FROM OKLAHOMA OIL FIELDS, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF V.C.MICKLE OF ENID,OKLA., SUPERINTENDENT OF A CONTRACT DRILLERS FIRM. HE HOPES TO HAVE A FOUR AND A QUARTER INCH HOLE DRILLED DOWN 300 FEET IN FOUR OR FIVE DAYS.

DARWIN ADVANCED THE THEORY THAT CORAL ATOLLS ARE FORMED BY CORAL GROWING UPON REEFS AROUND A SLOWLY SINKING ISLAND. SINCE HIS TIME GEOLOGISTS HAVE ARGUED PRO AND CON.

SOME OF AMERICA'S LEADING GEOLOGISTS, HEADED BY DR.HARRY S.LADD OF THE U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY ARE COOPERATING WITH THE SCIENTIFIC ATOLL STUDY. THEY ARE DR.JOHN W.WELLS OF OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY; DR.J.HARLAN JOHNSON, SCHOOL OF MINES; DR.R.DANA RUSSELL, FORMERLY OF THE LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND NOW A CONSULTANT TO THE U.S. NAVY ELECTRONICS LABORATORY, SAN DIEGO,CALIF.

WASHINGTON, JULY 19-(AP)-THE NAVY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT FOUR LARGE WAR VESSELS BEARING AMERICAN MIDSHIPMENT ON THEIR SUMMER PRACTICE CRUISE LEFT SOUGHT ENGLAND YESTERDAY FOR GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA, AND EXERCISES IN THAT AREA.

THE SQUADRON INCLUDES THE CARRIERS RANDOLPH AND KEARSARGE AND THE BATTLESHIPS NEW JERSEY AND WISCONSIN.

THE GROUP WILL RETURN TO CHESAPEAKE BAY ABOUT AUG. 12, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID. THEN MIDDIES OF THE SECOND CLASS WILL LEAVE THE CARRIERS FOR JOINT AMPHIBIOUS TRAINING WITH WEST POINT CADETS. THE FIRST AND THIRD CLASSES WILL HOLD GUNNERY PRACTICE IN THE BATTLESHIPS.

THE NAVY ALSO ANNOUNCED THESE OTHER SHIP MOVEMENTS:

THE CARRIER LEYTE IS SCHEDULED TO LEAVE THE EAST COAST ABOUT JULY 30 FOR A EUROPEAN CRUISE.

THE CRUISERS MANCHESTER, DAYTON AND FRESNO ARE TO LEAVE THE EAST COAST THE LAST WEEK IN JULY TO RELIEVE THE CRUISERS FARGO, HUNTINGTON AND HOUSTON IN EUROPEAN WATERS.

ABOUT THE SAME TIME, DESTROYER SQUADRON 2 WILL RELIEVE DESTROYER SQUADRON 12 THERE.

30. 24- 11025

THE GUBERNATORIAL GUESTS: JAMES L. MCCONAUGHY, OF CONNECTICUT, ROBERT D. BLUE OF IOWA, SAM C. FORD OF MONTANA, VAIL PITTMAN OF NEVADA, CHARLES DELE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, EARL SNELL OF OREGON, EARL WARREN OF CALIFORNIA, LESTER C. HUNT OF WYOMING, DONALD S. WHITEHEAD OF IDAHO (LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR), ERNEST GRUENING OF ALASKA AND JESUS PINERO OF PUERTO RICO.

BY DOUGLAS LOVELACE

ABOARD THE BATTLESHIP IOWA EN ROUTE TO HAWAII, JULY 19-(AP)-FIFTY YEARS TO THE DAY AFTER THE STATE OF IOWA PRESENTED A SILVER SERVICE TO THE SHIP BEARING ITS NAME, GOV. ROBERT D. BLUE OF THE HAWKEYE STATE TODAY PRESENTED THE SAME SILVER TO THE NEWEST AND MIGHTIEST IOWA.

IN A FORMAL CEREMONY BEFORE THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ENTIRE SHIP'S COMPANY AND SEAMEN FROM THE STATE OF IOWA, BLUE ASKED CAPTAIN THOMAS STOKES, THE BATTLESHIP'S SKIPPER, TO ACCEPT THE GIFT WITH "THE BEST WISHES OF TWO AND A HALF MILLION OF THE FINEST PEOPLE TO BE FOUND ANY PLACE ON EARTH."

STOKES REPLIED, "WE SHALL ALWAYS BE PROUD TO SHOW IT."

THE IOWA SAILED FOR PEARL HARBOR FROM SAN FRANCISCO AT 2 P.M., PST, TODAY WITH 600 NAVAL RESERVE MIDSHIPMEN ON A TRAINING CRJISE AND A PARTY OF GOVERNORS FROM SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES ON AN INSPECTION AND PLEASURE TRIP.

JUL 1947

BLUE RECALLED THAT THE SILVER SERVICE WAS PRESENTED TO THE SECOND UNITED STATES WARSHIP TO BEAR IOWA'S NAME AND WAS RETURNED TO THE STAE WHEN THE SHIP WAS DECOMMISIONED.

IN 1943, THE STATE LEGISLATURE JOINTLY RESOLVED TO RE-PRESENT THE SERVICE TO THE FOURTH IOWA--THE PRESENT MIGHTY BATTLESHIP. THE SILVER ARRIVED ABOARD EARLIER, ?75 5£8' 2-' 5£3 !84'5 9::-'89, 9, 2£8:£ - '5-5; DIGNITARY HAS BEEN ON THE SHIP TO MAKE THE FORMAL PRESENTATION.

THE SILVER WA

IN 1943, THE STATE LEGISLATURE JOINTLY RESOLVED TO RE-PRESENT THE SERVICE TO THE FOURTH IOWA--THE PRESENT MIGHTY BATTLESHIP. THE SILVER ARRIVED ABOARD EARLIER, BUT THIS WAS THE FIRST OCCASION ON WHICH A STATE DIGNITARY HAS BEEN ON THE SHIP TO MAKE THE FORMAL PRESENTATION.

THE SILVER WAS ENGRAVED WITH THE MOTTO, "OF ALL THAT IS GOOD, IOWA AFFORDS THE BEST." BLUE SAID THIS WAS SYMBOLIC "NOT ONLY OF THE STATE BUT OF ITS PEOPLE."

"ALTHOUGH INLAND," BLUE CONTINUED, "IOWA IS VITALLY CONCERNED WITH THE NAVY AND THROUGHOUT THE YEARS HAS SENT GENEROUSLY OF OUR YOUNG MEN INTO NAVAL SERVICE. THIS SHIP AND THE MEN ON IT X X X REPRESENT OUR DETERMINATION TO REMAIN A FREE PEOPLE AND PASS ON TO OUR SONS AND DAUGHTERS OUR HERITAGE OF LIBERTY AND FREEDOM TO ALL."

STOKES RECALLED THAT THE FIRST IOWA WHICH RECEIVED THE SERVICE WAS ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S FLAGSHIP OFF SAN JUAN, WHICH FIRED THE FIRST SHOT IN THE BATTLE OF SANTIAGO IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

IOWA STATE MEN WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE CEREMONY WERE: SEAMAN 2/C ROBERT H. BROWN, COLESBURG; SEAMAN 1/C BERNARD A. DAVIS, SAC CITY; COXSWAIN CLIFFORD HAYES, MUSCATINE; WATERTENDER 1/C CARL A. JENKINS, MANLY; SIGNALMAN 1/C ROBERT B. MCINTYRE, (2442 AVENUE D) COUNCIL BLUFFS; CARPENTER'S MATE 3/C JOHN C. VOTRUBA, WASHINGTON; GUNNER'S MATE 1/C CEDRIC J. HOWELL, MARSHALLTOWN; CHIEF BOATSWAIN'S MATE EUGENE J. COAN, LOHRVILLE, AND MIDSHIPMAN R. R. BITTNER, ESTHERVILLE.

NEW YORK, JULY 19-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES MUST HELP GERMANY STABILIZE HER CURRENCY AND GET ON HER FEET AND CANNOT ALLOW RUSSIA TO "CONTROL WESTERN EUROPE," HARRY A.BULLIS, OF MINNEAPOLIS, PRESIDENT OF GENERALS MILLS, INC., SAID LATE TODAY UPON HIS RETURN BY PLANE FROM A SIX-WEEK TOUR OF EUROPE.

"THE BIG PROBLEM IN EUROPE IS THE QUESTION OF COMMUNISM AND SOCIALISM AS OPPOSED TO THE FREE ENTERPRISE SYSTEM," BULLIS SAID. "IT IS A BATTLE BETWEEN BOTH FORCES, AND I THINK IT WILL BE SOME BATTLE. I DON'T THINK WE CAN ALLOW RUSSIA TO CONTROL WESTERN EUROPE.

"THE PRICE IS HIGH AND THE RISK IS GREAT, BUT WE HAVE TO PAY THE PRICE."

BULLIS WAS ACCOMPANIED BY HENRY S.KINGMAN, MINNEAPOLIS BANKER AND A DIRECTOR OF THE COMPANY. THEY SAID THAT ON THE WHOLE THEY WERE OPTIMISTIC ABOUT EUROPE, AND THAT WHILE RECOVERY MIGHT BE SLOW, IT WILL BE ACHIEVED.

BULLIS SAID HE WAS DEPRESSED BY WHAT HE SAW IN GERMANY. HE SAID THE PEOPLE THERE NEED FOOD, STABILIZATION OF CURRENCY, AND MORE COAL FROM THE RUHR TO RAISE PRODUCTION.

"AFTER WE STABILIZE THEIR CURRENCY," HE SAID, "WE ARE GOING TO HAVE TO LET GERMANY MANAGE HER OWN ECONOMY. THE GREAT PROBLEM IS TO GET GERMANY BACK AND TO GET PRODUCTION GOING IN GERMANY. IF WE DON'T, GERMANY WILL PULL DOWN THE REST OF THE CONTINENT AND PUT BRITAIN AND AMERICA ON THE SPOT."

BULLIS AND KINGMAN VISITED SWEDEN, DENMARK, THE NETHERLANDS, BELGIUM, FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, AND ENGLAND. BULLIS WENT TO GERMANY ALONE, VISITING BERLIN, FRANKFORT, AND STUTTGART. HE SAID THAT WAR DESTRUCTION HAD NOT YET BEEN CLEANED UP AND THAT "THEY NEED FOOD."

AS PART OF THE EFFORT TO KEEP THE AMERICAN FREE ENTERPRISE SYSTEM OUTSTANDING IN THE BATTLE AGAINST COMMUNISM, BULLIS SAID, THE UNITED STATES MUST MAINTAIN A GOOD OPERATING DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

"WE IN AMERICA CANNOT HAVE A MAJOR DEPRESSION," HE SAID. "INDUSTRY MUST KEEP OUR HOUSE IN ORDER."

BULLIS SUGGESTED THAT THE UNITED STATES MAINTAIN A GOOD PUBLIC INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS SERVICE TO EDUCATE THE PEOPLE OF EUROPE ON THE GOOD POINTS OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

O EULLIS ADDED THAT CONGRE

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BULLIS ADDED THAT CONGRESS MUST DO SOMETHING ABOUT GETTING RAW MATERIAL TO EUROPE, AND THAT OTHERWISE RECOVERY THERE WILL TAKE A LONGER TIME. HE SAID THE MILLING INDUSTRY MUST CONTINUE TO SEND FLOUR AND WHEAT TO EUROPE, WHICH ALSO NEEDS COAL.

THE TWO BUSINESSMEN LEFT LA GUARDIA AIRPORT FOR THE WALDORF ASTORIA HOTEL, AND PLAN TO FLY TO MINNEAPOLIS IN A COMPANY D C 3 TOMORROW.

OMAHA,JULY 19-(AP)-LT.COL.DELBERT B.FREEMAN, OMAHA DISTRICT U.S. ARMY ENGINEER, AND LT.COL.STANLEY G.REIFF, EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE MISSOURI RIVER DIVISION OFFICE, DISCLOSED TODAY THEY ARE BEING ASSIGNED TO DUTY WITH THE FAR EAST COMMAND AT YOKOHAMA.

JUL 1947

BOTH HAVE BEEN ORDERED TO REPORT SEPT. 10 AT THE FAIRFIELD-SUISUN ARMY AIRFIELD IN CALIFORNIA FOR AIR TRANSPORTATION OVERSEAS.

AS DISTRICT ENGINEER DURING THE WAR YEARS, COLONEL FREEMAN SUPERVISED SUCH PROJECTS AS THE FORT RANDALL DAM IN SOUTH DAKOTA AND OMAHA AND COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA., LEVEE WORKS. ENGINEERING SPECIFICATIONS FOR GARRISON DAM IN NORTH DAKOTA WERE PREPARED AND FIRST CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED BY HIS OFFICE.

COLONEL REIFF, A NATIVE OF OMAHA, RECEIVED HIS ENGINEERING DEGREE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA AND HAS SERVED AS EXECUTIVE OFFICER TO THE MISSOURI DIVISION ENGINEER SINCE NOVEMBER, 1943.

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End

30.24 — 11027

DUTCH ARMY OPENS INDONESIAN DRIVE, BUILDINGS SEIZED

Republic's Leaders Rounded Up; Scope of Attack Not Disclosed.

JUL 1947

LITTLE RESISTANCE

Scattered Gunfire Reveals Minor Clashes in Parts of Batavia.

STANLEY S SWINTON

BATAVIA, Java, Monday, July 21—(AP) Dutch military operations against the Republic of Indonesia were launched with startling abruptness at midnight last night, but not until daylight neared was any sound of gunfire heard in Batavia.

Acting Governor-General Hubertus Van Mook, announcing the failure of months of negotiation, said Dutch troops had begun "police action" on undisclosed fronts.

Gunfire in the direction of the Bekassi perimeter indicated there was a clash about eight miles east of the city and there were two flurries of shooting near the British Cricket Club on the south edge of Batavia. A Dutch officer reported the first casualty, an Indonesian who tried to escape from a Dutch patrol in the the Pensanggsaan district.

NIGHT

Establishments Seized

Indonesian republic establishments in Batavia were seized without bloodshed and without a shot being fired. They were under heavy guard and sentries were posted at numerous spots throughout the city, but there was no disorder.

"Everything has gone remarkably smoothly," another Dutch officer said.

An Indonesian leader said last night before the Dutch operations began that the Republic had no intention of contesting complete Dutch military control of Batavia.

Van Mook announced that special Dutch units had struck unexpectedly at key points where sabotage under the promised Indonesian scorched earth policy had been feared.

Gives Hint on Action

In an island-wide radio broadcast, Van Mook gave the first indication of the scope of intended Dutch military operations by saying the army would have to establish law and order in "certain parts" of both Java and Sumatra.

No communique is to be issued from the headquarters of Lt. Gen. Simon H. Spoor until late today and there was no confirmation of speculation that a Dutch amphibious landing in western Java might have been a part of the operation, which was started a day before expiration of a Dutch ultimatum to the republic.

Van Mook charged that three factors on the Indonesian side were responsible for the breakdown of negotiations for peaceful settlement:

1. Financial and monetary confusion within the republic led to a situation in which an increasing number of the Republican armed forces obtained by force the greater part of the republic's income and of state requisitions. This produced, Van Mook said, a conflict between Indonesian military authorities and civil authorities, with consequent lack of government control over the military.

2. Increasing corruption caused by smuggling trade between the Indies and foreign ports, particularly Singapore. Those benefitting, Van Mook declared, did not want the present situation altered by settlement.

3. A hangover of Japanese propaganda and isolation of the Republican capital, Jogjakarta, from the world, making it impossible for the central Republican government to "obtain a true picture of this postwar world."

"The action can be localized if events do not force otherwise," Van Mook said.

"In view of the almost constant Republican violations, the Netherlands government cannot further be bound by the truce and (Linggadjati) agreement and retake their freedom of action," he announced.

"After months of patient negotiations and a restrained defensive against almost continuous aggression, the Netherlands government, with the utmost reluctance and regret, have come to the conclusion that the present government of the Republic of Indonesia is either unwilling or unable to implement both the truce agreement concluded on Oct. 14, 1946, and the Linggadjati (Cheribon) agreement signed on March 25, 1947."

Asked whether the Republican government, whose capital is at Jogjakarta in the interior of Java, could still arrange a peace, Van Mook replied:

"If they change their attitude, it may make a difference."

Strike Swiftly

Dutch troops struck with lightning swiftness in taking the Indonesian establishments in Batavia.

Deputy Prime Minister A. K. Gani, Acting Foreign Minister Tamsil and Ali Boediardjo, former secretary of the Indonesian commission negotiating with Dutch authorities, were under house arrest after a seizure of the former home of President Soekarno which had remained headquarters of the Republican units in Batavia.

Dutch guards were placed at a statue on the lawn of this home commemorating the proclamation of the republic on Aug. 17, 1945. Indonesian guards at the house had been overcome by the Dutch soldiers.

"We are all right," Gani called from a window of the house to correspondents.

Hundreds of other Indonesians were rounded up in the midnight strike, but Van Mook said only 200 would be held.

He claimed these were "smaller fry" sent to Batavia to carry out special missions against the Dutch.

The governor-general said that Indonesian leaders, with a few exceptions and not including any top-ranking officials of the republic in Batavia, would remain free. There was no indication, however, that Gani and Tamsil would be released from house arrest.

Correspondents Move Freely

Republican establishments were heavily guarded and sentries halted automobiles at frequent intervals, but news correspondents were permitted to move freely after showing their passes.

"Everything has gone remarkably smoothly," a dutch officer said.

There was speculation that an amphibious landing in western Java was a part of the operations, but there was no authoritative confirmation.

Denies Warring On People

Lieut. Gen. Simon H. Spoor, commander-in-chief of Dutch forces in the East Indies, told his troops in an order of the day to "never forget we are not entering a war against the Indonesian people."

"Our enemies," he declared, "are those elements which try to sabotage sincere implementation of the agreement reached, to hinder restoration of law and establishment of security for all men of good will in this country and to obstruct the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Indonesia."

Van Mook said that special Dutch units had struck unexpectedly at key points where demolitions had been feared under the promised Indonesian scorched earth policy.

"The action can be localized if events do not force otherwise," van Mook said.

Charges Violations

"In view of the almost constant Republican violations, the Netherlands Government cannot further be bound by the truce and (Linggadjati) agreement and retake their freedom of action," he announced.

"We did not come to this grave decision without much patience and effort to solve it in another way," Van Mook declared. "However, no other solution is possible which does not involve a certain amount of action."

"The truce never has been observed by the Republican forces. Aggression on the perimeters, violence against the people under Netherlands protection, armed action against territories outside the republic (Java, Sumatra and Madoera) and provocative propaganda have continued almost without pause.

Cites Medan Food Blockade

"The food blockade on Medan bringing part of the population to the verge of famine was not lifted although the Republican Government declared it had issued orders to that effect more than ten days ago."

Asked whether the Republican Government, whose capital is at Jogjakarta in the interior of Java, could still arrange a peace, van Mook replied:

"If they change their attitude, it may make a difference."

Among the first Indonesian establishments taken was the Republic radio station. Troops also moved into the cable office, operated by a Dutch commercial firm, and van Mook announced that "limited censorship" applying to military operations only was being imposed. However, all outgoing messages were scrutinized by Dutch censors.

Under Dual Government

The Indonesian establishments seized were numerous, as since almost the beginning of the Indonesian-Dutch dispute following the Japanese surrender in 1945, Batavia has been under a dual municipal government and the Republic maintained branches of its ministries in the city, the largest being the Foreign Office and Information Office.

Van Mook's announcements were made at an early morning press conference in the ornate Netherlands governor general's palace.

He said the Republican officials in Batavia had been handed a note declaring the Netherlands considered itself no longer bound by either the truce or the Linggadjati agreement as a result of "persistent Republican truce violators."

United Nations Plea Forecast

The beginning of Dutch military operations came shortly before expiration of the Netherlands' ultimatum to President Soekarno's Government to end the two-year stalemate over the future of the immensely wealthy East Indies.

Republican sources said it was believed in Jogjakarta that India was preparing to submit the Indonesian case to the United Nations Security Council.

The Dutch East Indies army, which has been equipped with American and British material, is estimated by neutral observers at 120,000 men, although the Dutch officially have acknowledged a force of only 98,000. It is equipped with tanks and heavy artillery, American fighter planes and some British bombers.

Indonesians Lightly Armed

The Indonesian forces are estimated to number approximately 200,000, or eleven divisions, lightly armed. Most of its equipment was taken from Japanese forces at the time of their surrender or captured from British forces who attempted to re-occupy the Indies, but succeeded against Republican opposition only in evacuating the Japanese and releasing wartime civilan internees who had been caught in Republican territory in 1945.

The Indonesians have long been expected, in the event of full scale hostilities, to use scorched earth tactics and reportedly were prepared to blow up factories, tunnels, and bridges and employ any demolition likely to slow a Dutch advance into the interior of Java and Sumatra.

U. S., Britain Consult On Indonesian Crisis

LONDON, Monday, July 21—(AP) The foreign office announced early today that Great Britain had consulted with the United States and then notified the Netherlands government last night both powers were ready to use their "good offices" toward the settlement of the Dutch-Indonesian hostilities.

The statement said the British government felt "the keenest disappointment" over "the breakdown of their ceaseless efforts during the last 18 months to promote a peaceful settlement."

NIGHT

(In Washington reachable State department officials had no immediate comment on the London report.)

Dutch Premier on Radio

THE HAGUE, July 20 (AP).—Premier L. J. M. Bell said tonight the Dutch government had authorized Acting Governor General Hubertus J. Van Mook at Batavia to use the Dutch armed forces for police action in Indonesia and to start operations at midnight Sunday Java time.

Addressing the Netherlands people by radio he said the present uncertain situation in Indonesia could no longer be continued. Endless attempts had been made by the Dutch, he continued, to create a peaceful solution. He said they had demonstrated their sincere wish to do right.

The fact is, he said, that the Republicans did not want to recognize Netherlands sovereignty for the sake of order and peace during the interim period until the United States of Indonesia was established.

U SAW AND 19 AIDES SEIZED

JUL 1947

3 Killed In Raid, Sequel To Burma Council Massacre

Rangoon, Burma, July 20 (AP)—Burmese police have killed three followers of former Premier U Saw and arrested him and nineteen lieutenants in a raid in connection with the machine-gun massacre of seven Burmese Council ministers, the Government announced today.

The police struck at U Saw's home last night.

NIGHT

A barrage of gunfire marked the arrests.

U Saw, impassive, thick-set leader of the Myochit party who was once detained by the British as a Japanese collaborator, was brought under heavy escort to the Rangoon central jail.

Curfew 7 P.M. Until 5 A.M.

A curfew was imposed on this ancient city from 7 P.M. until 5 A.M. nightly, until further notice.

Burmese newspapers said nearly 50 persons had been arrested as an aftermath of assassinations. Those reported held include Thakin Ba Sein, leader of the Dobama Asiayone party.

Ba Sein and U Saw were the only members of a six-man Burmese delegation to London who had refused to sign the British-Burma agreement on Burmese independence, on grounds that it did not go far enough.

A new ministry was sworn swiftly into office to succeed the nine-man Executive Council, which was virtually wiped out in a spray of bullets yesterday morning while meeting in the Government House.

Six Die Instantly

Six of the ministers died instantly or succumbed within a few hours in hospitals. A seventh, Sao Sam Htun Sawbwa, of Mong Pawn, died this morning. Two attachés also were shot to death by the gang of five gunmen, who later fled unscathed in a jeep.

Thousands of weeping Burmese filed past the biers of the assassinated ministers—Maj. Gen. U Aung San, 32-year-old "strong man" of the anti-fascist People's Freedom League who was in line to become the premier of the independent Burma which is in the making, and other members of the council.

A communiqué said the police raid on U Saw's home was led by Ba Maung, Inspector general of Burma police. A fierce gun battle was fought between the officers and the Myochit leaders, before the 46-year-old U Saw and his surviving followers surrendered.

All the three killed were Myochit party members, the announcement said.

[This dispatch made no mention of injuries or of any police casualties.]

A subsequent search of U Saw's residence resulted in the discovery of a cache of arms and a "considerable quantity" of ammunition, the communiqué added.

The Myochit party broke away early this year from Aung San's majority political organization, the Freedom League, in a dispute over terms of Burma's independence. Prior to the break, U Saw was mentioned as the possible president of Burma.

Rangoon Shocked By Massacre

Rangoon, shocked and dazed by the announcement of the Cabinet massacre, closed its shops and bazaars as a mark of respect. Busses stopped running. A hush descended over the city.

The British Governor, Maj. Gen. Sir Rubert Rance, urged the people in a broadcast address to remain calm and follow the "wise course toward independence, set by your late leaders."

A later Government announcement said Thakin Nu, leader of the constituent assembly and one of Aung San's aides in the People's Freedom League, took the oath as deputy chairman of the Executive Council.

Other members of the new ministry, all AFPFL leaders, are U Mya, U Win, Thakin Ton, Bo Po Kun, Thakin Lu Baw and Pe Kin, the Government said.

Assembly Session Postponed

A Burmese official said that a session of the constituent assembly, which was to meet July 24 to write the constitution for an independent Burma, would be postponed.

The embalmed bodies of Aung San and five other ministers, all Buddhists, were brought to Rangoon's historic Jubilee Hall, where they will lie in state for a month before being accorded a state funeral. Crowds wept openly as they gazed on the faces of the dead men.

The seventh assassinated Minister, Abdul Razak, a Moslem, was buried this afternoon in a funeral attended by vast throngs. Under Moslem rites, immediate interment is necessary.

Burmese reporters who witnessed the assassinations said the attackers wore military uniforms with 12th Army insignia, and walked brusquely into the council chamber. There was a rattle of machinegun fire, and the men ran from the room, firing wildly. They climbed into the jeep, which drove away rapidly.

U Saw's Background

U Saw was premier of Burma in 1940, and visited London in 1941 to demand dominion status. Winston Churchill, then Britain's Prime Minister, turned him down.

U Saw was arrested by the British in 1942, shortly after he returned to Burma, on charges of being a Japanese collaborator. He was detained in Uganda, Africa, through the remainder of the war.

Returning to Rangoon in 1946, he became head of the powerful Myochit party and renewed his demands for dominion status. When Britain refused to set any definite date, he withdrew his party's three members of the Executive Council and five members of the Legislative Council.

Formed "United Front"

In January of this year, U Saw was a member of a six-man Burmese delegation headed by Aung San which conferred in London on Burma's status. It was then that he and Ba Sein refused to sign the British-Burma agreement virtually granting Burmese independence within a year.

Back in Rangon, he linked the Myochit party with Dobama Asiay-one in a "united front" against the agreement, and resigned from the new Executive Council, to which he had been appointed.

He described the agreement as "falling short of national demands," and declared his United Front was determined to carry on "a mass struggle against British imperialism and its puppets."

Escaped Assassination

An unsuccessful attempt to assassinate U Saw was made last September, by unidentified persons. A rifle bullet, fired from a jeep, smashed the windows of his car and sprayed him with glass.

He is not the type easily forgotten or overlooked. He has a variety of interests, a partiality for a good table. Whether wearing the Burmese national costume or a European lounge suit, he always wears English shoes and striped socks.

He was born Maung Saw, but replaced his first name with the letter "U," a title given in Burma to people of standing.

PAPERS IN BRITAIN CUT TO FOUR PAGES

Editors Charge Rule Seeks To Stifle Criticism

London, July 20 (AP)—British newspapers will reduce their size and staffs beginning tomorrow as the result of a Government-ordered cut in newsprint imports which a large section of the press interprets as a move to stifle criticism of the Labor Government.

Most daily newspapers now will be, as during the war, limited to four pages—they have been publishing six-page editions every other day—and the circulation of all papers will be "frozen" at last month's level.

"Unemployment, part-time employment, cuts in every direction threaten to strike newspaperland like a beam swung by a giant," said Frank Owen, editor of the *Daily Mail*, and printers' unions joined newspaper publishers in opposing the new cut.

To Save Dollar Exchange

But the Government held firm on the ground, as the Board of Trade President, Sir Stafford Cripps, put it in a House of Commons debate earlier this week, that newsprint economies are necessary to save some £2,000,000 ($8,000,000) in dollar exchange during the next year.

Almost unanimously, the press replied that this was only a fraction of the £400,000,000 ($1,600,000,000) trade deficit that Britain faces and suggested pointedly that the Government must have some reason to "victimize" the press alone.

Unless Government ministers can produce better justification for the cut, said the *Times*, "they can scarcely be surprised to hear the suspicion formulated that their care for the freedom of a critical press is not more than rhetorical."

Object To "Rubbish" Comment

Other newspapers objected to a comment by Aneurin Bevan, Health Minister, that the press could take a newsprint cut and still maintain a higher level than in the past by cutting out "a great deal of the rubbish that has been printed."

Most editors judged the newsprint cut in the light of frequent denunciations of the far-right Conservative press by Bevan, Emanuel Shinwell, Fuel Minister; John Strachey, Food Minister, and at times, Herbert Morrison, Deputy Prime Minister.

Proposed Code Of Conduct

Morrison was largely instrumental for setting up a royal commission to investigate press ownership and control—a step that the newspaper proprietors almost unanimously called arbitrary and unnecessary.

This commission recently made public, without comment, the National Union of Journalists' recommendation that a council be established to draw up a newspaper code of conduct, with power to impose penalties for violations.

It was the present Government also which ordered all weekly periodicals—including the widely respected journals of opinion such as the *Economist* and the *Spectator*—to suspend publication during last winter's fuel crisis.

ed that questionnaires covering a wide variety of economic subjects had been sent to the 16 nations participating.

The answers will form the basis of reports by the four technical committees which will be used in drafting a blueprint of European reconstruction preliminary to asking aid from the United States.

FRANCE TO GREET EVA PERON TODAY

PARIS, July 20—(AP) Paris and the French government completed its preparations today for receiving Senora Eva Durate Peron, wife of President Juan D. Peron of Argentina, who is scheduled to arrive here tomorrow on her European tour.

Senora Peron will travel by plane from Lisbon, Portugal, and is expected to arrive at Orly Airport at 2:30 p.m. (9:30 a.m., E.S.T.). The Argentine embassy here announced it had been informed officially that French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault would welcome her at the airport.

3 Albanians Ask For Free Elections

Rome, July 20 (AP)—Three Albanian refugees, claiming to speak for "80 per cent of the Albanians," made public here today an appeal they addressed to President Truman through United States Ambassador James C. Dunn for free elections in Albania supervised by the United Nations.

The three, Dr. Eduard Lico, Nosi Qiriako and Alberto Akshija, said they could safely sign it because they had no relatives still in Albania and hence did not fear reprisals.

They accused Premier Enver Hoxha's government of using unrestrained terror to submit Albania to Russia's drive for dominance in Eastern Europe.

Listing scores of anti-Hoxha leaders they charged had been slain and asserting "tens of thousands" of others were in jail, the three said the regime's "extreme anti-democratic bent" and "hatred of the Anglo-Saxon powers" had gone so far that just recently all Albanians who could speak English were jailed.

PARIS PARLEY GROUPS NAME OFFICERS TODAY

PARIS, July 20—(AP) The European economic conference took a Sunday recess today, but will swing back into action tomorrow with the meeting of four technical committees.

The food and transport committees will meet at 9 A.M. (4 A.M., EST) and the industries and fuel and power groups at 1:30 P.M. (8:30 A.M., EST). They are scheduled to elect presiding officers.

The conference, called to implement the Marshall proposal for European reconstruction, announc-

SAXONY ORES SPEED SOVIET ATOM QUEST

Super-Guarded Uranium Mines in Germany Send Mineral to Russia by Plane

The following story on the uranium mines of Saxony, which the Russians are exploiting, was written by a German correspondent of The Associated Press. It is based on a visit the correspondent made to the region and on talks with one of the mine workers.

By The Associated Press.

CHEMNITZ, Germany, July 20—The Russians are flying pitchblende, a source of uranium and radium, into the Soviet Union from a "forbidden area" in Saxony. It is being mined by tens of thousands of German men and women.

The pitchblende area around Annaburg and Bad-Oberschlema in the districts of Schneeberg and Schwarzenberg, once a popular vacation and spa center in the Erz (ore) Mountains, has been effectively sealed off by the Soviet military administration. It contains the only known large deposit of uranium in Europe, according to Dr. Walter Lutz, German geophysicist.

A Russian military cordon has been thrown around the area, which measures some twelve miles across. Sentries and barriers prevent normal traffic into or out of the forbidden region.

The inhabitants of the zone may not leave. Outsiders may not enter without credentials. Guards at most of the railway stations in the closed district control the identification papers of travelers. Persons who do not have a prescribed stamp may not leave the station.

Old Ore Dumps Reworked

Russian engineers, geologists and mining specialists are on hand to superintend the work. To exploit the mines to the extreme, the Russians have directed that the old mine dumps must be reworked to salvage the uranium-containing pitchblende.

As fast as the pitchblende rock is brought to the surface in buckets by windlass and is sorted, it is carted to Aue and Leipzig. There it is packed in huge cases and shipped east.

The Russians keep secret the total number of workers, as well as the daily yield.

The Leipzig labor office, however, is supposed to have drafted approximately 35,000 workers for the mines. Many of them, particularly salesmen, office workers and others unused to heavy work, are considering flight to the West to escape the draft. On the other hand, there are cases of men who have declared themselves ready to work in the mines because of the good food. Some have even reported voluntarily.

The first registration of workers between the ages of 18 and 45 to mine the uranium-pitchblende began in Saxony last March. The district labor offices in Dresden and Leipzig were directed to draft workers from non-essential factories and professions, supposedly for a six-month period. Prisoners of war were not to be recruited until six months after their return to their homes.

The drafted men first received a physical examination by German doctors to determine whether they were in condition to work in the mines, then a Russian medical commission examined them a second time.

Food Attracts Workers

A functionary of the Socialist Unity party, whose job is to watch over working conditions, said that the mine labor—both volunteers and draftees—received much better food than the normal worker. In addition to the top ration of the heaviest worker, he said, they obtain extra rations of vegetables, spirits, cigarettes and soap. Special protective clothing and rubber boots are issued because the radium in the uranium-pitchblende can damage the health of the workers. As a result of the extra rations, the SED officials maintained that some volunteers, including women, had reported to the mines.

The workmen, laboring in three shifts, get paid mostly according to the amount they mine rather than by the hour. Women work only by the day.

Saturday, Sunday and Monday of every third week are rest days, when the workers may receive visitors but may not leave the district to which they are assigned.

Because the mines have not been worked for years, the technical equipment still is very inadequate. The pitchblende rock, for example, has to be transported to the surface by buckets attached to winches. In one shaft near Schneeberg, the workers must clamber up and down a ladder running more than 500 feet into the earth.

Deposits of uranium-pitchblende are found up to eight inches thick, sometimes in veins of gold and silver.

Similar deposits were worked before the war at Joachimsthal in Czechoslovakia, about twelve miles south of the field the Russians are exploiting, Dr. Lutz wrote recently in the Stuttgarter Zeitung.

Pierre and Marie Curie, joint discoverers of radium in 1898, are said to have obtained their material for experimental purposes from Joachimsthal.

Lack Of Coal Cuts Reich Production

Berlin, July 20 (AP)—Factory output in the United States zone, which was making a quick comeback in late spring, has been retarded by the coal shortage, Gen. Lucius D. Clay reported today to Washington, where an Anglo-American conference on boosting Ruhr coal production has been projected for this week.

United States zone industries are receiving smaller coal supplies than last year, the American Military Governor said in his latest bi-weekly report, and the lack of coal and electric power already has begun to affect factory output generally. The chemical and newsprint industries were named as hardest hit.

Restrictions Foreseen

At the same time, the report warned that deterioration of hydropower production and the unfavorable hard coal stock situation "may force imposition of severe restrictions."

The supply of coal for manufacturing has been reduced by low Ruhr coal output, allocation of fuel for domestic space heating, and stock piling for public utilities and the railways, the report said.

Hard coal production in the British zone during June totaled 5,464,760 metric tons, a five per cent increase over May. The daily average output in June, however, was only one per cent above May, which had one less working day.

Coal Stock Piles Drop

Simultaneously, hydro-generation dropped 12.5 per cent in June because of unusually hot and dry weather. This was tied in with the dwindling stock piles at power

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plants which at the end of June had only 138,000 metric tons of coal on hand, a 15 per cent drop under June a year ago.

More miners is one of the keys to increased coal output. The United States zone so far has sent 2,550 recruits to the Ruhr mines as a result of a zone-wide recruiting campaign. The target is 50,000 new miners, but the program is handicapped by a housing shortage.

Germans In Russ Festival

Berlin, July 20 (AP)—The Soviet military administration yesterday transported five representatives of the Soviet authorized Free German Youth Movement to Moscow to participate in the annual sport festival for Soviet youth.

The Russian-licensed newspaper *Nacht Express* said German youth leaders had requested an invitation to Moscow because "such a gesture would give us valuable support in our fight against anti-Soviet propaganda, which at the present time is again very active among the German youth."

Jailed Bavarian Stricken

MUNICH, Germany, July 20 (AP)—Alfred Loritz, Bavarian political leader arrested by the Bavarian Government yesterday, suffered a heart attack in jail and was taken to a Munich prison hospital today. He is former Bavarian Denazification Minister and leader of the Economic Reconstruction party. He was seized on black-market charges.

NIGHT

Romania Chief Is Said to Admit Attempt to Flee

Agency Quotes Mihalache as Saying He Planned to Organize Against Regime

BUCHAREST, July 20 (AP).—The government-owned Romanian news agency Agerpress said today that Ion Mihalache, vice-president of the National Peasant party, who was arrested with seven other leaders of the party at an airport last Monday, had admitted he wanted to leave the country.

Agerpress quoted him as saying he had been preparing his flight since last November. He also was reported to have said he intended to get in contact with former members of the Romanian diplomatic service now abroad and former Cabinet members now living outside the country, with the aim of organizing a campaign outside Romanian borders against the present government.

Police announced that the National Peasant party leaders apprehended at the airport all were attempting to flee from the country because they had been involved in a plot against the government and feared punishment.

The party has opposed the policies of the six-party Leftist bloc which controls the government of Premier Petru Groza.

Mass meetings of government supporters in Bucharest in the last several days have passed resolutions demanding that Dr. Juliu Maniu, president of the National Peasant party, Mr. Mihalache and the others arrested at the airport be tried by people's courts for plotting against the security of the "democratic popular regime in Romania."

Mr. Maniu, who had been held incommunicado at a Bucharest sanatorium for several weeks, has been moved to the home of his nephew, Dr. Zamaria Boila, apparently to guard him more securely. Mr. Maniu still is not officially under arrest, although the immunity he had as a member of Parliament was removed by a secret vote of Parliament two days ago.

With the leaders of the National Peasant party under arrest or threat of arrest, leadership of the opposition to the government in Parliament has passed to the smaller National Liberal party, headed by Constantin Bratianu. The National Liberals have not protested or commented on the arrest of the National Peasant leaders, but are to meet next week to determine their policy.

GREEK FREE STATE PROGRAM DELAYED

Athens Surprised That Communists Have Not Acted

Athens, July 20 (AP)—Greek Government circles expressed surprise today that the Greek guerrillas who were defeated last week by Government troops in northwestern Greece had not proclaimed a "Communist free state" in the area where the armed hostilities occurred.

A high official of the Foreign Ministry said "we cannot understand the delay. We have been expecting it any day. The only reason probably is because the Communists have not been able to induce any non-Communist leftists to participate in such a government."

Says Number Declined

"We have information," he added, "that a number of respectable leftists have been contacted, but they declined. The Communists want to camouflage the operation behind some respectable name."

The statement came one week after the guerrillas launched their first big attack last Sunday against the town of Konitsa. In a subsequent operation later in the week another guerrilla army was defeated north of Ioannina. Remnants of the Ioannina group were reported today filtering in retreat through the rugged mountains east and northeast of Ioannina. There were no reports of fighting anywhere in Greece.

Meanwhile, the United Nations subcomission investigating Greek border disorders met in Ioannina during the week end to investigate the fighting and Government charges that the guerrillas were organized and launched their attacks from across the Albanian border.

NIGHT

Told By Guerrilla Captain

Two guerrillas told the subcommission that fighters of their group were told by guerrilla Captain Ypsilanti they were making the attack to establish a free government in Greece.

They also quoted the captain as saying that if the guerrillas met with difficulty they would be aided by an "international brigade." There have been conflicting reports that an "international brigade" participated in last week's battles and that such a brigade was poised on the Albanian border ready to strike.

Armed In Albania

The two guerrillas, Dimitrios Vlakas and Theoharis Koukis, said they both had been armed and equipped in Albania and had crossed the border into Greece to participate in the attack on Konitsa. Vlakas said his fighting unit suffered 150 casualties.

The subcommission announced it soon would go to Konitsa for a spot border investigation in that area. It revealed also it had asked the Albanian Government for permission to carry its investigation into that country, but had received no reply.

General Penzopoulos, commander of the Greek army in Epirus, told the subcommission the guerrillas at Konitsa wore Albanian uniforms and launched the attack to set up a free government at Konitsa.

STALIN AT STADIUM IN SPORT FESTIVAL

He Appears in Good Health—The Russians May Enter World Athletic Contests

MOSCOW, July 20 (AP)—Prime Minister Stalin appeared in public for the first time this summer at a massive sports exhibition today and received an ovation from the audience of approximately 70,000 in Moscow's Dynamo Stadium.

The sports display lasted for five hours, and 30,000 Soviet athletes participated. Although many younger men ducked for cover during an untimely shower, Stalin, who will be 68 years old next December, remained in his seat with other Soviet leaders until the program was finished.

Dressed in his military uniform, Stalin appeared to be in good health and high spirits when he entered the special box reserved for him with Marshal Klementy Voroshilov and Foreign Minister Molotov.

NIGHT

The twenty-two athletic displays of the program staged by young athletes of Moscow's elementary schools and Soviet labor reserves, physical training institutes and trade union sports societies of sixteen Soviet republics ended with the display of Stalin's portrait and a mass cheer of "praise to Stalin."

Violence Sweeps Palestine As UN Commission Leaves

1 Killed, 18 Wounded in Outbreak of Gun Battles, Bombings

JERUSALEM, July 20. — (AP) The holy city of Jerusalem blazed with gunfire and shook from the blasts of high explosives tonight as terrorist attackers and the Palestine police and military clashed in a climax of Holy Land disorders that left one man dead and at least 18 other persons wounded during the day.

During a half-hour period of terror in Jerusalem tonight, police reported four British policemen, four soldiers, two Arab policemen and four civilians were wounded in the blasting of two armored cars by street mines and in a running gun battle between the attackers and police.

NIGHT

Police Station Attacked

An ancient Moslem cemetery was turned into a battlefield at one time and a Jerusalem police station was embattled when attackers raked it with a small arms barrage from a vacant lot. A grenade blast occurred when a group of men, protected by a curtain of gunfire, attacked the Pustashpha police billet in the city.

The Sunday disorders began a few hours after a special United Nations investigation commission left Palestine, and before the night disorders started one soldier had been killed and four wounded in 10 separate outbreaks across the Holy Land.

The violence, police said, apparently was an aftermath to the deportation of unauthorized immigrants who arrived in Palestine aboard the refugee ship "Exodus of 1947."

Soldier Killed by Mine

The lone fatality was a soldier killed by a road mine which blasted a military truck at Raanana, according to unofficial reports. Two others were wounded by the mine.

The Jerusalem disorders began in the darkness, but the city soon was alight with the blaze of tracer bullets and parachute flares. The building housing the cable and public information offices, where this correspondent was writing, apparently was used as a protecting shield by attackers and police and for a period was surrounded by gunfire.

Headquarters of the First Infantry Division at Tel Litwinsky, east of Tel Aviv, was attacked with mortar bombs and small arms fire. Only one bomb landed within the camp, however, and there were no casualties.

Bullets shattered the windshield of a car containing high ranking officers, near a road junction leading to the martial law area of Natanya. The occupants miraculously escaped unscathed.

Railways were attacked in various parts of the country.

A British policeman was wounded in the side and arm by bullets fired from a roof in the eastern outskirts of Jerusalem, officials said. Three men and two women were detained for questioning.

Jews held mass meetings at Haifa, Tel Aviv and Jerusalem, demonstrating against the deportations. Jews throughout Palestine held a protest general strike from 4, p.m. until 6 p.m.

May Be Sent to France

A reliable source said that 4,500 or more visaless Jews who arrived at Haifa Friday aboard the battle-damaged Exodus of 1947 were being shipped back to France and not, as previously, to Cyprus detention camps.

Some 15,000 persons turned out in Haifa for the funerals of three Jews, including First Mate William Bernstein of Los Angeles, Calif., killed in fighting off the Palestine coast between the immigrants and a British boarding party.

Mrs. Golda Myerson, head of the Jewish agency political department in Palestine, said in a funeral address that "we do not know where they (the immigrants) have been taken, but we do know that immigration will go on."

Approximately 15,000 attended the Tel Aviv demonstration, and 5,000 the Jerusalem protest meetings.

The attacks came on the day the U.N. committee wound up its on-the-spot study of Holy Land problems and motored to Lebanon to Hear Arab witnesses.

Curfew Ordered

The army ordered most of Haifa's 60,000 Jews under house curfew from dusk to dawn, starting at 7 P.M. tonight, and directed military contingents in northern Palestine to stay at action stations.

The report that deportation ships were carrying the Exodus' passengers back to France spread through Palestine's major cities.

Official confirmation was lacking.

A Jewish agency spokesman said he had "sent a formal request to the government as to their whereabouts."

The deportation ships, the Ocean Vigour, Runnymede Park and Empire Rival, sailed from Haifa Saturday morning according to a reliable source. The informant, who cannot be identified by name, pointed out the trip from Haifa is only a 16-hour journey.

Other observers said the number of refugees aboard the Exodus, the American-built former President Warfield, would have jammed Cyprus camps to the capacity of 20,000 and complicated the already difficult tasks of feeding and hospitalization.

Three Americans Held For Trial

A Haifa court today ordered three other Americans held under $4,000 bond each for trial within fifteen days on two charges, "abetting persons to illegally immigrate to Palestine" and "being members of the crew of a Hagana (Jewish defense organization) ship which carried 4,700 illegal immigrants into Palestine waters."

[The basis of the court's 4,700 estimate was not explained.]

Defendants are Capt. Bernard Marks, of Cincinnati, the ship's captain; Arthur Ritzer, of Brooklyn, cook, and Cyril Weinstein, of New York, seaman. A Haifa attorney supplied the bonds.

Dr. Israel Goldstein of New York, chairman of the United States Palestine Appeal and chairman of the World Confederation of General Zionists, who arrived in Jerusalem today by plane, said "American Jews are heartsick and resentful at such episodes as the British navy's interception of and attack on the Hagana ship Exodus 1947."

He added "such outrages against fundamental human decencies" increase the determination of American Jews "to support the effort of every Jew who wants and needs Palestine to get to its shores despite all obstacles."

Referring to the three Jews killed during the British boarding of the ship, Dr. Goldstein said:

"I trust that my government, the United States, will not permit the death of these young martyrs to go unmarked."

HIROSHIMA TO MARK DATE

City Plans 'Peace Festival' On Bombing Anniversary

FRANK WHITE

Hiroshima, Japan, July 20 (AP). Reconstruction of the scorched and shattered ruins of this first atom-bombed city in the world will halt Tuesday August 5 for a three-day "peace festival." Citizens of Hiroshima then will voice prayers that the world will renounce war.

The observance embraces August 6, the second anniversary of the bomb burst which, with a crushing blast and unseen but deadly radio-activity, rained destruction indiscriminately.

The anti-war sincerity of the survivors of Hiroshima scarcely can be doubted. They are convinced that in the event of another war there can be no escape for masses of civilian populations, for they themselves count 78,150 dead and 13,983 missing from that single explosion.

They know the desolation of atomic destruction to inanimate things as well, because two years of unremitting toil have accomplished little more than a superficial hiding of the scars.

Most of the rebulding has been done along main roads traveled by visitors. It gives an appearance of more progress than actually has been accomplished.

To the observer on the ground, the sun shines deceptively on the unpainted boards of 20,000 reconstructed homes and shops. From the roof of the four-story concrete municipal building—one of the few structures remaining in the heart of Hiroshima—Mayor Shinso Hamai sadly pointed out that most of the rebuilt structures were tiny, makeshift affairs. There were wide gaps between the clusters.

No Trace Of Freaks

The people still are building slowly. They have no special priority on scarce materials. The mayor said the Central Government had advanced only 60,000,000 yen—a minute amount considering inflation—towards reconstruction.

None of the atomic casualties remains in Hiroshima hospitals. Despite wild rumors and speculation, there is no trace of freak human, animal or vegetable developments as a result of the bombing.

A super-secret pictorial record of the Hiroshima disaster was assembled by the Japanese military and rushed to the high command in Tokyo immediately after the bomb burst.

An Allied source which recently permitted the examination of these photographs said it was the only such record known to exist. Several other copies were destroyed before the Americans landed.

Photograph Of Explosion

If the Tokyo war lords had any lingering doubts about surrender, this batch of pictures must have dissipated them.

The first item is the only known Japanese photograph of the explosion, apparently made within seconds after the blinding glare of light.

Said to have been made by a Japanese civilian near Yoshiura, a fishing village fifteen miles away across the bay, it shows a white cloud boiling up over the city. It has a sort of splashy raindrop effect which must have given scientists a clue to the nature of the weapon.

Other photographs must have been equally illuminating to scientists and military men alike.

Some of them apparently were made for the purpose of calculating the height of the explosion and the radius of effect. They show clearly the angles and distances at which heat and concussion seared and smashed objects of all sorts.

Was Assistant Mayor

Viewing these pictures, the war lords must have known even before the second atomic bomb struck Nagasaki on August 10 that a last-ditch fight in the home islands would be futile.

The people of Hiroshima needed no photographers or scientists to tell them the import of the bomb. They knew from personal experience.

Hamai, who was assistant mayor at the time and who was elected mayor at last year's first municipal elections in Japan, has recovered from radiation sickness. As a lucky bomb victim, he said he was most proud that none of the survivors ever had shown any resentment toward the thousands of Allied nationals who have visited Hiroshima since the surrender.

Seeks Object Lesson

"We are looking forward, not back," he said. Actually, Hiroshima will look back, officially, for exactly one minute, standing in silence while bells toll at 8:14 A. M. on Aug. 6. The Mayor is the moving force behind the "peace festival," saying he hoped to keep the eyes of the world centered on Hiroshima as a powerful object lesson for future peace.

He has prepared a proclamation for issuance when the "festival" starts. After briefly reviewing the history of the city's past two years and calling for necessary future years o feffort, it concludes:

"On the occasion of this second anniversary, we citizens of Hiroshima wish to inform the people of the world that we are sponsoring a peace festival with the object of humbly praying for permanent peace and wish to advocate the need for the renunciation of war by all the peoples of the world."

Captain Of Wrecked Ship Blames Loss On Russians

1947

Yokosuka, Japan, July 20 (AP)—The captain of the wrecked Philippine freighter Dona Trinidad blamed the Russians today for loss of his ship on a rock off Sakhalin Island and bitterly complained of their treatment of his rescued crew.

The captain, Honario M. Barios, of Manila, arrived here today aboard the United States destroyer Ozbourn with his crew of 37 Filipinos and John E. Brown, American citizen who is Shanghai agent for the De la Rama Shipping Company and was a passenger aboard the lost ship.

NIGHT

Lighthouse Not Operating

Captain Barios said the Dona Trinidad, en route to Sakhalin for a cargo of paper, struck Nijogan Rock off the southern tip of the island June 24. He said fog had prevented him from determining his position and a lighthouse of the rock was not operating. (United States charts list navigational aids off Sakhalin as unreliable.)

Barios said the ship was in no immediate danger, and he radioed at once to Japan for salvage tugs but was informed that neither United States nor Japanese vessels could come to his rescue because he was in Russian waters.

Four days later, he reported, he made a deal with the Russian Navy to salvage his ship and, on June 29, the Russian merchantman, Toboa, tried to get a line aboard but also piled up on the rock.

Russian Tugs Too Small

Then two Russian tugs arrived, but Barios said they were too small to be effective. They tried until July 10, however, while the Russian merchant ship, Irkutsk, and a Russian destroyer stood by, he related.

On that date the sea rose and the Dona Trinadad suddenly broke in two. He said the crew barely had time to pile into lifeboats and lost all their belongings.

Barios said powerful Japanese tugs were nearby and could have saved the ship readily but the Russians would not let them attempt it.

He said the castaways were picked up by the Irkutsk but were not allowed to send any communications and were forbidden to land. They finally were transferred from the Irkutsk to the Ozbourn on July 18.

Both Barios and Brown said that throughout the stay in Russian hands they were fed only black bread, tea, soup and some sort of cereal doused with gravy.

Hokkaido Reports Food Crisis Near

Governor Urges Tokyo to Send Supplies Soon

TOKYO, July 20 (AP).—The Kyodo News Agency reported today that Governor Toshifumi Tanaka, of the northern island of Hokkaido, had informed the central government he could not "assume responsibility for peace and order" unless more food was made quickly available.

NIGHT

The agency said the governor declared that shortages and delays in the official rationing program had brought Hokkaido "one step short of violence."

The government rationing distribution was said to be sixty days behind in the city of Hakodate and substantially late in all other towns, many of which sent mass petitions to the governor.

Mr. Tanaka's urgent plea to the government for relief was believed to be responsible for rumors that suddenly swept Tokyo to the effect that disorders had broken out on Hokkaido. American administrative officers on the island said no violence had occurred.

STAY IN JAPAN GRANTED

8 Plane Passengers Get Special Washington Permits

TOKYO, July 20 (AP)—By last-minute special authority from Washington, eight Northwest Airlines passengers remained in Japan today, but the dispensation did not apply to a dozen others bound for China.

NIGHT

Eight of the dozen had to stay in temporary billets at Haneda airport ten miles from Tokyo, while four Chinese officials were allowed to spend the layover time in the Chinese Mission's quarters.

The plane, inaugurating the company's regular commercial service to the Orient, arrived shortly after noon and was due to go on to Shanghai Monday.

D. J. King, Northwest Vice President for the Orient Division, said final authority to carry passengers and cargo to and from Japan still was being held up in Washington.

Japan Abolishes War Stamps

TOKYO, July 20 (AP)—The Japanese Government got around today to abolishing wartime postage stamps. The communications Ministry announced that nineteen stamps with militaristic or shinto themes would be banned after Sept. 1 and that letters bearing them would be returned to senders.

Nanking Throngs Back Mobilization

Several Thousand in Parade of Loyalty to Chiang

NANKING, July 20 (AP).—Several thousand persons, the majority of them government employees, paraded in this Chinese capital today in a demonstration supporting the government's new total mobilization orders for war against the Communists.

NIGHT

In Shantung Province heavy fighting was reported in the outskirts of Kiaohsien, with government reinforcements moving up from Tsingtao, forty-five miles southeast. In Hopeh Province government troops continued to recover small towns in sporadic clashes west of Paoting, provincial capital.

The newspaper "Social Welfare" said that under the mobilization program General Tang En-po, a favorite of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, would head all combat forces. Training forces have been placed under Lieutenant General Sun Li-jen. The paper said both branches would be under General Kú Chu-tung as commander-in-chief.

Barbers' Film Feud

Shanghai, July 20 (AP)—The Barbers' Guild of Shanghai appealed to companion bodies throughout China today to join in a campaign to prevent exhibition of a new Chinese film comedy titled "The False Phoenix."

The barbers at a mass meeting objected to numerous items in the movie, contending they were derogatory to the profession.

Barbers' Objections Listed

These included:

1. A barber wears a diamond ring which the guild contends looks like a fake.

2. A barber who tries to borrow 200,000 Chinese dollars (less than $5 United States) manages to raise only one thousand (about 2 cents United States).

3. A barber who attempts suicide over an unrequited love strops his razor on his necktie.

4. A barber picks up a cigarette butt discarded by a customer.

5. A barber has to disrobe and use his clothes to pay his bill in a cafe.

6. Barbers act too fresh toward women patrons.

Babies Rushed To Barber

Manila, July 20 (AP)—An old woman storyteller was credited today by the barbers of Pampanga province with bringing them a capacity business in at least five towns in the San Fernando vicinity.

Her story: A bird and a snake quarreled over which should rule over all newly born children. The bird won, but the snake vowed to kill all babies with hair on their heads.

Credulous mothers, taking no chances, rushed their youngsters to the barber, and today there is hardly a baby in the region without a shaven pate.

U. N.'S COMMITTEE REACHES LEBANON

BEIRUT, Lebanon, July 20 (AP)—The United Nations' special committee on Palestine arrived today to hear the Arab states' testimony against the Zionists' claim for a national state.

NIGHT

The committee's secretariat and accompanying reporters were billeted in a hotel in Sofar, near here, where the committee was expected to rceive the first Arab representatives. The committee's entrance into Lebanon, the only predominantly Christian Arab country in the Middle East, was received quietly. Small groups along the highway clapped as the convoy passed, shouting: "Hurrah United Nations. Hurrah Americans."

Egyptian Premier on Way Here

CAIRO, Egypt, July 20 (AP)—Prime Minister Mahmoud Fhahmy Nokrashi Pasha departed by plane tonight for the United States, where he will lead the Egyptian delegation presenting a complaint against Britain to the United Nations Security Council. Approximately 2,000 Egyptians saw him off. Gathered at the airfield, they chanted "One Nile—one people—one King!" to indicate their support of demands that the Sudan be joined with Egypt under the Egyptian Crown.

Egypt to Seek U. S. Weapons

CAIRO, July 20 (AP).—Lewa Ahmed Attia Pasha, Minister of National Defense, told reporters today he had "asked the Prime Minister (Mahmoud Fahmy Nokrashy Pasha) to try and obtain weapons and equipment for the Egyptian Army from America during his visit to the United States to present Egypt's case to Security Council."

6 Dead in 4 Carrier Crashes

MELBOURNE, Australia, July 20. (AP)—Six Royal Navy men were killed and several others injured today in four separate accidents during aircraft carrier exercises in Port Phillip Bay, Victoria. Six planes were destroyed.

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CONGRESS DRAFTS PLANS FOR SURVEY OF FOREIGN NEEDS

JUL 1947

Independent Studies Sought on Fight to Halt Spread of Communism.

MARSHALL FACES QUIZ

Will Appear Today at Closed Session of House Foreign Affairs Committee.

NIGHT

WASHINGTON, July 20 — (AP) Independent congressional surveys of what the United States can and should do to help the recovery of friendly powers while bucking the spread of Communism abroad are due to be ordered this week. The action is scheduled after Secretary of State Marshall reviews once again the dynamite-laden foreign policy situation.

Definite assurance of the studies came from high-ranking Republican leaders, reflecting legislative concern over the situation in Greece and the widening rift between Russia and the western world.

Marshall to Be Quizzed

Marshall will appear before the House Foreign Affairs committee tomorrow in a closed door session to present—as he did while army chief of staff during the war—an up-to-date evaluation of the foreign policy problems, calculated risks and dangers ahead.

Members of the committee said privately that they would ask him for the administration's estimate—even if it is necessarily a "rough" estimate before conclusion of the European recovery conference—on the cost and duration of the foreign aid program.

Rep. Mundt (R.-S. D.), a committee member, told a reporter he would ask Marshall pointblank whether he favors a resolution, jointly introduced by a number of lawmakers in both the House and senate, calling upon President Truman to convene a world conference to make the United Nations more effective.

"It's obvious that some basic changes have become necessary," said Mundt. "A nod of approval from Marshall and Congress would rush the resolution to passage before adjournment. Otherwise, it will have to lie over until Congress reconvenes when the situation is likely to be worse."

He said that Marshall would be asked whether the administration, in using American dollars to implement any coordinated plan for European economic recovery, would insist upon "continuing terms and conditions" as a prerequisite to the aid.

Mundt Raises Issues

Mundt said he wanted to make sure that self-help cooperation between the participating countries is not based upon "life or good behavior just so long as American dollars hold out," and said he would inquire about the possibility of establishing a permanent European customs union, a federation of state, or a United States of Europe.

In discussing the proposed world conference, Mundt declared that the inadequacies of the UN at present have been underscored by failure to reach agreement on control of atomic energy, lack of progress in creating a world police organization, and continued strife in various parts of the world.

"Here we are," he said, "three years after the war, and we find ourself unable to stop a little family brawl in Greece."

The House will act next week on measures giving two groups power to undertake global surveys of foreign policy—one a special 19-member committee, the other regular foreign affairs committee.

Rep. Herter (R.-Mass.), who served under former President Herbert Hoover in post-World War I relief work, is expected to head the special committee.

POLES OPPOSE REICH PLANS

Envoys Present Arguments Against Production Rise

NIGHT

Washington, July 20 (AP)—Poland, which refused to take part in the Paris talks on the Marshall plan, is attempting to persuade the participating powers individually that no stable peace can be expected if German industry is revived.

Poland's Ambassador here, Jozef Winiewicz, said in an interview today that Poland's diplomatic corps is approaching the various governments to protest any plan which would either give priority to German needs over World War II Allies or give Germany the chance to become again the industrial giant of Europe.

Recalls First War Era

Winiewicz said his Government "feels great alarm that Germany may be helped to modernize her factories at the expense of her neighbors." He recalled that this happened after World War I with the help of American credits.

Since the occupation German industry has been limited through a Big Four agreement which either forbids or severely limits those sections of industry which could be useful in war. Now, at the Paris talks, it has been suggested that no western Europe reconstruction can be considered without the inclusion of western German industry.

France also is eyeing the German situation worriedly. Ambassador Henri Bonnet said Friday that any British-American decision now to revive German industry might "greatly endanger" Europe's efforts to put into effect the Marshall plan for European recovery on a self-help basis.

Favors Booming Coal

Bonnet asserted after a State Department visit that France favors booming coal production in Germany's Ruhr, "but not for using it in Germany to make German steel."

Winiewicz said he "doesn't see" that the recent flurry of trade pacts signed among middle and eastern European nations can lead to the "pan Slav economic alliance" which European rumors have foreseen.

But he said he wonders if the Marshal plan could lead western European nations to "go overseas" for the products they used to buy in eastern Europe. He said no European reconstruction program can work that diminishes or closes off the old east-west exchange of goods.

Bauxite As Example

He asked, for instance, how French factories can get along without bauxite from Yugoslavia and Hungary. He said importing coal from overseas could be much more costly than buying it from Polish mines. And, in the long run, when middle European agriculture is back to an export basis, he said he wonders whether the western Europeans will have to buy much of their food from overseas.

He reiterated Poland's determination to equalize its trade relations with the East and West, and pointed out that Polish coal is now going to Finland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and France, in return for a variety of products, from p efabricated houses to horses and catti

The Swedish-Polish agreement calls for an exchange of $111,000,000 worth of goods in the next four years.

Poland is in the unique position, among the Russian orbit nations, of having a commodity which is greatly needed everywhere: coal. Together with Czechoslovakia, Poland is now dealing with more western Europe than any of the other Russian satellites.

Extended Occupation Of Hungary Foreseen

Washington, July 20 (AP)—H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld, former United States Minister to Hungary, said today the Russians may occupy that country throughout 1947 or longer.

NIGHT

Schoenfeld observed that the treaty calling for withdrawal of occupation forces within 90 days has been ratified here, in London and in Hungary, but Moscow has announced that Soviet approval must wait until next September.

The retired diplomat recalled in a broadcast the "flat refusal on the part of the Sovet Union" when this Government sought to enlist co-operation in a program of rehabilitation for Hungarian economy.

Backers Fighting For Refugee Bill

Washington, July 20 (AP)—Supporters of the bill to admit 400,000 displaced European persons to the United States kept up their fight today, in the face of a lessening in their already slight chances.

Dean Earl G. Harrison of the University of Pennsylvania law school, former commissioner of immigration and naturalization, said in a statement:

"Crying For Action"

"It is a problem crying for action. If we are going to co-operate with other nations, if we are going to do our share to keep peace in the world, we must take affirmative steps to help settle the problems of the war refugees."

Harrison's statement was presented for the files of a House judiciary subcommittee which has been holding hearings on the admission bill written by Representative Stratton (R., Ill.).

However, after a White House meeting last Monday, Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.) said it had been mutually agreed that the legislative situation, with Congress due to adjourn Saturday, makes it impossible to enact the bill this session.

Predicts Persecution

Harrison's statement said that "persecution awaits any DP's forced to return to homelands now ruled by Communist-dominated Government."

He argued from his background as immigration commissioner that "throughout our history, additions to our populations have produced new jobs, new consumers, and new forms of industrial expansion."

U. S. TAKES OVER TRUSTEESHIP OF FORMER JAP ISLES

NIGHT

WASHINGTON, July 10—(AP) The United States made history Saturday by taking over administration, under a United Nations trusteeship, of the centeral Pacific islands captured from Japan.

President Truman signed legislation putting into immediate effect the trusteeship agreement covering the Marianas, Marshalls and Carolines. He named Admiral Louis E. Denfeld U. S. high commissioner to the trust territory.

Denfeld, commander in chief of the Pacific fleet, will serve as administrator under an executive order terminating military government in the islands and seting up an interim civil administration under the Navy pending enactment of a permanent organic law.

The President in a statement said suggestions for such a law will be presented to Congress next year. He asked the State department to draw up a permanent plan transferring administration to a civilian agency of the government "at the earliest practicable date."

The United States officially took over the island administration yesterday, but announcement of the President's signature of the enabling act and his executive order was not made until today.

This, for the first time in its history this country becomes a trusteeship power.

Mrs. Roosevelt for Europe Aid

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP).—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt today wired Washington officials of Americans for Democratic Action that she concurred in its proposal that $5,000,000,000 be granted the Export-Import Bank for loans so that the Marshall Plan for European self-aid can be set in motion. She sent a telegram from Campobello, N. B.

ELBERT THOMAS IS OPTIMISTIC ABOUT SOVIET

JUL 1947

Senator Counsels That 'We Appreciate Russia's Problem A Bit'

Washington, July 20 (AP)—Senator Elbert Thomas (D., Utah) today told Americans not to be "discouraged" about Russia and said "we are making a proper approach" in dealing with that country.

"You can't force Russia any more than Russia can force us," the Senator asserted. "If it is going to be a matter of force and propaganda, we both lose."

Thomas, just back from Europe where he attended international labor conferences, counseled that "we appreciate Russia's problem a bit, instead of thinking about the fact that she is always out of harmony." He said that when the Russian people get "true education, things will come out of Russia all right."

NIGHT

Russia's 135 Languages

Education in Russia presents problems that we do not have, Thomas said. He noted that an elementary textbook written for all Soviet elementary pupils would have to be in 135 different languages.

We should realize "how new the Russian Revolution is," and remember for example the spirit of the world toward us 25 years after our Revolution, he said.

At that time, Thomas noted, "we had a concert of Europe organized against us, against democracy and against popular sovereignty."

"Think of these things, and you are not going to be discouraged," Thomas said.

World Accepting U.S. Ideas

The world is "accepting these ideas and ideals" of the American people, Thomas asserted, "and Europe and Asia cannot be saved in any other way."

Thomas said the idea has been put across, "as far as dependent territories are concerned," that governments exist not for their own benefit but for the benefit of the people.

"The American Revolution has not reached its culmination in any sense at all," the Senator declared. "We have hardly pierced Asia with that idea, but look what had happened in Japan. See that great constitution which the Japanese are now attempting to live under. . . .

"They have an ideal to work to, and the world is going to see the greatest revolution in the history of man; the change of Asia.

"It is coming, and if it comes under American auspices with American ideals . . . then the world will see the way out."

"Regrettable" To Kilgore

In another speech, Senator Kilgore (D., W.Va.) asserted it is "regrettable that Russia has turned down" the Marshall plan for European economic recovery.

Kilgore noted that Russia had a right to refuse to participate in the European conferences mapping a rehabilitation program at Marshall's suggestion, but he added:

"Any country taking such action must accept the grave responsibilities that go with such a position, and the possibility of being regarded as an obstructionist to the plan of European reconstruction and peace."

Marshall Plan As Investment

Kilgore declared that success of the Marshall plan "should prove a sound investment rather than an endless drain of American dollars into Europe."

He counseled that "the United States can win the admiration of the world by supporting the Marshall plan of European self-help plus United States financial aid.

"If the United States adopts an indifferent attitude toward the ill, hungry nations, we may awaken one day in the not-too-distant future to find the whole world against us," Kilgore said.

Thomas, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, spoke off-the-cuff in a radio interview. Kilgore's address was broadcast by West Virginia stations.

Debate On Marshall Plan

In a radio debate, Representative Boggs (D., La.) said Russia made "the greatest mistake of her life when she refused to become a part of the Marshall plan."

But Senator Pepper (D., Fla.) replied that Russia would not have refused "if we had proceeded through the United Nations, and the European Economic Commission which functions under the United Nations."

"I am for the Marshall plan," Pepper went on, "but this invitation was not issued by the United States. It was issued by Bevin of Britain and Bidault of France."

Boggs said Russia should realize she has more to gain than lose by being part of the economic unit of Europe.

Lubin's Argument

Isadore Lubin, United States representative of the United Nations Economic and Employment Commission, said that an economic union "need not in any way interfere with the political and cultural integrity of any European country." Its immediate work, he said, would be integration of transportation and electric power systems and eliminating "artificial barriers" that prevent free movement of goods.

The three discussed whether there should be a United States of Europe. Pepper said this would "simply make permanent the division that now exists."

"Working through the United Nations is the best way to promote the peace of the world," the Senator said.

Pepper observed that "there is a new balance of power in Europe, and the strongest power is the Soviet Union."

U. S. IS UNSWAYED BY RED UN THREAT

May Push Stronger Charges if Soviet Uses Veto in Balkans Case.

HAUCK

LAKE SUCCESS, July 20—(AP) Stronger charges aimed at three Soviet satellites may be presented to the United Nations Security Council if Russia kills the present Greek complaint with a veto, an authoritative source said today.

This source, declining to permit identification, said the United States would refuse to be swayed by Russian veto threats in the Balkans case, due to come to a vote in the council late this week. This confirmed previous assertions that the American delegation would not waterdown its demands in efforts to persuade Russia merely to abstain.

The United States thus would stand firm for a semi-permanent border commission of 11 nations and allow Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko to veto if he chooses.

The next step then probably would be filing expanded and tougher charges covering the reported invasion of Greece from Albania and other recent border incidents. Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria might be directly accused of fomenting frontier disturbances, in such a case.

NIGHT

Whether Greece or some other nation would submit such a complaint still was undecided.

With general debate closed and delegates ready to begin a point by point discussion of the American resolution, Gromyko continued to turn aside all questions regarding a veto with the terse admonition: "Wait and see."

Possible Soviet Courses

On the basis of his outright rejections of the United States plan, other delegates felt he could only veto or abstain. In the case of the latter, the Soviet ace in the hole was expected to be a legal claim that the council could only recommend action and that thus the three satellites would be free to ignore any verdict setting up a border watch and giving U.N. investigators access to their frontiers.

In this connection some delegates were quick to point out that Albania and Bulgaria, as non-members of the U.N., had agreed in advance to accept any council decision.

Resumption of the council debate was set for Tuesday, and with five meetings scheduled for the week, observers felt delegates would reach a ballot soon.

The council meanwhile awaited a full report from its subsidiary investigating group which has gone to the scene of the reported invasion. The original Balkan commission—which brought in the report blaming Yugoslavia, Albania and Bulgaria for the disturbances and thus paved the way for the American resolution—scheduled a meeting here tomorrow to discuss the latest developments.

London, July 20-(ap)-Prime Minister Stalin, wearing a light gray generalissimo's uniform, appeared in moscow's dynamo stadium today to review a five-hour sports display honoring the russian physical culture day, the moscow radio said.

Acknowledging mighty cheers, Stalin waved at the throng from the government box, the radio said.

JUL 1947 rbg250pes/ 0134S/ apl

LONDON--FIRST ADD INDONESIAN FOLLOW BATAVIA X X X PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT."

xx London report

THE FOREIGN OFFICE SAID BRITAIN HAD SUGGESTED TO THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT "APPOINTMENT OF A POLICE COMMISSIONER FROM SOME NEUTRAL COUNTRY IF THIS WOULD ASSIST IN PROMOTING AGREEMENT" FOR COMPOSITION OF THE DISPUTED JOINT DUTCH-INDONESIAN POLICE FORCE.

THE STATEMENT SAID, HOWEVER, THAT THIS PROPOSAL PROVED UNACCEPTABLE TO THE DUTCH.

"HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT HAVE MADE IT PLAIN TO THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT THAT THEY WOULD ALWAYS BE READY TO PLACE AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PARTIES THEIR GOOD OFFICES," THE STATEMENT SAID.

"THIS OFFER TO BOTH PARTIES IS RENEWED."

SIR ARCHIBALD CLARK-KERR (NOW LORD INVERCHAPEL, AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES) AND LORD KILLEARN, BRITISH SPECIAL COMMISSIONER IN SOUTHEAST ASIA, SUCCEEDED LAST YEAR AND EARLIER THIS YEAR IN SECURING CONSIDERABLE AGREEMENT TOWARD SETTLING THE INDONESIAN QUESTION BY SERVING AS MEDIATORS IN NEGOTIATIONS.

MD745PED

London Cut xx Cuts

TO ALL THE CRITICISM, CRIPPS REPLIED ONLY THAT IT WAS A CHOICE BETWEEN CUTTING NEWSPRINT OR CUTTING FOOD AND MOTION PICTURES. FOOD IMPORTS COULDN'T SAFELY BE CUT, HE SAID, AND A TAX ON THE £17,000,000 ($68,000,000) A YEAR FILM IMPORTS ALREADY IS BEING PREPARED.

THE MOST CRIPPS WOULD PROMISE WAS THAT THE NEWSPRINT CUT WOULD BE REVIEWED IN SIX MONTHS. FLEET STREET DUG IN FOR A TOUGH AUTUMN.

U321PED

A79 (230)

PERPIGNAN, FRANCE, JULY 20-(AP)-PREMIER PAUL RAMADIER SAID TODAY FRANCE WOULD DO ALL IN HER POWER "TO KEEP AMERICA AND RUSSIA FROM OPPOSING ONE ANOTHER" AND TO "REINTEGRATE" RUSSIA IN AN EFFORT TO WARD OFF A RUPTURE BETWEEN EAST AND WEST.

THE SOCIALIST LEADER DECLARED AT A PARTY MEETING HERE THAT THE UNITED STATES MUST NOT GIVE GERMANY ANY PRIORITY IN RECONSTRUCTION OVER THE REST OF EUROPE, ASSERTING, "WE, BEFORE THE TORTURERS." AMERICA: 'THE VICTIM MUST PASS "GRATITUDE," AND THAT SHE COULD NOT RAMADIER DECLARED THAT FRANCE HAD RECEIVED THE MARSHALL PROPOSAL FOR EUROPEAN CONSTRUCTION WITH ACCEPT AS FINAL RUSSIA'S REFUSAL TO PARTICIPATE IN THE CURRENT EUROPEAN EFFORT TOWARD A JOINT PROGRAM.

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30.24-11033

"WE DO NOT ACCEPT THAT PROPOSAL, BECAUSE RUSSIA IS EUROPEAN, BECAUSE SHE CANNOT BUT BE EUROPEAN," THE PREMIER SAID. "THUS WE INTEND TO DO ALL IN OUR POWER TO LEAD HER BACK TO THE PLACE PRESERVED FOR HER. EUROPE CANNOT CONSENT TO AN AMPUTATION."

"INDIRECT WARS," RAMADIER SAID, ALREADY ARE IN PROGRESS AT "DIFFERENT POINTS OF OUR CONTINENT" AND "IF WE LET THESE RIVALRIES FESTER, IT IS US, THE OLD EUROPE, WHO WILL DISAPPEAR."

"IT IS NECESSARY TO CONQUER THE DISTRUST OF RUSSIA IN ORDER THAT SHE AGREES TO BE REINTEGRATED IN EUROPE. X X X

"FRANCE, TRDITIONAL MESSENGER OF PEACE AND FREEDOM, WILL DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO KEEP AMERICA AND RUSSIA FROM OPPOSING ONE ANOTHER," HE ADDED, DECLARING THAT FRANCE'S FOREIGN POLICY WAS ONE OF "MEDIATION" BETWEEN EAST AND WEST.

JUL 1947

MD538PED

ROME, JULY 20-(AP)-FORTY-TWO ROMAN RESTAURANTS HAVE BEEN CLOSED IN THE LAST TWO DAYS IN WHAT INTERIOR MINISTER MARIO SCELBA SAID TODAY WAS A CRACKDOWN ON ITALY'S BIG ILLEGAL FOOD SUPPLY.

SCELBA SAID RESTAURANTS WHICH PERSISTED IN BREAKING LAWS AGAINST SERVING MEATS, SWEETS, AND WHITE BREAD MAY BE FACED WITH PERMANENT CLOSING OR CONVERSION TO "POPULAR EATING CENTERS."

HE DECLARED THAT, WHILE THE FOOD SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY WAS DESPERATE BECAUSE OF POOR CROPS, FOREIGNERS WHO SEE ONLY THESE RESTAURANTS WERE REPORTING "THAT ITALY IS A LAND OF PLENTY."

THE INTERIOR MINISTER SAID ANOTHER GOVERNMENT OBJECTIVE WAS HALTING GRAIN EVASION BY HAVING THE GRAIN BROUGHT TO GOVERNMENT COLLECTING CENTERS.

SCELBA DID NOT DISCLOSE WHETER THE CLOSING OF ANY OF THE 42 RESTAURANTS BY THE AUTHORITIES WOULD BE PERMANENT. FIRST OFFENDERS WILL BE CLOSED FOR EIGHT DAYS, HE SAID.

SN340PED

MONTE CARLO, JULY 20-(AP)-THE PRINCIPALITY OF MONACO ANNOUNCED TODAY A SURPLUS OF APPROXIMATELY $278,000 IN ITS 1947 FISCAL YEAR BUDGET. THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE PRINCIPALITY--WHICH GETS ITS REVENUES FROM THE MONTE CARLO CASINO RATHER THAN FROM TAXATION--ADOPTED A BUDGET CALLING FOR EXPENDITURES OF 402,466,808 FRANCS, IN COMPARISON WITH ESTIMATED INCOME OF 435,772,650 FRANCS.

SN901PED

BEEL SAID THAT SINCE THE DUTCH AND THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC SIGNED A MILITARY TRUCE LAST OCTOBER, THE INDONESIANS HAD VIOLATED THE TRUCE MORE THAN 1,000 TIMES. Hague Add x published

"REPEATEDLY WE DEMANDED THAT THE INDONESIANS RESPECT THE TRUCE," THE PREMIER SAID. "OUR DEMANDS WERE NEGLECTED, HOWEVER, AND FINALLY REJECTED BECAUSE THEY WERE CONSIDERED ONE-SIDED CONDITIONS."

MD646PED

BY MICHAEL GOLDSMITH

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, JULY 20-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE ENDED ITS SECOND SESSION HERE YESTERDAY AFTER 10 DAYS OF DISCUSSIONS WHICH RE-EMPHASIZED THE GROWING RIFT BETWEEN EAST AND WEST, BUT, AT THE SAME TIME, ACHIEVED SOME POSITIVE RESULTS WHICH MAY DO MUCH TO FURTHER EUROPE'S SELF-HELP IN ITS ECONOMIC RECOVERY.

THE COMMISSION, COMPRISING THE 17 EUROPEAN UNITED NATIONS AND THE UNITED STATES, ESTABLISHED A NUMBER OF SPECIALIZED COMMITTEES TO CONSIDER MEANS OF SOLVING EUROPE'S POST-WAR ECONOMIC PROBLEMS.

THE DEEP-ROOTED CLEAVAGE OF OPINION BETWEEN EAST AND WEST ON THESE PROBLEMS WAS UNDERLINED BY SEVERAL OF THE COMMISSION'S DECISIONS, WHICH WERE TAKEN AGAINST SOLID OPPOSITION FROM THE "SOVIET BLOC" DELEGATIONS AND DESPITE GRIM WARNINGS OF "SERIOUS POLITICAL CONSEQUENCES".

THE CONTROVERSIAL DECISIONS, WHICH WERE SUPPORTED BY ALL THE NON-COMMUNIST DELEGATIONS, AND REPEATEDLY SPLIT THE COMMISSION, INCLUDED A RESOLUTION WHICH DESPITE VIGOROUS SOVIET OBJECTIONS LEFT THE DOOR OPEN FOR RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE COMMISSION'S NEW TRANSPORT COMMITTEE ON MATTERS AFFECTING THE INLAND WATERWAYS OF EUROPE.

THE RUSSIANS, PRESUMABLY THINKING OF THE DANUBE BASIN, WANTED TO PRECLUDE ANY POSSIBILITY OF "INTERFERENCE" BY THE COMMISSION IN AN AREA GENERALLY REGARDED AS THEIR SPHERE OF INFLUENCE.

ANOTHER RESOLUTION, BITTERLY CONTESTED BY THE SOVIET UNION AND ITS FRIENDS, AUTHORIZED DIRECT CONTACT BETWEEN THE COMMISSION'S EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, KARL GUNNAR MYRDAL OF SWEDEN, AND THE VARIOUS ZONAL OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES IN GERMANY IN ORDER TO HELP THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NEW COMMITTEES AS FAR AS THEIR WORK CONCERNED GERMANY.

COMMUNIST SPEAKERS SOUGHT TO RESTRICT THE SECRETARY'S WORK IN THIS SPHERE TO CONTACT ONLY WITH THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL IN BERLIN--WHERE EAC OF HE FOUR M

JUL 1947

THIS SPHERE TO CONTACT ONLY WITH THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL IN BERLIN--WHERE EACH OF THE FOUR OCCUPATION POWERS HAS A VETO.

THE U.S., BRITAIN AND FRANCE, WHO SUPPORTED THE PROPOSAL, WERE ACCUSED OF ENDEAVORING TO "DIVIDE GERMANY AND EUROPE INTO TWO CAMPS X X X AGAINST THE WISHES OF THE SMALL COUNTRIES."

SN932PED

AMSTERDAM, JULY 20-(AP)-THE SOCIALIST TRADE UNIONS, CLAIMING 300,000 MEMBERS, APPEALED TODAY TO THE NETHERLANDS AND INDONESIAN REPUBLIC GOVERNMENTS TO AVERT A MILITARY CONFLICT BY MEANS OF MEDIATION OR ARBITRATION BY A THIRD PARTY.

M2[illegible]PED

Berlin Add x shortage-

ANOTHER FACTOR HOLDING BACK MANUFACTURING IS ABSENTEEISM. GEN. CLAY'S REPORT ATTRIBUTED THIS TREND TO EMPLOYEES GOING INTO THE COUNTRYSIDE TO FORAGE FOR FOOD AND TO HARVEST CROPS.

FOOD THEFTS, PARTICULARLY FROM THE FIELDS, CONTINUED TO MOUNT,

THE REPORT STATED. IN SOME AREAS OF WURTTEMBERG-BADEN THE SITUATION BECAME SO BAD THAT A CURFEW WAS IMPOSED. VIGILANTES ALSO WERE PATROLLING TO HELP CUT DOWN FOOD PILFERINGS.

MEANTIME, THE RESULT REFLECTED AN IMPROVING FOOD SITUATION AS A RESULT OF THE RECENT RECORD GRAIN IMPORTS. FOOD FOR THE NORMAL CONSUMER WOULD BE APPROXIMATELY 1,265 CALORIES, STILL 235 CALORIES BELOW THE OFFICIAL LEVEL BUT BETTER THAN LAST SPRING.

OTHER HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE BIWEEKLY REPORT ON THE US ZONE:

EXPORT DELIVERIES FROM JUNE 11 TO 20 TOTALED $125,457. ANOTHER $326,471 WAS EXPORTED FROM THE BRITISH ZONE UNDER THE FUSION PLAN.

TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP ALMOST DOUBLED FROM 764,000 AT THE END OF MAY, 1946, TO 1,309,000 LAST MAY 1.

THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT REPRIMANDED THE FRAENKISCHE PRESSE OF BAYREUTH FOR AN ARTICLE ON "COLLECTIVE PUNISHMENT AND WORLD CONSCIENCE" BECAUSE IT WAS REGARDED AS MALICIOUS CRITICISM OF THE ALLIES AND TENDED TO ENCOURAGE GERMAN EVASION OF MORAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE NAZI WAR OF AGGRESSION.

-END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, JULY 21).

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W306PED

TOKYO,MONDAY,JULY 21-(AP)-TWO AMERICAN AIRMEN KILLED IN AN AERIAL COLLISION NEAR JOHNSON FIELD LAST THURSDAY WERE IDENTIFIED BY THE U.S. FIFTH AIR FORCE TODAY AS CAPT.CLARENCE H.FOWLER OF (1417 JEROME ST.), LANSING, MICH., AND FIRST LT.JOHN R.CAMPBELL OF (118 GILLETTE AVE) LOUISVILLE, KY.

FOWLER WAS FLYING A P-51 MUSTANG. CAMPBELL (OF 118 GILLETTE AVE.), WAS PILOTING AN AP-6 TRAINER. BOTH WERE VETERANS OF EUROPEAN AERIAL COMBAT, FOWLER WITH 80 MISSIONS AND CAMPBELL WITH 50.

FOWLER CAME TO JAPAN LAST APRIL AND WAS SERVING WITH THE 35TH FIGHTER GROUP. CAMPBELL, HERE SINCE JANUARY, WAS AN INTELLIGENCE OFFICER WITH THE 314TH COMPOSITE WING.

ET-SD950PCS

TOKYO,MONDAY,JULY 21-(AP)-LIEUT.M.D.JOHNSON OF (930 W.MAIN ST.) MORRISVILLE, PA., RUSHED AN IRON LUNG BY PLANE FROM THE NORTHERN JAPANESE ISLAND OF HOKKAIDO IN A VAIN ATTEMPT TO SAVE THE LIFE OF PVT. ROBERT G.DAY, POLIO VICTIM, U.S.EIGHTH ARMY AUTHORITIES SAID TODAY.

THE LIEUTENANT LANDED THE TRANSPORT PLANE NEAR SENDAI IN NORTHERN HONSHU DESPITE WARNINGS THE FIELD WAS TOO SHORT AND DANGEROUSLY SOFT.

PRIVATE DAY, FROM PORT ANGELES, WASH., DIED LAST THURSDAY IN THE STATION HOSPITAL AT SENDAI, AUTHORITIES SAID.

SD952PCS NM

jerusalem, july 20-(ap)-a reliable but unquotable source said today that the 4,500 jewish refugees who arrived in haifa aboard the 1,815-ton president warfield friday, with a british naval escort, are now en route back to the french port from which they sailed and are not being taken to cyprus.

(authoritative london sources said friday that the vessel left sete, france, near marseille, july 10, with 4,000 to 5,000 jews, supposedly bound for colombia.)

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the craft, renamed the european exodus of 1947 was intercepted by five british destroyers as it neared southwestern palestine.

three persons, one and american seaman, were reported killed after BRITISH marines had boarded the vessel and became engaged in a fight with the passengers.

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30.24-11035

FIFTH LEAD INDONESIAN

BY STANLEY SWINTON

BATAVIA, JAVA, MONDAY, JULY 21-(AP)-THE INDONESIAN NEWS AGENCY REPORTED TODAY THAT DUTCH AIRCRAFT HAD BOMBED AND STRAFED INDONESIAN REPUBLICAN AIRPORTS THROUGHOUT JAVA THIS MORNING SIMULTANEOUS WITH THE LAUNCHING OF LAND OPERATIONS ON A BROAD FRONT.

THE AGENCY SAID THE AERIAL ATTACKS APPARENTLY WERE DESIGNED TO NEUTRALIZE THE REPUBLIC'S SMALL AIR FORCE OF ABOUT 40 FORMER JAPANESE PLANES, MOST OF WHICH WERE BELIEVED TO BE IN POOR CONDITION.

A166

FIRST REPORTS OF LARGE SCALE LAND FIGHTING, MEANWHILE, CAME FROM THE BANDOENG AREA, WHERE THE INDONESIAN NEWS AGENCY SAID THE DUTCH HAD LAUNCHED A HEAVY ATTACK ON PREPARED REPUBLICAN POSITIONS.

THE AGENCY SAID THE DUTCH, ATTEMPTING TO STRIKE WESTWARD TOWARD THE RICH, SUNDANESE LANDS, HAD ENCOUNTERED STIFF OPPOSITION AND HAD CALLED IN AERIAL SUPPORT.

THE DUTCH ALSO WERE REPORTED HAMMERING THE INDONESIAN POSITIONS WITH MORTAR FIRE.

THE DUTCH COMMENCED MILITARY OPERATIONS AT MIDNIGHT LAST NIGHT WITH THE SEIZURE OF KEY POINTS THROUGHOUT BATAVIA, BUT NO SOUND OF GUNFIRE WAS HEARD HERE UNTIL DAWN.

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"SOME OF THE ULTIMATE PROPOSALS WHICH WERE HANDED BY THE (NETHERLANDS) COMMISSION GENERAL TO THE INDONESIAN DELEGATION ON MAY 27 WERE ACCEPTED ON PAPER AFTER PROTRACTED AND TIRESOME DISCUSSIONS.

"THE FIRST, CONCERNING THE SO-CALLED INTERIM GOVERNMENT FOR THE TRANSITION PERIOD (BEFORE COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE OF THE PROJECTED UNITED STATES OF INDONESIA IN 1949), WAS IN REALITY AN ACCELERATED AND LIBERAL IMPLEMENTATION ON THE NETHERLANDS SIDE OF ARTICLE 15 OF THE (LANGGADJATI) AGREEMENT.

"THE SECOND--TO BRING BACK FOREIGN RELATIONS FOR THAT PERIOD WITHIN CLEARLY UNDERSTOOD LIMITS OF THE AGREEMENT--WAS VIOLATED EVEN AFTER THIS ACCEPTANCE BY CONTINUED NEGOTIATIONS OF THE REPUBLICAN FOREIGN MINISTER IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND CONTINUATION IN OFFICE OF ILLEGALLY APPOINTED REPUBLICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

"THE THREE OTHERS, COVERING ECONOMIC REHABILITATION, RESTORATION OF NON-INDONESIAN PROPERTY AND INTERNAL SECURITY, HAVE TO BE CONSIDERED AS A WHOLE BECAUSE WITHOUT SUCH SECURITY REHABILITATION WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE. REJECTION BY THE REPUBLIC OF ACTUAL COOPERATION IN THIS RESPECT INVALIDATES ACCEPTANCE OF THE OTHER TWO PROPOSALS, AS IT WOULD LEAVE THE ULTIMATELY RESPONSIBLE INTERIM GOVERNMENT WITHOUT EFFECTIVE MEANS OF CONTROL.

A116

(VAN MOOK HERE WAS REFERRING APPARENTLY TO THE DUTCH DEMANDS THAT "INTERNAL SECURITY" BE GUARANTEED BY A POLICE FORCE COMPOSED OF BOTH DUTCH AND INDONESIANS. THE INDONESIANS OPPOSED THIS ON THE GROUND THAT THEY WERE FULLY CAPABLE OF MAINTAINING ORDER AND POLICING THE TERRITORY BY THEMSELVES. VAN MOOK'S STATEMENT IMPLIED A DUTCH BELIEF THAT EUROPEAN PROPERTY OWNERS COULD NOT SAFELY RETURN TO THEIR ESTATES AND FACTORIES IN JAVA AND SUMATRA WITHOUT PROTECTION OF DUTCH POLICE.)

"THE TRUCE NEVER HAS BEEN OBSERVED BY THE REPUBLICAN FORCES. AGGRESSION ON THE PERIMETERS, VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PEOPLE UNDER NETHERLANDS PROTECTION, ARMED ACTION AGAINST TERRITORIES!

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NETHERLANDS PROTECTION, ARMED ACTION AGAINST TERRITORIES OUTSIDE THE REPUBLIC (JAVA, SUMATRA AND MADOERA) AND PROVOCATIVE PROPAGANDA HAVE CONTINUED ALMOST WITHOUT PAUSE.

"THE FOOD BLOCKADE ON MEDAN BRINGING PART OF THE POPULATION TO THE VERGE OF FAMINE WAS NOT LIFTED ALTHOUGH THE REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT [illegible] IT HAD ISSUED ORDERS TO THAT EFFECT MORE THAN 10 DAYS AGO."

A118

THE INDONESIANS BOAST SOME ARTILLERY, ESPECIALLY IN THE SURABAYA REGION OF EAST JAVA, AND THEY ARE KNOWN TO HAVE SOME ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS. HOWEVER, THEIR SMALL ARMS ARE A MOTLEY COLLECTION OF JAPANESE AND BRITISH GUNS AND EXPERTS BELIEVE IT WOULD BE VIRTUALLY IMPOSSIBLE FOR THEM TO GET NEEDED SUPPLIES OF AMMUNITION, STOCKPILES OF WHICH ARE LIKELY TO HAVE DEGENERATED FROM TROPICAL WEATHER.

QUALIFIED SOURCES BELIEVE THE DUTCH CAPABLE OF STRIKING THROUGH TO ANY OBJECTIVE IN THE ISLANDS IN A MATTER OF DAYS, BUT THEY PREDICT SERIOUS DIFFICULTY IN MAINTAINING LINES OF COMMUNICATION AFTERWARDS. THE BIG QUESTION IS WHETHER THE INDONESIANS COULD MAINTAIN GUERRILLA ACTION OVER A LONG PERIOD.

THE DUTCH AUTHORITIES BELIEVE THE INDONESIAN PEOPLE WOULD NOT SUPPORT SUCH GUERRILLA ACTION AND WOULD BE GLAD TO SEE THE DUTCH RETURN TO THE INTERIOR. IF THAT HOPE PROVED OPTIMISTIC, THE DUTCH WOULD FACE EXHAUSTIVE HARASSING ACTION WHICH THEY PROBABLY WOULD BE UNABLE ECONOMICALLY TO MAINTAIN FOR A LONG PERIOD.

BEFORE THE BEGINNING OF MILITARY OPERATIONS, THE EPUBLIC, THROU

BEFORE THE BEGINNING OF MILITARY OPERATIONS, THE REPUBLIC, THROUGH GANI, HAD ASKED FOR A FINAL CONFERENCE WITH VAN MOOK AND THE COMMISSION GENERAL AND HAD ANNOUNCED THEY HAD ASKED MEDIATION BY A NEUTRAL POWER IN CASE THAT CONFERENCE FAILED TO BRING SETTLEMENT.

THE DUTCH ULTIMATUM WOULD NOT HAVE EXPIRED UNTIL TUESDAY.

(NO PICKUP)

MD740PED

INDONESIAN SEPARATA (280)

BATAVIA, JAVA, MONDAY, JULY 21-(AP)-AN INDONESIAN WHO ESCAPED THEIR NOTICE REPORTED TODAY THAT DUTCH TROOPS SURROUNDED HIS KAMPONG (CLUSTER OF NATIVE DWELLINGS) LAST NIGHT AND TOOK AWAY VIRTUALLY EVERY ABLE BODIED MAN AT THE START OF MILITARY OPERATIONS AGAINST THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC.

A DUTCH SOURCE SAID MEN ROUNDED UP IN THE MIDNIGHT RAID THE INDONESIAN REPORTED WOULD UNDERGO SECURITY SCREENING AND THAT A MAJORITY WOULD BE RELEASED LATER.

THE INDONESIAN INFORMANT WAS UNABLE TO SAY WHETHER SIMILAR RAIDS HAD BEEN MADE ON OTHER KAMPONGS, BUT ACTING GOVERNOR-GENERAL HUBERTUS VAN MOOK HAD ANNOUNCED EARLIER THAT HUNDREDS OF INDONESIANS HAD BEEN TAKEN INTO CUSTODY.

THE INDONESIAN SAID THE TROOPS WHO CAME TO HIS KAMPONG SHOT AT TWO MEN WHO ATTEMPTED TO FLEE, BUT HE HAD NOT LEARNED WHETHER THEY WERE HIT.

DOZENS OF NATIVE WOMEN WALKED THROUGH A TORRENTIAL RAIN THIS MORNING TO ASK THE RELEASE OF THEIR HUSBANDS. THEY RETURNED IN PATHETIC GROKPS, SAYING THE MEN WERE HELD AT POLICE STATIONS.

A NUMBER OF INDONESIANS IN THE EMPLOY OF THE DUTCH INTELLIGENCE SERVICE FILTERED INTO BATAVIA BEFORE DAWN. THEY COULD BE DISTINGUISHED READILY BY ORANGE ARM BANDS. A DUTCH OFFICER SAID THEY HAD BEEN GIVEN PASSES PERMITTING THEM TO MOVE FREELY INSIDE DUTCH LINES.

HE SAID MANY MEMBERS OF THE SUNDANESE PEOPLE'S PARTY, A PRO-DUTCH SEPARATIST MOVEMENT WHICH SEEKS CREATION OF A SEPARATE STATE OF WEST SUNDA IN JAVA, ALSO ARE WORKING WITH THE DUTCH.

THE EXISTENCE OF A FIFTH COLUMN DIRECTED BY THE DUTCH INSIDE REPUBLIC TERRITORY HAS LONG BEEN KNOWN TO INDONESIAN REPUBLICAN OFFICIALS.

MORE THAN A MONTH AGO, REPUBLICAN SOURCES TOLD VISITING CORRESPONDENTS AT THEIR CAPITAL, JOGJAKARTA, THAT DUTCH-EMPLOYED INDONESIANS WOULD BE A "DANGEROUS BUT NOT TOO IMPORTANT ELEMENT IN THE EVENT OF ANY FIGHTING.

SN1OPED JUL 1947

INDONESIAN BACKGROUND (900)

BATAVIA, MONDAY, JULY 21-(AP)-WHEN THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT OF THE EAST INDIES BEGAN MILITARY OPERATIONS AGAINST THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA EARLY TODAY, THEY SNAPPED OFF NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE INSURGENT NATIVE NATIONALIST REGIME WHICH HAVE BEEN IN PROGRESS FOR ALMOST TWO YEARS.

SINCE THE RETURN OF DUTCH ADMINISTRATORS, ACCOMPANIED BY BRITISH FORCES OF THE SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND, TO JAVA IN 1945, THERE HAVE BEEN REPEATED EFFORTS TO SETTLE THE INDONESIAN PROBLEM WITHOUT A DUTCH-INDONESIAN WAR.

THE REPUBLICAN LEADERS DEALT FIRST WITH BRITISH MILITARY AUTHORITIES, THEN WITH THE DUTCH AND BRITISH JOINTLY, THEN WITH THE DUTCH WITH THE BRITISH ACTING AS MEDIATORS AND FINALLY DIRECTLY WITH THE DUTCH.

THESE PROTRACTED NEGOTIATIONS BROUGHT AGREEMENT ON A PLAN FOR A UNITED STATES OF INDONESIA TO BECOME COMPLETELY INDEPENDENT IN 1949.

BUT THE CURRENT CRISIS WAS PROVOKED ON DISAGREEMENT OVER THE MANNER OF PUTTING THAT PLAN INTO EFFECT.

THROUGHOUT THE NEGOTIATIONS, THERE HAVE BEEN SPORADIC OUTBREAKS OF FIGHTING, BUT NEVER BEFORE HAVE THE DUTCH EMBARKED ON AN OVER-ALL AGRESSIVE CAMPAIGN AGAINST REPUBLICAN-HELD TERRITORY FROM THE SCATTERED COASTAL REGIONS AND ISOLATED INTERIOR BASES WHICH WERE WON FROM THE INDONESIANS BEFORE THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE BRITISH-INDIAN FORCES.

THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA WAS PROCLAIMED IN AUGUST, 1945, SHORTLY AFTER THE JAPANESE SURRENDER AND BEFORE BRITISH FORCES REACHED THE EAST INDIES TO DISARM THE JAPANESE. ITS GOVERNMENT IS HEADED BY PRESIDENT SOEKARNO, A NATIONALIST LEADER FOR MANY YEARS WHO HAD BEEN IMPRISONED AND EXILED BY THE DUTCH COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION BUT WHO RETURNED TO LEADERSHIP DURING THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION.

THE REPUBLIC DECLARED ITS INTENTION OF PREVENTING THE RETURN OF DUTCH RULE TO THE INDIES BUT FOUND ITSELF CONFRONTING BRITISH INSTEAD OF DUTCH AUTHORITY AT THE END OF THE WAR.

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A155

THERE WERE NO DUTCH FORCES AVAILABLE FOR REOCCUPATION OF THE INDIES AND THE TASK WAS ASSIGNED TO THE BRITISH, USING UNITS OF THE INDIAN ARMY. THE BRITISH MILITARY ANNOUNCED THEIR ONLY AIM WAS THE ROUNDING UP, DISARMING AND REPATRIATION OF THE JAPANESE, BUT THEIR PENETRATION OF THE ISLANDS WAS BITTERLY RESISTED BY THE INDONESIANS AND BITTER FIGHTING RAGED AT SURABAYA, EAST JAVANESE PORT.

FOR ALMOST TWO YEARS THE BRITISH AND, SUBSEQUENTLY DUTCH FORCES, HAVE BEEN CONFINED TO MERE FOOTHOLDS IN NORTHERN AND EASTERN JAVA AND A FEW COASTAL POINTS OF SUMATRA.

THE REMOVAL OF JAPANESE FROM THE OTHER ISLANDS OF THE INDIES, BALI, MADOERA, THE CELIBES, ETC., WAS DELAYED BY THE RESISTANCE ON JAVA AND SUMATRA, ALTHOUGH THE NATIVES OF THE OTHER ISLANDS WERE NOT SO MILITANT IN THEIR REJECTION OF A REIMPOSED DUTCH RULE.

DUTCH ACCUSATIONS THAT SOEKARNO AND OTHER MEMBERS OF HIS FIRST CABINET HAD COLLABORATED WITH THE JAPANESE WERE COUNTERED BY REORGANIZATION OF THE REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT WITH SUTAN SJAHRIR, ANOTHER NATIONALIST LEADER WHO WAS WIDELY KNOWN AS AN OPPONENT OF JAPANESE RULE, AS PRIME MINISTER AND SEVERAL OTHER MINISTERS KNOWN AS MODERATES WILLING TO NEGOTIATE A SETTLEMENT WITH THE DUTCH.

THIS GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN THE DE FACTO AUTHORITY OVER MOST OF JAVA AND SUMATRA SINCE THE WINTER OF 1945, WITH JOGJAKARTA, INTERIOR CITY AND ANCIENT CAPITAL, AS ITS SEAT OF AUTHORITY.

WITH BRITISH DIPLOMATS, FIRST SIR ARCHIBALD CLARK-KERR (NOW LORD INVERCHAPEL, AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES) AND THEN LORD KILLEARN, SPECIAL COMMISSIONER TO SOUTHEAST ASIA, ACTING AS MEDIATORS, SJAHRIR CONDUCTED LENGTHY NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE DUTCH, HEADED BY ACTING DUTCH GOVERNOR-GENERAL HUBERTUS VAN MOOK, WHICH CULMINATED IN THE SIGNING OF THE LANGGADJATI (CHERIBON) AGREEMENT.

THIS AGREEMENT DESIGNATED THE ISLANDS OF JAVA, SUMATRA AND MADOERA AS THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA, THE ISLANDS EAST OF JAVA AND SOUTH OF BORNEO AS THE STATE OF EAST INDONESIA AND DESIGNATED WEST BORNEO AS A THIRD STATE. THESE EVENTUALLY WERE TO BE JOINED IN THE UNITED STATES OF INDONESIA, AN INDEPENDENT STATE.

THROUGHOUT THE NEGOTIATIONS THERE WERE INSTANCES OF ARMED CLASHES AND, FOR MANY MONTHS, THE INDONESIANS REFUSED TO RELEASE OR PERMIT THE BRITISH AND DUTCH TO CONTACT JAPANESE PERSONNEL AND DUTCH CIVILIANS INTERNED DURING THE WAR WHO REMAINED IN THE INTERIOR OF JAVA AND SUMATRA.

30.24-11037

UNDER SPECIAL TRUCE ARRANGEMENTS WITH THE REPUBLIC, THE JAPANESE AND INTERNEES FINALLY WERE EVACUATED AND THE BRITISH FORCES RETIRED FROM THE INDIES.

MEANWHILE, THE DUTCH HAD BEEN POURING MORE AND MORE OF THEIR OWN FORCES, MEN RECRUITED IN THE NETHERLANDS AND PRE-WAR SERVICEMEN RELEASED FROM JAPANESE CAMPS IN SIAM AND MALAYA, INTO THE ISLANDS. IT IS ESTIMATED, HOWEVER, THAT THE REPUBLIC STILL HAS TWICE AS MANY ARMED TROOPS AS THE DUTCH, ALTHOUGH THEY ARE POORLY EQUIPPED AND THE QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF THEIR SUPPLIES IS INFERIOR TO THAT OF THE DUTCH. DUTCH TROOPS ARE EQUIPPED AND ARMED LARGELY WITH U.S. LEND LEASE MATERIAL AND SURPLUS MATERIAL PURCHASES FROM THE AMERICAN FORCES AT THE END OF THE WAR.

THROUGHOUT THE NEGOTIATIONS, BOTH SJAHRIR AND VAN MOOK JUL 1947 NOT ONLY CONFRONTED EACH OTHER, BUT ALSO EACH HAD TO DEAL WITH EXTREMISTS ON HIS OWN SIDE WHO DEMANDED THAT THE ISSUE BE FOUGHT OUT.

AFTER THE SIGNING OF THE LANGGADJATI AGREEMENT, BISPUTES AROSE IMMEDIATELY AS TO ITS DETAILS AND THE METHODS OF PUTTING IT IN FORCE.

IN THE PAST SEVERAL MONTHS, THESE DISPUTES LED TO A SERIES OF CRISES AND BROUGHT THE RESIGNATION OF SJAHRIR. HE WAS SUCCEEDED BY AMIR SJARIFOEDIN, WHO HAD BEEN HIS CLOSE ASSOCIATE IN THE CABINET AND CONSIDERED A LEADER OF THE MODERATES.

FOR ALMOST SIX YEARS THE IMMENSELY WEALTHY INDIES HAVE BEEN LARGELY NON-PRODUCTIVE AND THE DUTCH HAVE REALIZED LITTLE OF THEIR ESSENTIAL INTEREST IN THE ISLANDS--THE RUBBER, OIL, QUININE, SPICES, RICE, TOBACCO, COPRA, SUGAR AND COUNTLESS OTHER PRODUCTS OF WHICH THE INDIES ARE THE SOURCE.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN HAVE TAKEN LIVELY INTEREST IN THE INDONESIAN-DUTCH DISPUTE BECAUSE OF THE IMPORTANCE OF THE ISLANDS' COMMERCE TO WORLD ECONOMY AND HAVE ENDEAVORED--THE UNITED STATES LESS DIRECTLY THAN BRITAIN--TO BRING A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT IN ORDER THAT THE ECONOMIC REHABILITATION OF THE INDIES MIGHT BE STARTED.

MD120SAED

INDONESIAN SEPARATE

BATAVIA, JAVA, MONDAY, JULY 21-(AP)-THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC'S CAPITAL, JOGJAKARTA, APPARENTLY WAS UNAWARE OF THE BEGINNING OF DUTCH MILITARY OPERATIONS AN HOUR AFTER THE REPUBLIC'S ESTABLISHMENTS IN BATAVIA HAD BEEN SEIZED BY DUTCH TROOPS.

THE JOGJAKARTA RADIO WENT OFF THE AIR TODAY AT 1 A.M. JAVA TIME, ITS USUAL CLOSING HOUR, WITHOUT INTERRUPTING NORMAL PROGRAMS.

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT HARRIS JACKSON LEFT FOR JOGJAKARTA YESTERDAY ON WHAT PROVED TO BE THE LAST TRAIN PERMITTED THROUGH WHAT IS NOW THE FRONT LINE.

SN822PED

INDONESIAN SEPARATE

(ADVANCE) BATAVIA, BATAVIA, JAVA, MONDAY, JULY 21-(AP)-LT.GEN. SIMON H.SPOOR, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF DUTCH FORCES IN THE EAST INDIES, TOLD HIS TROOPS IN AN ORDER OF THE DAY TODAY TO "NEVER FORGET WE ARE NOT ENTERING A WAR AGAINST THE INDONESIAN PEOPLE."

"OUR ENEMIES," HE DECLARED, "ARE THOSE ELEMENTS WHICH TRY TO SABOTAGE SINCERE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGREEMENT REACHED, TO HINDER RESTORATION OF LAW AND ESTABLISHMENT OF SECURITY FOR ALL MEN OF GOOD WILL IN THIS COUNTRY AND TO OBSTRUCT THE REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION OF INDONESIA."

HE TOLD THE SOLDIERS THAT THE DUTCH HAD SUBMITTED TO COUNTLESS ATTACKS "IN DIRECT CONTRAVENTION OF THE EXISTING TRUCE" WITH FORBEARANCE, BUT THAT IT HAD BECOME CLEAR THE PRESENT LEADERS OF THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC WERE "UNWILLING OR UNABLE TO CARRY OUT THEIR PROMISES."

HE ADDED: "THE PRINCIPLES OF JUSTICE, RIGHTEOUSNESS, DUTY AND RESPONSIBILITY TOWARD TENS OF MILLIONS OF INHABITANTS, BOTH OF THIS COUNTRY AND THE NETHERLANDS, HAVE BROUGHT OUR GOVERNMENT TO THE DECISION TO FORCE THE REPUBLIC TO CARRY OUT WHAT IT HAS VOLUNTARILY TAKEN UPON ITSELF."

HE URGED HIS MEN TO REMEMBER THAT NOT ONLY THE NETHERLANDS AND INDONESIAN PEOPLES WERE FOLLOWING THEIR ACTIONS CLOSELY.

"THE EYES OF THE WHOLE WORLD WILL BE UPON YOU. TAKE CARE THAT ALL YOU DO MAY BE SEEN WITHOUT FEAR," HE SAID.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 8 P.M., E.S.T., TODAY, SUNDAY, JULY 20)

SN835PED

rangoon, burma, july 20-(ap)-three myochit party members were killed last night in the home of u saw, former burmese premier, in a gun battle when burmese police arrested u saw and 19 myochit members in connection yesterday with the assassination of u aung san and six other burmese ministers, it was officially announced today.

the death of sao sam htun sawbe of mongpong, counsellor of frontier previous affairs this morning, raised the casualty total to six dead besides aung san.

the statement said the arrest was carried out by ba maung, inspector general of the burma police.

u saw was taken to insein jail xx last night and this morning was brought to the rangoon central jail under strong military escort.

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a search of u saw's house resulted in the discovery of arms and a "considerable quantity" of ammunition, it was reported officially.

the former premier was arrested on jan. 18, 1942, on charges of collaboration with the japanese and interned in egypt during the war.

his myochit party was one of the original groups of the antix fascist people,s freedom league and hb was once metioned as a possibility for president but later broke with aung san, afpfl president.

according to a statement issued by afpfl headquarters,x today, thakin nu, afpfl vice president has formed a new executive council, which has received the approval of the afpfl executive committee and has been accepted by british governor sir hubert rance.

rangoon was reported shocked by the assassination yesterday of u aung san, 32-year-old "strong man" who was in line to become the first prime minister of the aborning nation.

the embalmed bodies of aung san and [redacted] the other slain burmese

ministers will lie in state for a period of one month before a state

funeral is held, it was learned at afpfl headquarters today.

[redacted] today the bodies will be brought to rangoon's historic jubilee

hall--scene of the afpfl general convention in june, and laid out for

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the public to pay its last respects.

members of the [redacted] people's volunteer organization of which

aung san was commandex will mount guard.

all shops and bazaars in rangoon have been closed as a mark of

respect.[redacted]

the people's volunteer organization headquarters issued a directive

today accepting the formation of a new government and calling upon all

members to remain calm.

30.24-11039

NEW DELHI, JULY 20-(AP)-THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT THE NORTHWEST FRONTIER PROVINCE HAD VOTED OVERWHELMINGLY TO JOIN THE PAKISTAN (MOSLEM) DOMINION OF INDIA.

THE VOTE IN THE RECENT REFERENDUM WAS 289,244 FOR JOINING PAKISTAN TO 2,874 FOR JOINING THE HINDU DOMINION, WHICH WILL EMBRACE THE GREATER PART OF INDIA.

THE CONGRESS PARTY BOYCOTTED THE REFERENDUM.

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MD539PED

(ADVANCE)-WASHINGTON, JULY 20-(AP)-THREE B-29 SUPERFORTRESSES WITH SPECIAL BOMB BAYS TO CARRY THE GIANT MISSILES HAVE ARRIVED IN GERMANY TO BEGIN TESTS WITH 25,000-POUND, DEEP-PENETRATION BOMBS ON A FORMER "BOMB-PROOF" SUBMARINE FACTORY.

ARRIVAL OF THE B-29S AT GIEBELSTADT, THE UNITED STATES ARMY AIR FORCES VERY HEAVY BOMBER BASE IN GERMANY, WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT BY THE AAF WHICH SAID THE EXPERIMENTS, EXPECTED TO COVER AT LEAST THREE MONTHS, WOULD BE CONDUCTED JOINTLY WITH BRITAIN'S ROYAL AIR FORCE.

THE RESULTS OF THESE JOINT EXPERIMENTS BY THE AIR FORCES OF THE TWO FRIENDLY WORLD POWERS ARE EXPECTED TO SHOW:

1--THE TYPE OF BOMB BEST SUITED FOR BORING INTO AND EXPLODING IN DEEP UNDERGROUND PLANTS.

2--THE POINTS OF WEAKNESS OR STRENGTH IN THE UNDERGROUND THEORY OF STATIC DEFENSE.

THE TARGET: THE SUBMARINE ASSEMBLY FACTORY AT FARGE, NEAR BREMEN, 300 MILES FROM THE TAKEOFF POINT AT GIEBELSTADT.

THE BOMBS: AMERICAN--"AMAZON" AND "SAMOSON," EACH 25,000-POUNDERS, DEVELOPED SINCE THE END OF THE WAR AND NOW BEING SPECIALLY PRODUCED FOR THE FORTHCOMING TEST. BRITISH--NEW VERSIONS OF THE "TALL BOY" DEEP PENETRATION BOMB USED BY THE RAF ON GERMAN TARGETS DURING THE WAR. BECAUSE OF THE PROXIMITY OF VILLAGES AND DWELLINGS, NO HIGH EXPLOSIVES WILL BE USED IN THE EXPERIMENTS. THE AAF WILL DECIDE, FROM ITS TEST, WHICH OF THE TWO BOMBS IS BEST AND THEN USE THAT AS A STANDARD PRODUCTION BOMB THEREAFTER. THE AAF WILL DROP 30 BOMBS, THE RAF 13.

THE AAF ANNOUNCEMENT SAID ONLY THAT THE THREE B-29S REQUIRED "SPECIAL MODIFICATION OF THEIR BOMB BAYS IN ORDER TO CARRY THE LONG AMAZON AND SAMSON BOMBS." IT WAS LEARNED, HOWEVER, THAT IN THE LATTER MONTHS OF THE WAR THE AAF TOOK AT LEAST ONE B-29 TO EGLIN FIELD,FLA., WHERE THE FORWARD AND AFTER BOMB BAYS WERE JOINED BY CUTTING OUT THE CENTER PARTITION AND SPAN, THUS PROVIDING A BAY CAPABLE OF HANDLING ENORMOUS BOMBS. SUBSEQUENTLY ONE OR TWO OTHER SUPERFORTRESSES WERE CHANGED IN THE SAME MANNER, SO THAT THE AAF PRESUMABLY NOW HAS ABOUT A HALF DOZEN OF THESE SPECIALLY EQUIPPED BOMBERS AVAILABLE.

A117WX

THE B-29S AND THE PICKED CREW FOR THE "OPERATION HARKEN" TEST IN GERMANY COME FROM THE STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND. BECAUSE OF THE HIGH ALTITUDE DROPS PLANNED FOR THE DEEP PENETRATION TESTS, PILOTS AND BOMBARDIERS OF THE SUPERFORTRESSES RECEIVED ADDITIONAL TRAINING AT THE MUROC,CALIF., AAF BASE BEFORE LEAVING FOR GERMANY. STANDARD NORDEN BOMBSIGHTS WILL BE USED.

THE TESTS ACTUALLY WILL BE A CONTINUATION OF EXPERIMENTS IN 1945 AND 1946 WHEN AAF AIRMEN, USING BOTH B-29S AND B-17S, DROPPED LIVE BOMBS ON THE RECENTLY DEMOLISHED GERMAN BASE OF HELIGOLAND AND NON-EXPLOSIVE BOMBS ON THE FARGE INSTALLATIONS.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE FARGE SUBMARINE PLANT HAS REINFORCED CONCRETE WALLS AND CEILINGS 24 FEET THICK. (OTHER INFORMATION SHOWS THE FARGE PLANT IS AN ABOVE-GROUND STRUCTURE WHICH, AS ORIGINALLY BUILT BY THE GERMANS, HAD A ROOF THICKNESS OF 14 FEET, NINE INCHES, WITH PLANS TO INCREASE THE THICKNESS TO 23 FEET AND LATER TO 32 FEET, NINE INCHES IF THE INTENSITY OF ALLIED AIR ATTACK REQUIRED.)

THE THREE BOEING BOMBERS JUST ARRIVED IN GERMANY ARE IN ADDITION TO A GROUP OF ALMOST 30 B-29S NOW OPERATING IN EUROPE UNDER A ROTATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAM. THE GROUP IS THE SECOND SIZEABLE UNIT OF B-29S TO VISIT THE AMERICAN ZONE OF GERMANY FOR OVERSEAS TRAINING EXPERIENCE IN THE LAST TWO MONTHS.

AAF OFFICIALS SAID IN THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT EXPERIMENTS ON THE FARGE FACTORY "WILL EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE NEWLY DESIGNED BOMBS AGAINST UNDERGROUND, REINFORCED TARGETS" AND THEY ADDED THAT "WITH THE INTRODUCTION OF ATOMIC WARFARE IN WORLD WAR II, IT IS LOGICAL THAT THE NEED FOR THESE SPECIALIZED TYPES OF BOMBS MAY BE EVEN GREATER FOR FUTURE DEFENSE."

(EDS: IN SEVENTH GRAF, BEGINNING "THE BOMBS" READ IT XXX AND "SAMSON" EACH ETC)

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS MONDAY JULY 21)

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MD1218AEDNM

EDITORS:

WASHINGTON--IN POLISH-GERMAN BUDGET, INSERT AFTER SECOND GRAF "X X GIANT OF EUROPE.

THE AMBASSADOR ALSO SAID THAT POLAND HAS FOUND IT DIFFICULT TO INCREASE ITS SALES IN THE AMERICAN MARKET. FOR THAT REASON IT APPLIED FOR CREDITS TO BUY AMERICAN COTTON, BUT WAS REFUSED. THE POLES NOW USE RUSSIAN COTTON, BUT IT IS LESS DESIRABLE FOR THEIR PURPOSES.

POLAND FAILED TO GET EXTENSIVE AMERICAN LOANS LAST YEAR. SHE HAS NOW APPLIED TO THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR $600,000,000 TO MODERNIZE HER MINES AND RAILROADS.

WINIEWICS SAID ETC., PICKING UP.

THE A.P.

EG439PED

LAKE SUCCESS, JULY 20-(AP)-A BRITISH SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY THAT A GROUP OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS WOULD ARRIVE HERE NEXT WEEK TO PREPARE FOR THE OPENING OF UNITED NATIONS DEBATE ON EGYPT'S COMPLAINT AGAINST BRITAIN.

ERIC BACKETT, CHIEF LEGAL ADVISER TO THE FOREIGN OFFICE, WILL COME FROM LONDON, AND OTHER EXPERTS WILL BE SUMMONED FROM CAIRO AND KHARTOUM.

SIR ALEXANDER CADOGAN, REGULAR BRITISH DELEGATE TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL, WILL ARGUE THE CASE PERSONALLY AND BE SUPPORTED BY THE INCOMING EXPERTS AND CADOGAN'S USUAL AIDES HERE.

THE BRITISH SAID THEY WILL BE READY TO OPEN DISCUSSIONS AUG. 5, THE DATE TENTATIVELY SET BY THE COUNCIL WHEN IT PUT THE CASE ON ITS CALENDAR.

THE SPOKESMAN DECLINED TO DISCUSS THE CASE NOW IN DETAIL, DECLARING THAT HIS GOVERNMENT STILL IS AWAITING SPECIFIC INFORMATION ON THE ARGUMENTS TO BE PUT FORWARD BY THE EGYPTIANS IN SUPPORT OF DEMANDS THAT BRITISH TROOPS EVACUATE EGYPT IMMEDIATELY AND THAT THE BRITISH REGIME IN THE SUDAN BE TERMINATED.

THE EGYPTIAN OFFICE HAS CALLED A NEWS CONFERENCE FOR TOMORROW (5 P.M. EDT) AT WHICH TIME DETAILED EGYPTIAN PLANS MAY BE DISCLOSED.

FH515PED

NEW YORK, JULY 20-(AP)-AN INDIANA PUBLISHER AND HIS WIFE, TRAVELING AS A REPORTORIAL TEAM, LEAVE HERE TUESDAY ON THE FIRST LEG OF A WORLD TOUR DURING WHICH THEY HOPE TO FIND OUT JUST WHAT AVERAGE PEOPLE IN MANY NATIONS THINK OF THEIR COUNTERPARTS ON THE FARMS AND IN THE COMMUNITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE HUSBAND-WIFE TEAM ARE EUGENE C. PULLIAM, PUBLISHER OF THE INDIANAPOLIS STAR AND SEVEN OTHER DAILY NEWSPAPERS IN INDIANA AND ARIZONA, AND HIS WIFE, NINA.

THEY PLAN TO GO FIRST TO ENGLAND BY PLANE THEN MOVE ON TO EUROPE, THE NEAR EAST, AFRICA AND SOUTH AMERICA, VISITING 28 COUNTRIES BEFORE RETURNING OCT. 5. THE SECOND LEG OF THE TRIP, TO BEGIN NOV. 17, WILL TAKE THEM TO CHINA, JAPAN AND THE PHILIPPINES.

PULLIAM AND HIS WIFE HOPE TO GET ANSWERS TO SOME QUESTIONS THEY BELIEVE HAVE NOT BEEN FULLY DEVELOPED. FOR INSTANCE:

"WHAT DO THEY THINK OF AMERICA AND EXPECT OF AMERICA FOR THE NEXT DECADE?"

IN AN INTERVIEW TODAY AT THEIR HOTEL SUITE, THE COUPLE EXPLAINED THE PURPOSE OF THEIR TRIP, SAYING, "MAYBE WE WON'T GET THE ANSWERS--BUT WE'RE GOING TO DO SOME DIGGING."

BOTH ARE NEWSPAPER VETERANS. PULLIAM, SON OF A METHODIST MINISTER, BEGAN HIS CAREER AS A POLICE REPORTER ON THE KANSAS CITY STAR. SHE IS AN ASSOCIATE EDITOR OF THE INDIANAPOLIS STAR AND HAS BEEN SECRETARY-TREASURER SINCE 1929 OF THE COMPANY PUBLISHING THAT PAPER.

IN ENGLAND PULLIAM SAYS HE WANTS TO "KNOW FIRST HAND WHAT HAS HAPPENED UNDER SOCIALIZATION, HOW IT HAS AFFECTED THE AVERAGE MIDDLE-CLASS WORKER, NOT WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO THE TOP PART OF GOVERNMENT."

IN EUROPE HE WANTS TO FIND OUT THE ATTITUDE OF AVERAGE PEOPLE TOWARD TOTALITARIAN GOVERNMENTS. DO THEY WELCOME THEM, OR WERE THEY FORCED UPON THEM?

"WHAT ARE THEY LOOKING FORWARD TO SO FAR AS HELP FROM AMERICA IS CONCERNED?" PULLIAM SAID. "DOES THE MARSHALL PLAN TO THEM MEAN GLORIFIED RELIEF OR SELF HELP?"

BOTH OF THEM HAVE NO "FIXED IDEAS PRO OR CON" REGARDING WHAT THEY MAY FIND, THE PUBLISHER SAID. HE ADDED THAT ONE QUESTION OF PARTICULAR INTEREST TO THEM IS THIS:

"EVERYONE SAYS AMERICANS ARE UNPOPULAR. WHY?"

TO GET THE ANSWER TO THIS AND OTHER QUESTIONS THEY WANT INTERVIEWS WITH THE MAN-IN-THE-STREET, NOT WITH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

THE BLONDE AND ATTRACTIVE MRS. PULLIAM PLANS TO CONCENTRATE ON INTERVIEWS WITH WOMEN.

"WOMEN PROBABLY WILL TALK A LITTLE LESS GUARDEDLY, A LITTLE MORE FROM THE HEART," SHE SAID.

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"I WANT TO KNOW WHETHER THEY LIKE US. I THINK THEY PROBABLY DON'T AND I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW WHY, WHETHER IT IS BASED ON WHAT THEY READ, OR WERE TOLD OR HAVE SEEN," MRS. PULLIAM ADDED.

SHE SAID SHE ALSO WANTED TO FIND OUT "WHETHER THEY SHOULD OR COULD INFLUENCE THINGS IN THEIR COUNTRIES MORE THAN THEY HAVE," WHAT THEIR WISHES ARE AND WHETHER THEY BELIEVE THEY WILL LIVE THEIR LIVES PEACEFULLY OR IN WAR.

PULLIAM ALSO WANTS TO INQUIRE INTO THE WHY AND WHEREFORE OF BELGIUM'S INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY, OF CHINA'S CHANCES FOR A UNIFIED OR DIVIDED COUNTRY, AND OF JAPAN'S ADMINISTRATION UNDER MACARTHUR, WHOM THE PUBLISHER BELIEVES TO BE OUR "MOST INTERESTING POST WAR FIGURE."

THESE ARE BUT A FEW OF THE MANY QUESTIONS FOR WHICH THEY SEEK FIRST-HAND ANSWERS. PULLIAM SAID HE WOULD "APPROACH IT LIKE A POLICE STORY" IN WHICH THE REPORTER STARTS FROM SCRATCH AND GETS THE FACTS.

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END JULY 20, 1947

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Dutch Army Strikes Java, Sumatra Cities In Indonesian 'War'

REPUBLIC'S HEAD APPEALS TO UN TO HALT ATTACK

Calls Upon World to Force Action to End Spreading Hostilities.

CENSORSHIP STRICT

No Indication of Extent of Casualties; Planes Join in Assaults.

BATAVIA, Java, Tuesday, July 22—(AP) Dutch ground forces struck against the Indonesian army and guerrilla forces at several undisclosed points on Java and Sumatra today as the second day of Dutch "police" action opened under weather conditions ideal for aircraft and armored units.

Dutch military planes, singly and in pairs, began flying from Batavia toward the forward areas shortly after dawn.

Yesterday, Netherlands planes blasted Indonesian airfields on Java and Sumatra, but a tropical deluge of rain hampered ground and armored activities and, to an extent, air operations.

Attack at Several Points

The Netherlands army command continued to withhold official information as to where contact between the opposing forces was established, but Indonesian republic reports indicated the Dutch were attacking in the Bandoeng, Buitenzorg, Semarang and Soerabaja areas of Java.

Although there has been no indication of the extent of the casualties suffered by either side since the hostilities began shortly before midnight Sunday, a semi-official Dutch dispatch from Bandoeng said five Dutch soldiers were killed and 10 wounded by Indonesian booby traps early Monday.

The Dutch, claiming their military forces were taking "police action" against the republic, urged Indonesians to lay down their arms.

Republican officials accused the Dutch of starting a full-scale "Colonial war." Indonesian troops were ordered to "counterattack" wherever they were attacked.

Capital Blacked Out

Jogjakarta, the Indonesian capital situated near the center of rich Java, was blacked out following a raid by four Dutch planes on its airport.

The Republican ministery of information at Jogjakarta said 80 Dutch soldiers had landed from the sea at Ketapang, just north of Banjoewangi, the principal rice harbor on the east Java coast. Banjoewangi is more than 500 miles from the western tip of Java.

Other Indonesian sources reported heavy land fighting underway at Bandoeng and Semarang, in western and centeral Java, respectively.

Dutch pamphlets dropped over Republican territory said the Netherlands army was advancing to guarantee terms of the Cheribon agreement, under which the independence of the United States of Indonesia was to become effective Jan. 1, 1949.

Although the Dutch imposed only a light censorship on military news, correspondents were able to obtain little detailed information from Dutch sources. The Netherlands army took over the Batavia office of the Indonesian news service Antara and ordered the agency to stop isuing news bulletins to correspondents.

Dutch officials said there would be no censorship of political news, and that Republican newspapers here would be allowed to continue to publish.

Dutch military sources said torrential downpours slowed their armor and infantry, and the first communique told only of aerial activity, adding that operations were hindered by "very bad weather."

U. S. Type Planes Used

The communique stated that the planes which had gone into action against Republican airdromes were American types. Squadrons of Mustang fighters (P-51s) made the initial attacks, the announcement said, and these were followed by Mitchell reconnaissance bombers (B-25s).

President Soekarno, in a radio appeal from the Indonesian capital of Jogjakarta, urged the nations of the world to bring the Indonesian question before the United Nations Security Council.

Soekarno said "I am convinced that justice is on our side and we are prepared to put the question before the UN, which was formed to secure peace for the world."

"We shall win; we must win," he added. "This attack by the Dutch means a colonial war."

Gen. Soedirman, commander-in-chief of the Indonesian army, announced over the radio that Dutch infantrymen, supported by planes, had launched a heavy attack from the important city of Bandoeng, in western Java, toward the rich, rice paddies of the Sundanese.

He declared heavy fighting was underway near Dutch-held Semarang, the most important city in central Java, and that the Dutch were attacking "at random" not only along front lines "but also in the interior"—a possible indication of air-borne operations.

The Jogjakarta radio said Indonesian underground elements had arisen within Semarang, and heavy fighting was underway at Gunung Pati, 10 miles from that city.

Dutch artillery has gone into action south of Bandoeng, the Republican radio declared, and Dutch planes launched a rocket attack on Tasik Malaya in western Java.

Other Dutch aircraft, besides blasting Indonesian fields, strafed a railway train on the Soerakarta-Sraden line, strafed the east Java coastal town of Banjoewangi, and bombed Madoen, the radio added.

An informant who had just returned to Batavia from Buitenzorg, 30 miles south of here, said the Dutch were encountering stiff opposition and had called in air support to strafe Indonesian positions.

Aircraft Set Afire

The Dutch, who seized all Republican facilities in Batavia yesterday following a breakdown in negotiations for Indonesian independence, asserted the air attacks were necessary to immobilize Indonesian fighter planes.

Authoritative sources estimated the Indonesian air force at about 40 old Japanese planes, many in poor repair.

The Dutch communiqué said Japanese-type aircraft were set afire and hangars damaged at Kalidjati, and gasoline tanks and workshops destroyed at Parigi airfield near Serang and at Taskimalaya airfield.

"During all these actions, machine guns, rockets and some light bombs were used," the communiqué continued. ". . . There was little ground activity to be observed as, at the approach of our aircraft, the ground forces had evidently departed in good time.

Flights Over Sumatra

"Reconnaissance flights are reported to have been carried out in Sumatra by Mitchell reconnaissance aircraft. . . . No news has come in yet of the operations against other airfields."

Indonesian sources said the Dutch planes had attacked a supply depot at Magelang, in central Java; airports at Tjibeureum, Maospati, Panasan, Jogjakarta, Kedoeng and Banteng, and the famed resort center of Malang in eastern Java.

There were some casualties, these sources said, and the Indonesians replied with anti-aircraft fire.

Looks To "Friends Abroad"

Amir Sjarifoeddin, Indonesian Premier, speaking on the Jogjakarta radio, urged Indonesians to stand firm against "the Dutch colonial war."

"Do not forget we have many friends abroad who will look after our struggle," he said. "It is our immediate duty to protect our freedom, so that we may be forever free."

Hubertus J. Van Mook, Dutch Acting Governor General, said in a radio address that the Dutch welcomed the assistance of all Indonesians who "are disgusted with the present situation and who realize its continuation would render impossible the creation of a really free United States of Indonesia."

Indicating the scope of Dutch operations, he said Netherlands troops would have to establish law and order in "certain parts" of both Java and Sumatra.

Calls Rejection Mistake

Van Mook said the Republican Government made a "last and irreparable" mistake when it rejected Dutch demands last week for the withdrawal of Republican forces from front lines, and for the acceptance of a Dutch plan for the joint Dutch-Indonesian policing of Republican areas.

Dutch pamphlets dropped from airplanes warned Indonesians not to resist.

"Do not leave your villages or your work," the pamphlets said.

Saekarno Seeks U.N. Aid

"Prevent all demolitions or scorched earth tactics. Whoever destroys anything will be punished without fail."

Lieut. Gen. S. B. Spoor, Dutch military commander, said in a radio

INDIES LEADER ASKS U. N. AID AS WAR BEGINS

President Soekarno Says Dutch Are Attacking by Land, Sea and Air.

URGES WORLD TO AID REPUBLIC

Netherlands Flyers Attempt to Knock Out Native Planes and Anti-aircraft Guns.

Batavia, July 21 (A. P.).—President Soekarno said by radio tonight that the Dutch were attacking his Indonesian Republic by land, air and sea. He appealed to the world to force the United Nations Security Council to take up the issue.

A Dutch communique said that Dutch warplanes had attacked Republican airfields in Java and Sumatra because Indonesian fighter planes were ready for action. The Dutch, declaring that they would not attack either the civil population or nonmilitary objectives, were attempting to immobilize harassing anti-aircraft guns at the fields and the Republican Air Force, believed to number about forty obsolescent Japanese planes.

[A dispatch from Jogjakarta said four Dutch planes bombed the outskirts of that Republican capital, starting fires and injuring a number of persons. The attack appeared to have been on the airdrome and sirens wailed for twenty-five minutes.]

The Republican radio, over which Soekarno appealed, said that Dutch artillery had opened fire south of Bandoeng, 100 miles southeast of Batavia. The report said that two Dutch planes using rockets attacked Tasik Malaya, in West Java, and that other Dutch aircraft had strafed a Soerakarta-Sraden railway train.

Indonesian broadcasts and other sources said the finely equipped Dutch Army of about 120,000 men, using mostly United States lend-lease and surplus military equipment, was striking simultaneously at numerous points.

Dr. H. J. van Mook, acting Dutch Governor General, called the skirmishing "police action."

Months Of Haggling

Lieut. Gen. Simon H. Spoor, Dutch commander, said in an order of the day that "our enemies are those elements which try to sabotage the sincere implementation of the agreements reached, to hinder the restoration of law and establishment of security for all men of good will in this country and to obstruct the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Indonesia."

The shooting came after months of haggling over the implementation of the Cheribon agreement, promising the wealthy Dutch East Indies independence under the Netherlands crown as "the United States of Indonesia."

Censorship Imposed

The Dutch closed down the Indonesian news agency Antara and started military censorship, light now but nonetheless real.

Premier Amir Sjarifoedin broadcast an appeal from his ancient, interior capital of Jogjakarta for the "whole population, men and women of all organizations, to defend our freedom and our Government against Dutch colonial war."

The Republican radio reported heavy fighting at Gunung Pati, 10 miles outside the north coast city of Semarang. Within Semarang itself, the radio said, the Republican underground had risen against the Dutch.

"In Reality, War"

General Soedirman, commander of the Indonesian Army, which is estimated at 200,000 troops believed to be poorly armed and trained, warned Republicans by the radio to beware of false reports which he said the Dutch were issuing to confuse his forces.

Mortar Fire Reported

An Associated Press report from Jogjakarta quoted Antara as saying the Dutch had attacked Bandoeng and several points to the west with mortar fire. Reports from various points said the initial Dutch attacks had been absorbed by Republican Army forces in a "quiet and disciplined manner."

The report said Republican Government leaders and generals met in special session in President Soekarno's palace a few hours after four Dutch planes appeared over Jogjakarta, apparently scouting.

The Dutch Army said in Batavia that six Republican army men attacked a mixed Dutch and Indonesian party at Padang in Sumatra and shot to death the Republican mayor, Aziz Chain, and wounded two Dutch officers sligthtly. The Army said the party had been inspecting infiltrations made by the Republican Army.

Pamphlets Dropped

The Dutch Army published pamphlets signed by Spoor and dropped by planes before advancing Dutch troops. The message said:

"The Army came in with the aim of guaranteeing the agreement reached at Langgadjati (Cheribon) between the Netherlands and the Indonesian Republican governments, guaranteeing safety and a permanent state of justice and peace. Therefore, do not run away. Do not leave your villages or your work. Prevent all demolitions or scorched-earth tactics. All that will be destroyed will be needed by you."

Soedirman was quoted as saying the Dutch were attacking in the interior as well as along the front lines, suggesting that parachute troops might be in action.

Woman Killed

Dutch control has been confined to relative footholds in northern and eastern Java and a few coastal points of the large neighboring island of Sumatra. The republicans have controlled the great bulk of the country since proclaiming the republic at the exit of the Japanese occupation forces.

The Jogjakarta radio said Dutch planes had strafed the east Java coastal town of Banjoewangi, where 4,000 tons of rice were stored awaiting shipment to India. The same report said a woman was killed in a bombing of Madoen.

Antara, before it was closed, reported heavy fighting at Buitenzorg and near Bandoeng, 30 and 100 miles southeast of Batavia. Batavia, itself, was placed under a dawn-to-dusk curfew.

Antara said Dutch columns were moving on the west Java rice fields and meeting stiff resistance.. Malang, 400 miles east of Batavia, and Mageland, in central Java, were among Indonesian places reported bombed.

"Friends Abroad"

Sjarifoedin in his broadcast said:

"We have many friends abroad who will look after our struggle. It is our immediate duty to protect our freedom and be forever free!"

The Republicans previously had asserted that a renewal of warfare in the East Indies would signal uprisings of colonial peoples throughout the East.

Harris Jackson, of the Associated Press, only non-Asiatic passenger on the last train from Batavia to Jogjakarta before hostilities were resumed, reported from the Indonesian capital that the people there were unaware that fighting had broken out.

No Sign Of Preparations

He said that no announcement had been made to the people by mid-morning and that morning newspapers carried nothing about the combat.

He reported that on the train trip, through terraced and well-cultivated fields, he saw no evidence of large-scale Republican troop concentrations or unusual military activity. The usual Sunday crowds and hawkers crowded the stations. In contrast, there was intense military activity in the Dutch capital of Batavia.

The Republican Information Ministry said Dutch planes strafed a passenger train 65 miles northeast of Jogjakarta, wounding two persons.

Steadily Reinforcing

Jackson said official circles would not confirm press reports that Vice President Mohammed Hatta was in India preparing an appeal for United Nations intervention by India and Arab League states on behalf of the republic. Hatta left five weeks ago for Sumatra.

Sjarifoedin, in his speech, asserted that the Dutch never made an effort to return occupied cities to Indonesian control, as pledged in the Cheribon accord. He said the Dutch consistently reinforced troops on the pretext of preserving law and order.

"Should it take the Dutch 130 per cent of the number of troops it took the Japanese?" he asked.

Police Force At Issue

The Premier said the main point of difference was not a cease-fire order or food blockakes, but the failure to agree on a joint Dutch-republican police force for the interim government.

He asserted that the Dutch renewed negotiations last year only because of the intervention of Lord Killearn, special commissioner to Southeast Asia. He charged that the Netherlands forced the republic to accept Dutch interpretations of the agreement after it had been signed, but said the Indonesians, nevertheless, had been prepared to carry out the accord.

"Although there has been no official declaration of war, it is, however, clear that the Dutch in reality have declared war upon the Republic," Soedirman was quoted as saying.

He added that "the inital Dutch attacks were received with calmness and discipline" and appealed to Indonesians to rally to the defense of the Republic.

Batavia, meanwhile, remained outwardly calm following the flurry of excitement last night when Dutch troops seized republican communications and buildings.

TEXT OF COMMUNIQUE

The text of the first Dutch communique:

In order to prevent Republican aircraft from carrying out actions against objects in Netherlands-controlled areas, this morning some squadrons of P-51 Mustang fighters took preventive measures against the aircraft and ground equipment.

These actions included the following airfields:

At Kalijati a Republican Japanese aircraft was shot up and set on fire and the hangars were damaged.

On the Parigi airfield near Serang a number of petrol tanks and workshops were destroyed. Workshops and installations on the Tasikimalaja airfield were also put out of action.

During all these actions machine guns, rockets and some light bombs were used. Both during and after these operations reconnaissance flights were carried out by Mitchell reconnaissance planes.

There was little ground activity to be observed as at the approach of our aircraft the ground forces had evidently departed in good time.

Reconnaissance flights are reported to have been carried out in Sumatra by Mitchell reconnaissance aircraft.

This morning's operations were hindered by very bad weather.

No news has yet come in of the operations against other airfields.

Gani Asks Powers To Hear Plan

Batavia, Java, July 21 (AP)—Indonesian Deputy Premier A. K. Gani—guarded by armed Dutch soldiers—asked in an interview today that the consuls of Britain, the United States and other foreign powers assemble to hear an Indonesian protest against the alleged commencement of hostilities by the Dutch.

Gani spoke in the house where on August 17, 1945, the Indonesian Republic proclaimed its independence.

Today Dutch soldiers patrolled the grounds. The red and white Indonesian flag had been hauled down from over the spot where President Soekarno proclaimed the birth of the Indonesian Republic.

"Soldiers Burst In"

Gani asserted that Dr. P. J. Koets, chief of Acting Governor General Hubertus J. van Mook's Cabinet, had handed him a note announcing the Dutch Government's decision to start action at 10.50 P.M. Java time yesterday.

"Before I could telephone my Government at Jogjakarta to see what move they might make to avoid this, armed soldiers burst in upon us," Gani declared. Gani and other Indonesian officials are now under "house arrest."

"We stayed behind to make a last effort for peace, knowing this might happen," Gani said. "We have done our best. We will try for peace if foreign consuls visit us, or the Dutch allow us to communicate with Jogjakarta."

"Never Showed Up"

"I was writing for (United States Consul General) Walter Foote when the soldiers burst in," Gani said. "He phoned early in the afternoon that he would be over immediately with a message from the American State Department. He never showed up, although I waited nearly ten hours until the Dutch struck."

The interview was granted through the intervention of the Dutch Information Service, after sentries had previously refused newsmen entry.

Took Java Step Reluctantly, Dutch Say

The Hague, July 21 (AP)—The Netherlands Government said today it was using its armed forces in Indonesia reluctantly to establish conditions "more favorable" to implementation of the agreement under which the islands would gain independence.

The Foreign Office charged that the regime of President Soekarno was "totalitarian in inspiration," lacking in full support of the islands' people, and continued the practice of keeping hostages.

The note, copies of which were handed yesterday to the United States Embassy at The Hague and to the British charge d'affaires, concluded that the Dutch Government "has, with the utmost reluctance, come to the conclusion that measures must now be taken to create conditions more favorable to the implementation of the Linggadjati (Cheribon) agreement."

Tactics Assailed

"It should not be supposed," the memorandum continued, "that the Netherlands Government has lost patience or is lacking therein. . . . The decisive consideration is that dilatory tactics so obviously pursued by the republic can only result in the aggravation of an untenable economic position without there being any prospect of a form of compensation in the shape of a speedy political settlement.

"The Netherlands Government has no designs on the integrity of the republic, and it remains prepared as before to come to terms with the republic, assuming the republic is supported by a majority of the population and by the ethnical elements composing it.

Plan Rejected, Dutch Say

"They have, however, no choice but to resort to police measures of a strictly limited character, designed to create conditions in the republic under which the common man can once again hope to follow in freedom his lawful pursuits for his own benefit and for the good of the world at large, creating at the same time conditions which must enable the principle embodies in the Linggadjati agreement to come to full fruition."

The memorandum said proposals made by the Netherlands Government had been rejected by the Government of the republic of Indonesia.

Indonesians who disagree with the tactivs of their government are numerous, but "they have difficulty in making themselves heard under the present regime, which is totalitarian in its inspiration, as evidenced by the repeated assumption of all power by President Soekarno," it said.

Says World Needs Products

"This regime," the memorandum said, "continues to follow the practice of keeping hostages, a practice which stands condemned by the whole world and is unworthy of a government claiming to be civilized. Wanton devastation wrought largely by guerrillas, who in part are beyond control of the government of the republic, must result in considerable delay in securing for all nations many products of Java and Mumatra, of which the whole world stands in need."

The memorandum said further that since Premier Sutan Sjahrir had been repudiated there was no responsible authority in the republic with whom the Netherlands Government coul dnegotiate with any degree of confidence, while the "friendly advice rendered repeatedly on behalf of the American and British Governments has not been heeded by the republic."

Amsterdam, July 21 (AP)—L. N. Palar, Indonesian Labor party member of Parliament, resigned today from the Legislature and the party in what he termed a protest against development in Indonesia.

TORY-BURMA LINK CHARGED

Driberg Says Slayers Were Incited; Draws Rebuke

London, July 21 (AP)—Prime Minister Attlee told the House of Commons today that planning for early independence for Burma would continue despite the mass assassination of more than half the Burmese cabinet. He said the cause of the bloody outbreak was "not yet clear."

Tom Driberg, Laborite, then startled the sedate Commons with a charge that the "Conservative gentlemen" in Britain "incited" U Saw, the chief Burmese Nationlist leader thus far arrested in connection with the killings.

Draws Speaker's Rebuke

Driberg drew a sharp rebuke from the Speaker of the House after stating "the moral guilt for the assassination attached less to the brutal gunmen in Rangoon than to comfortable Conservative gentlemen here who incited U Saw to treachery and sabotage."

"After all, we do expect reasonable parliamentary manners here and I must say that I think Mr. Driberg went quite outside the usual," snapped the Speaker, D. Clifton Brown, in an unusual reprimand from the chair.

Conservatives, who had been strongly opposed to the announced Labor Government policy to Burmese independence, joined Laborites in shouting at Driberg to "withdraw!"

To Reinforce Troops

Attlee said in his statement that "every step has been taken" to provide reinforcements of British troops, if needed, confirming earlier Whitehall reports that such precautions had been taken.

"The underlying causes of the plot are not yet clear," Attlee said. "Everything is being done to trace the culprits and to fix responsibility.

However, Attlee said, Britain's attitude "remains unchanged" toward the independence she agreed last winter to give the Asiatic country.

Burma Policy Is Unchanged, Britain Says

London, July 21 (AP)—Prime Minister Attlee told the House of Commons today the Burmese Government Council assassinations Saturday would "in no way deflect the British Government from their settled policy" offering Burma her independence.

"Our attitude toward Burma and Burmas aspirations and our anxiety to see her progress to her goal remain unchanged," Attlee said.

Britain has offered Burma freedom either inside or outside the British Commonwealth.

Authoritative Whitehall sources reported imperial troops based in India "were available to meet any emergency" that might develop in Burma.

Anti-Semitism Laid To Aide By Strachey

London, July 21 (AP)—Food Minister John Strachey announced today he had accepted the resignation of a high-ranking British Food Ministry official accused of making an

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anti-Semetic statement before a party of visiting German journalists.

The House of Commons cheered Starchey's report.

The British press and a Labor Member of Parliament, C. R. Hobson, said the official, Brigadier V. T. R. Ford, made a statement "to the effect that black market offenses are chiefly committed by Jews." Strachey said only that an inquiry showed Ford had made a statement that "could be construed" as anti-Semitic.

Comment Declined

Ford, 62-year-old World War I officer and former aide to King George VI, has denied saying that offenses were committed "chiefly by Jews," adding, according to the British Press Association, that "I did say that some offenses had been attributed to the very low type of Jew."

Ford declined to comment on the case today.

Offense Denied In Bevin Speech

London, July 21 (AP)—An authoritative British source said today there was "definitely no offensive connotation intended" in the speech at Morpeth last Saturday when Ernest Bevin, Foreign Minister, referred to "money lenders" in discussing Great Britain's relations with the United States.

Speaking at a coal miners' picnic, Bevin had declared:

"You have heard it said that I am tying you up to the United States. I do not like being tied up to money lenders at all . . . and I call on every workman, by your energy, to turn the stuff out to keep us as far as you can out of the money lenders' hands for years and years."

The source said Bevin "simply was talking to miners in the language miners understand. Anyway, a money lender is a man who lends money and one very often borrows money off a best friend."

A Bevin reference to getting Britain out of the "dollar grip," the source said, meant he felt the country should borrow as little as possible and stand on its own legs.

Bevin Sees Douglas

LONDON, July 21 (AP).—Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin conferred for an hour today with American Ambassador Lewis W. Douglas on conflicting policies on the future of Germany. Neither would comment.

The dispute emerged into the open last week when Great Britain refused to attend a Washington conference on methods to increase Ruhr coal production unless other economic matters also were discussed. The British were reported to have wanted to include bizonal finance, food, economic organization, supply and industrial policy.

A government source said the United Kingdom would ask the United States to assume 80 per cent of the cost of running and feeding the Anglo-American zones if and when a full-scale conference took place.

Strachey Denies Wheat Dispute

LONDON, July 21 (AP)—Food Minister John Strachey denied today reported differences in interpretation with Argentina of wheat prices as listed in an Anglo-Argentine wheat contract. London newspapers last week reported disagreement whether the specified price was for the wheat actually loaded aboard ships, or whether it was only for pierhead delivery with additional loading charges.

British Visit By Eva Now Definitely Off

London, July 21 (AP)—A British Foreign Office spokesman said today that Senora Eva Perón, wife of the Argentine President, had definitely canceled her plans for a visit to England.

"The Argentine Ministry of Foreign Affairs," the spokesman said, "has informed the British Embassy in Buenos Aires that Senora Perón will not be visiting England during her present European tour."

The spokesman said that no reasons were given for Señora Perón's decision and that he had no comment to make.

The spokesman's announcement came less than ten days after he had disclosed that Queen Elizabeth had "intimated" she would be glad to receive Señora Perón if she did come to Britain.

Trade unions here had signified their intention to demonstrate against Señora Perón if she visited Britain, and referred to her as "a Fascist ambassadress."

Business Women Honor Dead

PARIS, July 21 (AP).—Thirty American delegates to the fourth congress of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women's Club participated in a ceremony today at the American military cemetery at Solers, twenty-seven miles southeast of Paris. Miss Sally Butler, of Indianapolis, federation president, placed a wreath on the grave of the unknown soldier in the ceremony.

Italy To Get U.S. War Surplus Property There

Rome, July 21 (AP)—An accord providing for the transfer to the Italian Government of all United States "available surplus war property in Italy" was signed tonight by United States and Italian representatives.

The property involved represents an initial cost of $184,000,000 and includes United States Army supplies and equipment, 50 airplanes, 16 minesweepers, fixed installations and scrap.

ZONAL ACCORD ON INDUSTRY PUSHED ASIDE

British - American Plan Appears To Be Due For Scrap Heap

Berlin, July 21 (AP)—Authoritative quarters said today the long-awaited British-American agreement on a new and higher bizonal level for German industry appeared to be headed for the rubbish heap.

The agreement was signed, sealed and ready for announcement by the British and American Military governments. But the announcement never came, and these sources said there is a prospect it never will.

The French objected to the industry level set at between 10,000,000 and 12,000,000 of German steel yearly because they saw in it a threat to their security if German industry in the Ruhr is revived. At the same time the French and others pointed out that the new level of industry might or might not fit into the Marshall plan for the recovery of Europe.

Why It Was Never Released

Authoritative sources said the agreement was never released because sudden orders were received from Washington and London, although 300 copies had been mimeographed.

The Paris conference on the Marshall plan is not due to report until September. Congress is not expected to act until next year. The chances, therefore, are that western Germany will be without an economic blueprint for another year.

What factories shall or shall not stay in Germany again is left in doubt.

One purpose of the higher level of industry was to set goals for an export-import program which would make Germany self-sufficient in 1950 or 1951. But the prospect of carrying out that original program now appears nil.

Up To British And U.S. Taxpayer

This means the American and British taxpayer probably will have to contribute to the German economy that much longer.

American and British sources point out that if German economy is to depend entirely on the Paris conference over the Marshall plan, that conference in large measure will write the "economic peace" for western Germany.

France is expected to oppose any substantial increase in western German industry, as she has thus far in four-power councils.

Veteran American economic officials say one of the features of the British-American economic zonal merger was that it got around French opposition since the French zone never joined in the merger.

A. P. Gets British License

BERLIN, July 21 (AP)—The Associated Press received British Military Government License No. 1 today to operate a news service for German newspapers in the British zone. It started the immediate delivery of news to German newspapers and radio stations in the British sector of Berlin and will expand the service into the British zone as soon as communication facilities become available.

JEWS IN MOURNING MARCH TO BELSEN

Belsen, Germany, July 21 (A. P.).—A long procession of Jews conducted a "march of mourning" Sunday to this former concentration camp site, where 30,000 of their brothers lie in mass graves, and protested that anti-Semitism still flourishes in Germany.

Increased protection for Jews and Jewish property was demanded by Joseph Rosensaft, chairman of the second Congress of Liberated Jews in the British zone which opened following the march. He cited as recent examples the desecration of a Jewish burial ground in Hamburg and the murder of a Jew traveling from Frankfurt to Belsen to attend a wedding. Rosensaft also declared that anti-Semitic Germans gradually were returning to responsible positions.

The solemn procession, which moved on foot from Belsen to the former concentration camp, site on its outskirts, included some wartime inmates of the camp who still live in Belsen among 11,000 displaced Jews. These D. P. S., mostly Polish and Hungarian Jews, are housed in a former German Army barracks.

The Congress reiterated Jewish appeals for early admittance to Palestine. Among those attending were Sam Dollab of New York.

WEATHER DELAYS TEST RUN

Superfortresses' Bombing Rehearsal Near Bremen Put Off

WIESBADEN, Germany, July 21 (AP)—An initial practice flight of three Superfortresses that will test the penetration power of new American twelve-and-one-half-ton bombs against a "bombproof" German submarine factory was postponed today by bad weather.

The planes, equipped with special bomb-bays, were scheduled to fly over the Farge underground submarine plant near Bremen today to familiarize pilots and bombardiers with the lay-out. An Army Air Forces spokesman said the tests would cover three months. Thirty "Amazon" and "Samson" bombs, with their high explosives extracted, will be loosed on the target from around 20,000 feet.

Hungarian Parliament Gets Election Law Today

BUDAPEST, July 21 (AP).—Hungary's new election law is scheduled to be submitted to Parliament tomorrow.

A reliable Hungarian source said President Zoltan Tildy, working under Communist pressure, had threatened that if the bill was not passed he would dissolve Parliament and put the law into effect by government decree. Elections are tentatively set for the end of August.

The few members of Parliament who still count themselves as members of the opposition to the Communist-directed regime indicated a general feeling of despair.

Vince Nagy, vice-president of Dezso Sulyok's Freedom party, said he planned to tell Parliament tomorrow the party would boycott Parliament and the elections. He said possibly the party would dissolve. This would prevent the Communist Minister of the Interior, Laszlo Rajk, from declaring it "Fascist" and arresting its members.

GUERRILLA BAND ROUTED IN GREEK FRONTIER RAIDS

ATHENS, July 21—(AP) Press dispatches said today that more than 700 guerrillas had retreated across the Yugoslav border after weekend attacks on three villages in northern Greece.

Advices from Salonika said 400 leftists attacked Mouries, 25 miles north of Salonika, and had been repulsed by the 38th company of mountain commandos. Ten guerrillas were killed, as against army losses of two killed and two wounded, the dispatches said. They added that the guerrillas had fled across the Yugoslav frontier, only two miles away.

Police Station Raided

Three hundred guerrillas raided a police station at Mesahori, also two miles from the frontier, the dispatches said, and, simultaneously, a band armed with mortars and machineguns set fire to nine houses in the nearby village of Mesokambos.

One account said more than 30 mortar and anti-tank shells were lobbed into Mesokambos, and that the attackers were supported by machinegun fire from the 58th Yugoslav frontier post.

Armed peasants finally drove off the leftists, who crossed into Yugoslavia with 15 Communist families, the dispatch said. Mesahori and Mesokambos are about 11 miles northeast of Phlorina, where Greek authorities said they feared a possible "invasion" from Yugoslavia.

Greek troops also were reported harassing leftist forces in the hills near the Albanian border, where an attack on Konitsa was beaten off last week.

U.N. To Make Konitsa Study

Athens, July 21 (AP)—The United Nations subcommission investigating Greek Border disorders announced today that it planned to go to Konitsa today to inspect the area where guerrilla forces launched their first big attack eight days ago.

A government military leader told the subcommission the guerrillas at Konitsa wore Albanian uniforms and launched the offensive to set up a free government at Konitsa.

Government circles, meanwhile, expressed surprise that the guerrillas who were routed last week by Loyalist forces in northwestern Greece had not proclaimed the area a "Communist-free state."

Red Failure Seen

"We cannot understand the delay," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said. "We have been expecting it any day. The only reason probably is because the Communists have not been able to induce any non-Communist Leftists to participate in such a government.

"We have information," he said, "that a number of respectable Leftists have been contacted, but they declined. The Communists want to camouflage the operation behind some respectable name."

Morocco Suspends Paper For Six Months

Tangier, July 21 (AP)—The International Control Committee today decreed a six-month suspension for the native Moroccan newspaper *Marrakuch* for violation of a statute prohibiting propaganda against any power holding a protectorate over Morocco and for "endangering the established order of both Moroccan zones."

The French language newspaper *La Voix du Maroc* was similarly banned last May because of attacks on French colonial policy.

British Reject Russian Call For 'Attack' Probe

Moscow, July 21 (AP)—A Tass dispatch from London today said that British authorities had "officially refused" to satisfy a Soviet Embassy demand for a thorough investigation of an alleged attack last October on a group of Russian officers visiting a repatriation camp at Blumberg in the British zone of Germany.

Tass said that after the attack, in which the agency asserted that stones and a grenade were thrown at the Russian officers, the Soviet Embassy in London protested, only to be told that the incident was provoked by the officers and that the perpetrators could not be located.

"It has now become known," Tass added, "that British authorities have officially refused to satisfy the lawful demands of the Soviet Embassy. They obviously are afraid that a more careful investigation will reveal the real character of the attack, responsibility for which lies not only on war criminals who were left free in the camp, but on representatives of the British authorities as well."

London, July 21 (A. P.).—A Foreign Office spokesman said today that he could not comment immediately on a Tass report that Britain had refused to investigate an attack on Soviet officers visiting a repatriation camp in the British zone of Germany. "I will have to make inquiries," he said.

New Curfew Ordered In Jerusalem

Jerusalem, July 21 (AP)—A dusk-to-dawn curfew was ordered today for 90,000 Jerusalem Jews, bringing to 155,000 the number of Jews under curfew restrictions here, in Haifa and in the Natanya area.

Violence which had left four dead and twenty - six wounded in the last forty - eight hours continued tonight. A land mine blew up a jeep on Hadar Hacarmel, near the port city of Haifa, just thirty minutes before the area was scheduled to go under curfew. Four soldiers were injured.

The death toll had been increased to four a short time before by the death of a soldier injured by a mine blast under his truck in Jerusalem.

The British Army was ordered to lock in the Jewish quarters here from 7 P.M. to 5 A.M. daily "until further notice."

65,000 Already Restricted

Some 50,000 Jews in Haifa already were under a similar curfew. About 15,000 at Natanya have been under martial law for a week as a result of the kidnapping of two British Army sergeants.

Fear of reprecussions for the deporation from Haifa of 4,500 or more uncertified Jewish refugees of the Exodus of 1947 was reported to be the reason for the extended curfew.

Hebrew newspapers this morning headlined in heavy black type a dispatch that the refugees were being sent back to France.

Policeman Ambushed

The death toll in the last 48 hours included a British policeman ambushed in Haifa Saturday night, a British soldier blasted to death New Natanya Sunday afternoon, and a Jewish civilian fatally wounded while participating in an attack early today on the Stella Maris army signals camp near Haifa.

An official Government announcement said two British soldiers and one British policeman an dan Arab civilian were seriously injured during the two-day period.

The announcement said the civilian was hurt just before dawn today when he accidentally stepped on a mine planted on the perimeter of a radar installation south of Haifa. Four Palestine policemen were slightly injured by gunfire in resisting an attack on the radar station.

[*Reuter* reported that the radar stations were used in the interception of visaless immigrant ships.]

Headquarters Attacked

The outburst of violence—climaxed by an attack on a British Army division headquarters—came within a few hours after a special United Nations Investigation Committee left the country.

Authorities said that during one half-hour period last night four British policemen, four soldiers, two Arab policemen and four civilians were wounded when two armored cars were blasted by street mines and a running gun battle developed between extremists and police.

At another point attackers raked a Jerusalem police station with small-arms fire and a pitched battle took place in an ancient Moslem cemetery.

Soldier Killed By Mine

According to unofficial reports the lone fatality was a soldier killed when a road mine blasted a military truck at Raanana, wounding two others.

Virtually all British troops in Palestine were alerted after the headquarters of the 1st Infantry Division at Tel Litwinsky, east of Tel Aviv, was attacked by mortar bombs and small arms fire. Only one bomb hit the camp and no casualties were reported.

Attacks were made against railroads in various parts of the Holy Land.

Dr. Isreal Goldstein, of New York, chairman of the United States Palestine Appeal and chairman of the World Confederation of General Zionists, who arrived by plane in Jerusalem yesterday, said "American Jews are heartsick and resentful at such episodes as the British Navy's interception of and attack on the Hagana ship Exodus 1947."

Haifa Blast Touches Off Terror Wave

JERUSALEM, July 21. — (AP) A mine blast in Haifa that killed one person and wounded seven others touched off the third straight night of terror in the Holy Land tonight as the British placed 90,000 Jews in most parts of Jerusalem under dusk to dawn house arrest in an effort to curb extremist violence of the past 48 hours.

The Haifa explosion occurred shortly after it was announced officially that the 4,500 unauthorized Jewish immigrants who landed here last week had been deported to France, where they began their exodus to the Holy Land.

During the night the Jewish underground resistance group Irgun Zvai Leumi appealed to members of Palestine's two other extremist organizations, the Stern Gang and Hagana, to join in its offensive against British rule.

Palestine casualties in the last 48 hours rose to five dead and 29 wounded with the road mine detonation in Haifa which blew up an army jeep as soldiers were announcing curfew hours to Haifa's 50,000 Jews. A 10-year-old Jewish boy was killed by a splinter from the mine and three soldiers, a Jewish interpreter, a woman and two children were wounded.

Other terrorists in the Haifa region blasted the Iraq Petroleum company's pipeline in three places, once at Haifa and twice at Tiberius, but caused slight damage. At least eight Jews were arrested in connection with the sabotage.

Another explosion in Haifa, believed at first to have been another attack, proved to be the detonation by the army of a quantity of ammunition found near a military camp on Mount Carmel.

With a quarter of its Jewish population under nightly curfew in Haifa, Jerusalem and Natanya, the Holy Land was more tense than in many months.

New Outbreaks Feared

Fears of more violent actions grew in army circles.

Explaining the new and greater security precautions, authorities said the Jewish underground had three separate "excuses" for new acts of violence.

Foremost among these was the mystery, so far as Jews are concerned, of the whereabouts of three deportation ships bearing the 4,500 passengers of the former Chesapeake Bay ferry, President Warfield, intercepted near the Egyptian coast Friday.

Other reasons for Jewish retaliation were the hanging sentences still pending against three Irgun men who were convicted in the Acre Prison raid of May 7, and the disappearance and presumed death two months ago of the Stern Gang member, Alexander Rubowitz. Rubowitz may have met his end at the hands of a special police group which took revenge on its own initiative.

Authorities said Hagana, the big illegal Jewish militia which has been organizing immigration but opposing the violent tactics of Irgun and the Stern Gang, may return to operations of violence as a protest against deportation of the Warfield refugees, especially if it is confirmed that they are being hauled back to France instead of to Cyprus.

Fatalities from terrorist acts in the last two days included a British soldier killed by a road mine near Nathanya, a British policeman ambushed in Haifa, a Jewish terrorist shot during an attack on an army installation at Haifa, and a British soldier who died late today of injuries received when his truck was mined in Jerusalem Saturday night.

Exodus's Jews Being Returned To France, London Reports

London, July 21 (AP)—Authoritative Whitehall informants said today that the Jews without visas seized Friday aboard the refugee ship Exodus of 1947 were being shipped back to France in a "new and tougher" approach to the handling of such blockade runners.

These informants, who cannot be identified by name, said the 4,500 or more aboard the craft—the former American President Warfield—were being transported in three British deporation ships to their port of embarkation, Sete near Marseille.

Agreement Reported

However, British Foreign and Colonial office spokesmen refused to comment.

The informants said the Jews returned to France presumably would be accommodated in displaced-persons camps.

Britain has been in touch with "certain" European countries on the whole question of Jewish immigration to the Holy Land, they said, and arrangements have been made with at least Italy and France to halt the flow of European Jews without immigration certificates by returning them to their embarkation ports.

This course long has been advocated by the Arab leadership of Palestine.

Tension Over Delay

In recent months, Jews arriving in Palestine above the quota have been sent to detention camps on Cyprus.

This generally was supposed to have been the destination of the deportation ships Ocean Vigour, Runnymede Park and Empire Rival when they sailed from Haifa with the Exodus of 1947 immigrants Saturday morning.

The fact the Haifa-Cyprus run is only a sixteen-hour voyage, however, combined with the fact there was no official announcement later Saturday of the arrival at Haifa, created tension among Jews in Palestine.

A Jewish Agency spokesman in Jerusalem said today the "mystery" of the case was "a cause for new disquiet and concern and can only serve to deepen the anguish and resentment of Palestine Jewry."

10,000 In Camps

A British Colonial Office spokesman said the Cyprus camps certainly were not full. He said probably about 10,000 were in the camps, but many more could be accommodated. (Jewish sources in Palestine have estimated the number held on Cyprus at 15,000.)

The Whitehall informants suggested that this could mean that any Jews seized by the British off the Palestine coast would continue to be sent to Cyprus if no arrangements had been made with the particular European country from which they sailed for the return of such immigrants.

The return of Jews without visas, the informants said, would cause future immigrants to "think twice" before boarding the crowded blockade runners.

'Warfield' Refugees On Way To France, Maybe Colombia

London, July 21 (AP)—The British Foreign Office announced tonight that 4,500 Jews, intercepted in a dash for Palestine on the irregular immigration ship President Warfield, were being returned to France but left their future in doubt.

One French official source in Paris said the three British deportation ships would be permitted to enter the port of Villefrance, but did not say the 4,500 visa-less immigrants would be allowed to land. He indicated the 4,500 immigrants—first to be sent back from where they came since detention camps were established in Cyprus last year—might go on to Colombia in South America.

Nothing Settled, Others Say

Other French sources said negotiations with the British were continuing and that nothing was settled yet.

What would happen to the Jews after their arrival in France probably tomorrow or Wednesday was not mentioned in the British statement. The brief declaration merely said the passengers of the former Chesapeake Bay steamer were being returned to France "in accordance with normal international procedure and in agreement with the French Government."

Major Change In British Policy

The disclosure cleared up a mystery concerning whereabouts of the Warfield's passengers since they were transhipped at Haifa to three British deportation ships early Saturday.

Decision to send the shipload of refugees back to France, from where they embarked, appeared to be the first major change in British policy for discouraging unscheduled immigration into the Holy Land since establishment of the Cyprus camps last August. A Colonial Office spokesman said 10,000 Jews are now detained at Cyprus awaiting admission to Palestine under regular monthly immigration quotas.

Accord With France and Italy

LONDON, July 21 (AP).—An authoritative source said today that the return of the Exodus refugees to France resulted from British consultations with "certain" European powers that had brought agreements so far with two countries, France and Italy.

This source hinted, however, that both France and Italy had reservations about taking immigrants back and might change their policies, and that other countries may have refused to accept Britain's viewpoint on halting immigration to Palestine. He therefore warned against accepting the Exodus case as a precedent in a new policy.

New Woes Loom For Wedemeyer In China Job

Nanking, July 21 (AP) — Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, expected to arrive tomorrow on his fact-finding mission, will encounter few on-the-surface changes from the China he left fifteen months ago—but underneath he will find a nation gravely hurt by civil strife.

On the military fronts, President Truman's emissary will find the Communists holding the initiative generally.

On the economic front, he will find that the American dollar, which brought him less than 2,500

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Chinese dollars when he left China, is now worth about 40,000 on the open market. A Chinese meal costs more than ten times what it did during the days when the General commanded the American forces in the China theater.

Problem Of Communication

He will find restoration of China's vital communication lines, upon which the nation leans heavily for future stability, further away than when he went home last year.

From Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's officials he will hear tales of increasing Communist strength, alleged Soviet interference in the Government's taking over control of Manchuria, and reports of a series of border incidents which China officially charged were Soviet-promoted.

Neutral observers in Nanking expressed belief that Wedemeyer would have a difficult time getting first-hand information on the other side of the picture. Apart from a few Communist relief officials in Shanghai, there are no official Communist sources for such information in Government-held areas.

The bitterness of Communist radio broadcast attacks on Wedemeyer indicates that he would be an unwelcome guest anywhere within what the Reds term "liberated areas."

Although the Government this week is embarking upon a new training program under its "total mobilization" plan, the General will find thousands of troops cooped up within city walls while Communist regulars and guerrillas operate freely outside.

Hiroshima Plans Peace Festival

Hiroshima, Japan, July 21 (AP)—Citizens of this atomic bomb-devastated city are preparing for a three-day festival starting August 5, dedicated to world peace.

Convinced that another war would bring mass slaughter of civilians, they will stand in humble silence for a minute at 8.14 A.M., August 6—the second anniversary of the bomb burst which all but destroyed the city and left 78,150 dead and 13,983 missing.

Hiroshima's Mayor Shinso Hamai, in a proclamation, observed:

"This epoch-making weapon of the century has taught us the great lesson that mankind must forsake war forever."

No Resentment

The Mayor, a victim of the bomb's radiation, said he was proud that none of the survivors had shown resentment against the thousands of Allied nationals who have visited Hiroshima.

Reconstruction has proceeded slowly. Two years of toil have resulted in 20,000 rebuilt homes and shops—most of them makeshift structures which hide the scars only superficially.

Hamai said Hiroshima's population had increased from 130,000 after the bomb blast to more than 210,000. Children are attending school in temporary buildings. Water, telephone, electricity and transportation services have been restored.

Jap Picture Revealed

With the approach of Hiroshima's second anniversary of disaster, a hitherto secret picture of the bomb burst which Japanese military leaders studied shortly after that fateful day was recalled. An Allied source said it was the only existing pictorial record of the explosion.

It shows a white cloud boiling up over the city. Its splashy, raindrop effect probably gave Japanese scientists an inkling of the weapon. The picture was said to have been taken by a civilian 15 miles away and across the bay.

Russian Denies Using Veto on Korean Parleys

Representative There Says Stalemate Can Be Broken, Criticizes U. S. Attitude

SEOUL, Korea, July 21 (AP).—Colonel General Terenty F. Shtikov denied at a press conference today an American assertion that the Russians were attempting to use the veto to prevent consultation with some Korean groups in the current conferences on establishment of a provisional Korean government.

The veto allegation had been made on July 15 by Major General Albert E. Brown, chief American delegate on the joint American-Soviet Commission.

General Shtikov, chief Russian delegate, when asked about it by American correspondents, replied, "There is no question of the veto."

Asked if the United Nations might be able to solve the apparent deadlock over the interpretation of the Moscow agreement of 1945 on forming a Korean government, General Shtikov said, "There does not exist such a stalemate which may not be broken."

He read a long prepared statement alleging that the American commissioners were taking an attitude contrary to the Moscow decision and the recent Marshall-Molotov agreement to consult democratic Korean political parties and social organizations in deciding on a government.

The Americans, General Shtikov said, wished to consult "indiscriminately" with commercial and industrial companies, institutions of learning and other "non-social" organizations and "even fictitious organizations."

He said the Americans had rejected a Soviet proposal to begin consultations with groups to which neither side objected and which had memberships of more than 10,000 each.

Japs' Socialist Cabinet Urges Labor's Aid

Nagoya, Japan, July 21 (AP)—A member of Socialist Tetsu Katayama's harassed Cabinet appealed to labor today for support to enable the Cabinet to forestall what he said might be "resignation or complete reorganization."

Mitsusuke Yonekubo, Socialist minister without portfolio, told a group of union leaders in Nagoya that success of the Government's policies, now under labor attack, would determine the Cabinet's life.

His appeal apparently spearheaded a drive by Katayama to regain the labor backing which made him Japan's first Socialist Premier. Influential unions turned sharply from the Government when it recommended an average wage scale of 1,800 yen ($36) monthly instead of 2,600 ($52).

Yonekubo, who is expected to head a prospective new labor ministry, told a pro-Government rally that failure of wage-and-price measures would mean "the Katayama Cabinet will have to resign en bloc or be completely reorganized."

MacArthur To Greet Evatt Personally

Tokyo, July 21 (AP)—General MacArthur will greet H. V. Evatt personally when the Australian Deputy Premier and Minister for External Affairs arrives at Haneda airport aboard MacArthur's private plane this week end for talks on occupational policies and the peace settlement.

The Australian mission in Japan said Evatt was scheduled to arrive at Kure, British Commonwealth headquarters, next Friday or Saturday aboard the Australian troopship Kanimbla. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Evatt; J. Plimsoll, Australian representative on the Far Eastern Commission, and members of the External Affairs Ministry.

It was rumored in British circles that Evatt would ask MacArthur that Kobe be designated a trading port for British interests. The two are expected to have several conferences before Evatt departs August 2 on the Australian cruiser Hobart.

U.S. Corporal Drowns in Japan

TOKYO, July 21 (AP).—The 5th Air Force announced today the drowning of Corporal Fred Polson jr., of Lancaster, Pa., while swimming near Nagano last Wednesday. He was on a seven-day recreation leave.

Trial Hears Laurel's Speech On East Asia

Manila, July 21 (AP)—Records made by the Japanese during a greater East Asia conference in Tokyo were played today at the trial of Dr. Jose P. Laurel, puppet President of the Philippines who is charged with 142 counts of treason.

A witness, Kazuma Nakayama, Canadian-born official of the Greater East Asia Ministry during the war, said five of the records played contained a speech delivered by Laurel before the Imperial Diet advocating acceptance of Japan's Asia-for-the-Asiatics policy.

Natives Of New Guinea, Papua Get Bonus Too

Canberra, Australia, July 21 (AP). Citing natives of New Guinea and Papua for their war services, Prime Minister Joseph B. Chifley said that those serving with the Australian military forces would be paid a war gratuity.

The payment, he said, would be on a monthly basis for services after Pearl Harbor, and would include men in the auxiliary services.

Japan's Puppet Reported Seized In Burma Raid

Rangoon Papers Assert 50 Have Now Been Taken in Murder of 7 Ministers

RANGOON, Burma, July 21 (AP).—Burmese newspapers reported today that Bandoola U Sein, Propaganda Minister in Burma's Japanese-puppet government during the war, had been arrested in a roundup following Saturday's massacre of seven Council ministers. The government refused to reveal any information about the roundup.

Former Premier U Saw and nineteen of his Myochit party lieutenants were taken into custody Saturday night, following a police raid in which three other Myochit members were killed. Local newspapers said yesterday fifty persons in all had been arrested.

The seven Council ministers, including Major General U Aung San, were assassinated by machine-gun bullets while meeting at Government House. Aung San, leader of the anti-Fascist People's Freedom League, was in line to become Premier of an independent Burma, soon to be established.

Mob Gathers at Jail

An authoritative source said a lynch-bent mob of 5,000 persons gathered at the Rangoon central jail last night and demanded that U Saw be turned over to them. The crowd dispersed when prison officials said U Saw was not there but was being held in Insein central jail, according to the informant. The government information department declined to confirm or deny the story.

Sources within the anti-Fascist People's Freedom League said the massacre was carefully planned, and possibly executed by "one-time guerrillas."

Crowds continued to pass through Jubilee Hall, where the bodies of Aung San and five other Buddhist members of the Council will lie in state for a month. The seventh slain minister, a Moslem, was buried yesterday.

Ex-Premier Held In Slayings Of 6 In Burma

Rangoon, Burma, July 21 (AP)—Burmese police held former Premier U Saw and nineteen of his lieutenants today after killing three of the opposition leader's followers in a gun fight at his home yesterday when they arrested the group in connection with the Saturday massacre of seven Council Ministers.

U Saw—leader of the Myochit party—was held under heavy guard in the Rangoon central jail while authorities imposed a dusk-to-dawn curfew on the city.

Authorities said the raid on the former Premier's home was led by Ba Maung, inspector general of Burma police. A violent gun fight ensued before U Saw and his followers surrendered. During the battle three Myochit Party members were killed.

Arms Cache Unearthed

Officials said a search of U Saw's house unearthed a cache of arms and ammunition.

The Burmese press said nearly 50 persons all told had been arrested as a result of the assassinations of Maj. Gen. U Aung San and six fellow ministers.

Among those reported held was Thakin Ba Sein, leader of the Dobama Asiayone party.

A new Ministry was sworn in to replace the slain members. The Government announced that Thakin Nu, leader of the Constituent Assembly and one of Aung San's aides in the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League, took the oath as deputy chairman of the Executive Council.

"Strong Man" Of Party

U Aung San, 32-year-old "strong man" of the anti-Facist People's Freedom League, was in line to become the Premier of the incipient Burmese Republic.

U Saw—Premier of Burma in 1940—was arrested by the British in 1942 on charges of being a Japanese collaborator. He was detained in Uganda, Africa, throughout the remainder of the war.

India Adopts Province Charters

NEW DELHI, July 21 (AP).—The Indian Constitutent Assembly adopted today constitutions for the provinces modeled along the lines of the states of the United States, then began the big task of writing a national constitution for a sovereign Indian republic (Hindustan). The republic is scheduled to follow dominion status for India.

TRUMAN FINDS PROSPERITY OF U. S. AT RECORD HIGH

But Tells Congress Four Factors Contain Germs of Inflation Crisis.

SEES PERIL IN CORN OUTLOOK

Also Coal, Housing and Export Situations—Expects No Return to Pre-war Prices.

Washington, July 21 (A. P.).—President Truman said today that the nation has surged to a pinnacle of "unprecedented prosperity" but must strengthen its defenses against inflation.

In a special mid-year economic report to Congress, the Chief Executive declared that production now is running at a rate of $225,000,000,000 a year, far surpassing anything in history, and added:

"We can place the high production and the high employment that we have today on a firm foundation of enduring prosperity and peace."

But threaded through the 30,000-word document were four C's—corn, coal, construction and commerce overseas—named by Mr. Truman as developments which mean that "inflationary problems may become stronger."

Terming price reductions still necessary in many areas, the President said they must not be swamped in a wave of speculation caused by the forecast of a short corn crop or by a wave of new wage and price increases pegged to John L. Lewis's coal contract settlement.

Warning on Corn Prospects.

Mr. Truman said there are as yet "no grounds for real alarm nor for general speculative increases in food prices" arising from the forecast of a corn harvest 20 per cent below last year's. But in the event real shortages should develop, the report recommended:

1. Full publicity as to the true farm outlook, perhaps including a campaign for "strict economy" in the use of some foods.

2. Quick planning for conservation, through export controls and possibly by renewing the Government's recently lapsed power to control the amount of grain used by distillers and other processors.

Mr. Truman renewed his plea of ten days ago that coal, steel and other industries forgo immediate price increases until they test the real costs of the wage increase won by Lewis's miners.

"Stability in steel prices would be a wise economic policy for this industry as well as for the country," the President declared, whereas increases based on guesses and an "exaggerated interpretation" could "start another price-wage spiral in motion."

"Another general surge of price inflation would have only one result—the sharp recession which it is to every one's interest to prevent," Mr. Truman said.

Reports Record High Profits.

He added that price cuts and increases in substandard pay rates are still needed as he said they were when the first economic report was made in January but that meanwhile corporation profits have gone on to new record heights.

"It is evident," he asserted, "that in many cases business profits are more than adequate to permit price reductions or wage increases, or some combination of both."

Mr. Truman reassured industry, however, that he does not seek or expect a return to pre-war price levels.

"We do not propose to slump back to low productivity and underemployment," the report declared.

"At present we are in the process of seeking to find a workable pattern of income and price relationships on a new price level but with continuing high production and employment. It is generally conceded that this new price level will be higher than pre-war.

"A large part of the increase in prices since 1940 has become inbedded in the cost and income structure of the economy. Hence decline to the pre-war level could be expected only as an accompaniment of a depression. That we are all determined to prevent."

Construction the 'No. 1 Problem.'

Construction — and especially housing — remains in some respect "our domestic problem No. 1," Mr. Truman said. The general health of the economy so far has concealed the dangers in high building costs and lagging construction, he said, adding:

"But it is none too early to be concerned about a possible relapse of housing into its prewar state of chronic ill-health and instability."

As for foreign commerce, exports have skyrocketed to an annual rate of $20,700,000,000, creating "some strain" of shortages at home. But foreign nations are running out of gold and dollars and exports "must be expected to decline before the end of the year," even if new foreign aid is granted, Mr. Truman asserted. He added:

"The immediate and sole objective of our foreign aid programs should be to restore a vigorous, stable and peaceful world economy. For the purposes of our foreign policy it is worth enduring temporary shortages of a few commodities within the United States. This will bring lasting benefits in the long run."

Production at All-Time Top.

In a capsule summary of national well-being, the President told Congress:

"At midpoint in the year 1947, we have surpassed previous high records of civilian production, and are now producing goods and services at a rate of $225,000,000,000 annually.

"Month by month there has been talk of recession; month by month recession has failed to materialize.

"In June we reached a level of 60,000,000 jobs, regarded by many as impossible of attainment. Our standard of living is exceptionally high, and purchasing power has thus far been adequate to absorb completely the enormous production of American farms, mines and factories.

"Farm income has attained a record level. The financial position of business is strong.

". . . management and labor have co-operated in maintaining industrial peace. . . . Productivity is on the increase."

But then Mr. Truman added this warning: That full employment at high prices is being sustained by the pent-up wartime demand, by extensive use of credit and savings, and by the huge excess of exports over imports.

"These are temporary props to our economic system. As they weaken we shall need to make many basic readjustments to complete the transition to a permanently stable and maximum-level peacetime economy," he declared.

Recalls Legislative Requests.

Mr. Truman decided to send his special report to Congress after Edwin G. Nourse, chairman of his council of economic advisers, presented current economic developments—including the coal contract settlement—at a Cabinet meeting on July 11.

The 1946 law creating the economic council called for only one report a year, but a White House spokesman said that after the July 11 meeting the President and members of the Cabinet agreed that Congress and the public should be brought up to date.

With Congress aiming at adjournment for the year this Saturday, Mr. Truman laid little stress on his legislative recommendations of six months ago beyond noting that they have not yet met with adequate response."

He repeated some of them, however: Enactment of a "comprehensive" housing program and the continuance of rent controls; an increase in the minimum wage from 40 to 65 cents an hour, with coverage extended to farm and other workers, and an increase in old-age pensions and other social security benefits.

PRESIDENT URGES INFLATION CURBS

Cites Nation's Unprecedented Prosperity' but Warns of Dangers.

WASHINGTON, July 21—(AP) President Truman told the nation today that its "unprecedented prosperity" now is based largely on "temporary props."

"As they weaken," he declared, "we shall need to make many basic readjustments"—wage and salary increases "in some cases," lower prices "in the numerous instances were profit margins permit or where future profits would be better protected by assuring larger volume through lower prices," new social legislation, and restoration of some wartime government controls.

The President cautioned that the adjustments "must be made before the lack of them produces serious unemployment and business decline." He added that "adjustment through recession or depression is tragic, costly, and wasteful."

Midyear Economic Report

The Chief Executive's statement was sent to Congress in the form of a midyear economic report under the 1946 Employment act but it was addressed to the general public too. It was drafted with the help of the Council of Economic Advisers, members of the cabinet and heads of government agencies.

Mr. Truman reported civilian production now at a record rate of $225,000,000,000 a year and civilian employment at an all-time peak of more than 60,000,000.

He said that structure could be put "on a firm foundation of enduring prosperity and peace." But he listed three "temporary props" holding it up now:

1. "The reconversion demands of business and the backlog demands of consumers." He termed these "extraordinary demands."

2. "Extensive use of savings and credit." The report showed that consumers now are spending more than 93 percent of their income after taxes and saving less than seven percent, while during the war they spent only 75 percent. It cited a Federal Reserve Board survey showing that nearly one-fourth of the families in this country had no government bonds nor bank accounts in February.

3. "An extraordinary excess of exports over imports." This is due to the food, machinery and other relief and rehabilitation goods sent abroad.

New Foreign Aid Programs

The President noted that "new foreign aid programs" are in the making. And he said that the United State will have to provide "additional credits, governmental or private."

But he declared that "we did not and should not embark upon foreign aid program as a device for supporting maximum production and employment at home."

"To be sure," he continued, "restoration of world trade, when achieved, will facilitate our own efforts in maintaining a prosperous domestic economy. The immediate and sole objective of our foreign aid programs should be to restore a vigorous, stable, and peaceful world economy. It is our goal to contribute to the restoration of conditions under which other countries will be able to pay their way by mutual exchange of goods and services, under such economic institutions as they freely determine and adapt to their peculiar circumstances."

The report said that "the farm price support policy has not been a major factor in current farm prices" because "the market has made a price well above the support price for all but a few products."

Mr. Truman declared that "unfavorable spring weather over large areas of the country makes it necessary to evaluate the probable consequences of some crop shortage," particularly corn. But he said that "the total agricultural situation will remain highly uncertain until the date and severity of killing frosts this fall has been revealed."

Two Lines of Action

Meanwhile he proposed that "two lines of action should be considered:"

"1. The public should at all times be kept informed as to the true agricultural outlook, so that unfounded rumors may not lead to speculative developments in the commodity markets, to undue advances in food prices, to panicky hoarding x x x.

"2. In case the situation should take on really serious proportions x x x plans should be readied well in advance of actual need to conserve supplies and to make certain that they are used as wisely as possible."

There was no specific suggestion for consumer rationing, either compulsory or voluntary. But. the President mentioned the possibility of restoring restrictions on grain used by processors and said that "in any case the government should seek the voluntary cooperation of the grain trade."

In addition to the possible crop shortage, the report cited the new wage contract which John L. Lewis won from the coal operators as "a second development which requires careful consideration at this time."

Mr. Truman asserted that "it does not provide a guide or pattern for wage settlements in other fields." The coal contract, he said, "is a recognition of the need to maintain an adequate supply of productive labor in this key industry" and it should not be taken "out of context" to inspire other wage demands.

Mr. Truman also renewed his plea that the coal wage boost not be "used as an excuse for raising prices above the level actually necessitated" in the coal and steel industries.

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Truman's Economic Report Summary

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP).—The text of the foreword and summary of President Truman's mid-year economic report to Congress:

To the Congress of the United States:

When my first economic report was presented to the Congress on Jan. 8, 1947, the nation was turning from the economic controls of war time to a free economy. Now, six months later, it is appropriate that we consider carefully what success we have had in meeting the problems of that process, what difficulties lie ahead and what action should now be taken. It is for this reason that I transmit to the Congress this mid-year economic report.

Americans today live in a richer and more productive economy, and are enjoying its benefits more equitably than ever before in peace-time history.

At mid-point in the year 1947 we have surpassed previous high records of civilian production, and are now producing goods and services at a rate of 225 billion dollars annually. Month by month there has been talk of recession; month by month recession has failed to materialize. In June we reached a level of 60 million civilian jobs, regarded by many as impossible of attainment. Our standard of living is exceptionally high, and purchasing power has thus far been adequate to absorb completely the enormous production of American farms, mines and factories. Farm income has attained a record level. The financial position of business is strong. A healthy slowing down in inventory accumulation has taken place. Business investment in plants and equipment has increased this year, even above the record highs of last year. Management and labor have co-operated in maintaining industrial peace, and a wide range of important collective-bargaining agreements have been signed without widespread strikes. With a slight reduction in the work week, productivity is on the increase.

The credit for this magnificent record is shared by American farmers, who exerted great efforts to plant and reap bumper crops; by workers, who stayed on the job and increased their productivity; by business men, who overcame many shortages and established new records in the production of more and better goods, and by leaders of industry and labor who strove for industrial peace in the face of serious difficulties.

Readjustments Needed

The unprecedented prosperity of our nation must not be a cause for idle self-congratulation. We must remember that full employment at a high price level is being sustained at present by the reconversion demands of business and the backlog demands of consumers, by extensive use of savings and credit and by an extraordinary excess of exports over imports. These are temporary props to our economic system. As they weaken we shall need to make many basic readjustments to complete the transition to a permanently stable and maximum-level peace-time economy.

These adjustments take time to accomplish in our free, enormous and complex economic system. They must be made before the lack of them produces serious unemployment and business decline. Adjustment through recession or depression is tragic, costly and wasteful. Moderate adjustments, made in time, can accomplish more than drastic measures in a crisis produced by delay or neglect.

Price and income adjustments stand foremost in need of attention.

INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL PRICES. — Prices increased sharply in the second half of 1946, increased more slowly in the first quarter of 1947, and then leveled off in the second quarter. This leveling off reflected some catching up of supply with immediate demand, an increase of consumer resistance and the encouraging response of many business men to the government's price advice, which they recognized to be in their own long-range interest.

This improvement in the price situation should not blind us to further need for price reductions in some cases. In other cases there is need to hold the price line in the face of recent developments which revive some fears of another upswing of inflation.

There are many areas where price reductions still are necessary to check current or prospective declines in demand and to provide outlets for increased production. In the numerous instances where profit margins permit or where future profits would be better protected by assuring larger volume through lower prices business should make these adjustments now.

Food Prices Up

At the beginning of this year the prospect for abundant crops gave promise that the price increases in farm and food products would be checked. Although there was a leveling off in food prices in the second quarter of this year, bad weather, extensive floods and unexpectedly urgent foreign need have caused some further price increase in food and farm products in recent weeks. There are fears of a short corn crop but no general or present scarcity of farm and food products as a whole.

Although most farmers cannot voluntarily reduce their prices because they do not make price decisions, we are not entirely without recourse in the farm situation. We may still obtain a total agricultural output as large as last year. But, in view of the existing uncertainty in the farm outlook, it is the duty of food growers, processors and the government to keep the public currently informed of the real facts concerning our food supply. Unfounded fear of food shortages should not be allowed to lead to speculation, hoarding and unnecessary buying. We should all realize, too, that any slight inconveniences or momentary shortages that may develop are the consequence primarily of the high incomes and standard of living most of us are enjoying today.

WAGES AND SALARIES.—Although the moderate and peaceful wage adjustments during the first half of the year improved the position of many earners, the majority of consumers were not directly benefited. Because of increases in the cost of living, the purchasing power of total consumers' incomes is no higher than at the beginning of the year.

Urges Some Wage Rises

In some cases wage increases are still needed to attain workable relations in the wage and salary structure, and to alleviate hardship due to wages which are substandard or which have risen substantially less than the increase in the cost of living.

Except for such special circumstances, wage increases should be related to general trends in productivity and not made on a basis which forces price increases or prevents price reductions needed to assure sale of increasing supplies.

With the wage adjustments already made and those still needed in special wage areas, it follows that the patterns of workable price relations ultimately arrived at will be on a somewhat higher price level than would otherwise have come about. However, this is not a justification for pyramiding wage-price increases or failing to make price reductions whenever and wherever possible.

In the interest of those whose income has remained substandard, it is imperative that legislation be enacted to extend the coverage of the fair labor standards act, to increase the minimum wage level to at least 65 cents an hour, and to enlarge social-security benefit payments in view of the higher cost of living.

Under the recent wage settlement in the coal mining industry the wages of coal miners occupy a place near the top of the wage structure. The earnings of the coal miners under the new contract must be judged in the light of the character of their work and the labor needs of the industry. There has been exaggeration of the size of this adjustment compared with the adjustments previously made in many other industries. Every effort should be made to absorb the cost increases in the coal mining industry and the industries indirectly affected, through increased productivity and through reduction in profit margins.

The increases that have already been made in coal prices are contributing to inflationary pressures. We have a right to expect that, as operating adjustments toward maximum efficiency are made and present shortages are overcome, the price of coal will be restored to a lower level, thus easing the cost situation for industrial, railway and domestic users. Meanwhile, pyramiding of price advances by coal distributors is wholly unjustified.

Recommends Caution

Similarly, increases in the price of steel would have a widespread inflationary effect. Steel companies should exercise extraordinary caution at this stage of our reconversion effort to see that increases in coal prices or other costs are offset as fully as possible through the savings of continuous and high-level operation. Recent favorable earnings should permit the absorption of an extraordinary cost over a short period in order to stabilize prosperity for the longer run.

In no case should the particular wage increases in the mining industry be made the basis for wage demands in other fields governed by different circumstances.

It is in the interest of steady expansion of the economy that, with the aid of collective bargaining, prices and wages be brought in line with general productivity trends.

HOUSING AND OTHER CONSTRUCTION — Although housing construction has been higher in 1947 than in 1946, it lags far behind the real needs of our people for homes. A much higher volume of housing output will be needed to help sustain maximum employment when temporarily sustaining forces—such as the huge net export balance, high investments in reconversion and an abnormal rate of inventory accumulation—begin to decline further.

The needed stimulus to more housing construction, and also to industrial and commercial construction, depends largely upon lower prices. Housing costs can and should be substantially lowered through the efforts of material suppliers, builders and workers.

Of utmost importance is immediate enactment of the comprehensive housing program which I have previously recommended to the present Congress. Without such a law, housing is seriously handicapped.

Public construction for the time being should be held to moderate amounts consistent with essential needs.

Effect of Expects

THE FOREIGN AID PROGRAM—The United States has indicated its readiness to consider further aid toward reconstruction in Europe if the foreign countries themselves present a plan that makes such help truly effective. We must continue to help other countries help themselves, until the reconstruction of their own economies reaches the point where they are able to pay their way by exchange of goods and services. The possibility of additional foreign aid programs makes it all the more necessary to appraise the impact of exports on the domestic economy during the last six months. A large excess of exports over imports occurring at a time of inflationary pressure has created some strain on the economy. But this strain is of moderate proportions and will be of temporary duration. Our exportts have not necessitated undue denial at home, where our standards of living are much higher than before the war.

These exports for the aid of other countries are directed toward the winning of the peace —they are at the core of this nation's foreign policy.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF GOVERNMENT.—Economic adjustment to changing conditions is, in a free enterprise economy, accomplished largely through a multitude of voluntary decisions by business management, farmers and labor. Wise and farsighted policy by these groups is necessary to assure the satisfactory operation of our economic system. Government must, however, at all times exert its complementary influence.

Legislative action on minimum wages, on social security and on housing, as already indicated, forms part of the immediate responsibility of government.

Against Tax Cuts

In addition, the recent uncertainties arising in four fields—uncertainties as to the effect of the crop situation upon food prices, the effect of the coal-mine settlement upon industrial prices, the trend of housing costs and house production, and the whole matter of foreign economic policy—have a vital bearing upon the immediate fiscal policies of the government. The developments in these areas mean that the inflationry factors in the economy may become stronger.

Tax reduction now would add to inflationary pressures and would also prevent the debt reduction which should be carried out in prosperous times to strengthen the nation's financial position against future contingencies. A policy of restraint at the present time will enable the government to use fiscal measures effectively should the time come when they might be needed to lend support to the economy.

The sound financial policies that the government has been following have been vindicated by every test of experience. These policies should not be abandoned or weakened.

The employment act of 1946 contemplated that prompt attention would be given to the maintenance of maximum prosperity in all its phases—employment, production and purchasing power.

This mid-year report, unlike the first economic report in January, deals only with problems requiring immediate attention. It is a check-up on the extent to which we have thus far achieved the goals we set in January.

Warns Against Delay

Many of the short-range recommendations made in January have not yet been adopted—especially those requiring legislation. The fact that this delay has not yet produced bad results is no reason for further delay. Waiting until bad results appear means that action is too late to be fully effective.

Long-range economic programs will also be required. They embrace resource and regional development, health and welfare, anti-monopoly programs, stabilization devices and many other undertakings essential to the full realization of our superb economic potential. The first economic report indicated the range of these programs, and studies are now under way to make them ready for presentation by next year.

We must adjust our minds to the fact that we are living in a 225-billion-dollar economy; that our free system has become today, and tomorrow must continue to be, the richest and most powerful productive machine ever devised by the minds and hands of man. Our task is to create for the functioning of this great productive force an environment in which it can operate smoothly at capacity. Thus far we have avoided the economic misfortunes which followed World War I and then culminated in a disastrous depression in 1929. Today we are wiser, more experienced, infinitely more blessed with material riches, more united as a people, stronger as a nation. If, calmly and realistically, we assess our strong points and our weaknesses and boldly take necessary steps in time, we can place the high production and the high employment that we have today on a firm foundation of enduring prosperity and peace.

'BEN' COHEN, LAST OF 'BRAIN TRUST' QUITS STATE DEPT.

WASHINGTON, July 21 — (AP) "Ben" Cohen, last of the original "brain trust" of early Roosevelt administration days, bowed out today when President Truman accepted his resignation as counselor of the State Department.

To succeed him the President nominated Charles E. Bohlen, veteran foreign service officer and the State Department's Russian expert.

The shift enables Secretary of State Marshall to keep indefinitely at his side his closest adviser on Soviet matters. Bohlen would have been due for a foreign assignment next January under a law limiting foreign service officers to tours of four years in the United States. The rule does not apply to posts requiring senate confirmation, such as the position of counsellor.

Vincent Named Envoy

Also sent to the Senate along with the Bohlen nomination was that of John Carter Vincent, another career diplomat, to be minister to Switzerland.

The 52-year-old Cohen—his signature reads "Benjamin V.", but the government top level all knows him as "Ben"—steps out July 31. He wrote that after 14 years he wished "to take a rest free from all official responsibilities."

Mr. Truman said he accepted the resignation "regretfully" after consultation with Secretary Marshall.

Cohen had proposed to step out when James F. Byrnes left the office of Secretary of State, and said in his letter to Mr. Truman that he had agreed only "to stay on until after the Moscow conference" last spring.

Cohen's identification with the upper stratum of officialdom had its beginning back in 1933 in the formation of an unofficial partnership with Thomas G. Corcoran—widely publicized as "Tommy the Cork," President Roosevelt's emissary extraordinary to the rest of government.

The two were called together that year for long day-and-night sessions on one of the early "New Deal" regulatory laws, governing stock markets.

Team Breaks Up

They worked as a team until 1940 when Corcoran married and left the government. Their imprint, always unofficially, was on much of the subsequent "New Deal" legislation.

Cohen was special assistant to four attorneys general between 1933 and 1941, then went to London as legal adviser to Ambassador John G. Winant.

Returning to Washington in 1942, he became general counsel for Byrnes in the Office of Economic Stabilization and later in the office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. He shifted to the State Department in July, 1945, as special assistant to Byrnes.

Bohlen has seen three periods of service at the Moscow embassy and has attended virtually all the wartime and postwar international conferences beginning with the Tehran meeting in 1943.

His home is in Ipswich, Mass., and he is a native of Clinton, N. Y.

The White House said that State Department functions will be realigned so that the counselor will serve with the rank of assistant Secretary of State.

Bohlen will be responsible for advising and assisting the Secretary on major problems of foreign relations.

U.S., British Weigh Role As Intermediary In Java

Washington, July 21 (AP)—The United States and Britain were reported today to be considering new efforts to effect a settlement in Indonesia, where open warfare has broken out between forces of the Netherlands and the Indonesian Republic.

State Department officials said the American Embassy in London had been asked by the British Government if the United States had any objections to an offer of "good offices" by Britain to try to effect a settlement. The State Department advised that the United States had no objection.

Conferences on any new moves were delayed by the absence of immediate reports on developments from Walter Foote, American consul general at Batavia.

Blow To U.S. Hopes

But officials said that this Government was following developments very closely.

The launching of military operations by Netherlands forces was a hard blow to American official hopes that the dispute could be settled amicably.

Herman Baruch, American Ambassador at the Hague, was handed a memorandum yesterday by the Foreign Office saying that the Netherlands Government was embarking upon "police measures of a strictly limited character in certain Indonesian Republican areas, beginning at once."

Baruch conferred by telephone with State Department officials on the development.

Replacement Named

Reports from Foote presumably were delayed by communication difficulties.

Foote, a veteran diplomatic official, is the top American representative in Indonesia. He is to be replaced shortly, but is expected to remain on the scene for some weeks after the arrival of his successor.

Charles A. Livengood, who has been named to succeed Foote, is in Washington for conferences before his departure.

Livengood has been counselor for economic affairs to the American embassy in Rome. He is scheduled to leave with his wife on Friday by plane for the Hague for conferences there before flying to Batavia.

U. S. Regrets Indonesia War; Aid Plan Stands

Washington Backs British Mediation Offer, Awaits Batavia Envoy's Report

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP).—The United States expressed "profound regret today over the new flare-up of fighting in Indonesia and said this government still stands ready to discuss American economic aid when an interim regime can be agreed upon.

The American official position was given in a formal State Department announcement after telephoned consultations with the American Embassies in the The Hague and London.

Earlier it was disclosed that the department gave its blessing to an offer by Great Britain of her "good offices" in trying to wind up the hostilities which broke out with a resort to force by the Netherlands.

Both actions made it plain that the State Department is determined to press its efforts of the last two years to contribute to a settlement in an area where American diplomatic and trade interests are substantial.

Envoy's Reports Awaited

Belated reports, meanwhile were being awaited from Walter A. Foote, Consul General in Batavia, who is the ranking American representative in Indonesia. He is being replaced by Charles A. Livengood, former economic counselor in Rome, who is scheduled to depart Friday by plane for Batavia by way of The Hague.

The American offer to discuss economic aid for the rehabilitation of Indonesia was made last month in a communication urging the Dutch and Indonesians to get together on an interim government, to run the country until the projected United States of Indonesia takes over by the end of next year.

Today's statement said that when the American Embassy at The Hague was informed yesterday of the Dutch decision to use force, Ambassador Herman B. Baruch was authorized to restate the American position.

Text of Statement

Following is the text of the State Department's statement:

"The United States government was informed on July 20 of the decision of the Netherlands government to resort to a military action in Indonesia beginning on July 21. The Netherlands government stated that this is a police measure of a strictly limited character; that it has no designs on the integrity of the Republic of Indonesia; and that as soon as Netherlands authority is re-established it is prepared to put into force the Linggadjati (Cheribon) agreement of March 25, which provides for establishment by Jan. 1, 1949, of a United States of Indonesia as an equal partner with the Netherlands in a Netherlands-Indonesian union. The United States of Indonesia would comprise the Republic of Indonesia and the states of East Indonesia and Borneo. The hope for a peaceful settlement of Dutch-Indonesian differences which the United States government had publicly expressed, as early as Dec. 19, 1945, seemed to have been realized in the signing of the Linggadjati agreement. Unfortunately, serious differences as to the implementation of that agreement arose during the subsequent negotiations. When it appeared that recourse might be had to military action to resolve these differences, the United States government again urged on both sides a peaceful settlement.

Offer Economic Aid

"On May 27 the Dutch proposed a specific program for implementing the Linggadjati agreement. The United States considered that these proposals furnished a reasonable basis for negotiation and urged both sides to make every effort to reach a settlement in a spirit of good faith and compromise. The United States subsequently sent an aide-memoire to the Indonesians, urging their prompt co-operation for establishment of an interim central government, and informed both the Indonesians and the Dutch of our willingness to discuss economic aid for the rehabilitation of Indonesia as soon as an interim government had been established.

"Both the Dutch and the Indonesians expressed their appreciation of this action and the Indonesians announced their acceptance of all points in the May 27 proposals, except that relating to police procedure. When, however, on July 17 it seemed that discussion on this point had reached an impasse, the United States government once more expressed its concern to the Netherlands government, and on July 20, when our Embassy at The Hague was informed of the Dutch decision to use force, our ambassador was authorized to restate to the Netherlands government our position.

"The United States government profoundly regrets that the negotiation has been discarded as the means of achieving the voluntary association between the Netherlands and Indonesian peoples contemplated by the Linggadjati agreement.

Bonnet Complains

Occupation authorities of the two powers reached agreement at Berlin several days ago on a big increase in the German industrial level, pegged to an annual steel production of about 11,000,000 tons.

French protests were quickly registered at the State Department by Ambassador Henri Bonnet, who said the agreement would jeopardize the Marshall plan. It was evident that he had two points in mind:

1. The agreement would greatly strengthen the propaganda appeal of the Communists in France by enabling them to attack the United States and Britain on a point on which the French appear to be in absolute agreement, namely that Germany must be kept weak.

2. It would jeopardize France's leadership in organizing the western European self-help program as proposed by Secretary of State Marshall by embarrassing the Paris Government at a critical time.

Bonnet said France wants to get as much coal as possible out of the Ruhr mines, but for the benefit of all European countries and not for the advancement of German industry.

U.S. And Britain Accede To France's Ruhr Views

Washington, July 21 (AP)—The United States and Britain, striving to compromise their differences over boosting Ruhr coal output, appear today to have yielded to French protests against an immediate increase in the level of industry for western Germany.

While no official announcement had been made, authorities here indicated that rather than antagonize the French and thereby possibly jeopardize the Marshall plan, the two Western powers would seek to relate the entire German industrial problem directly to European recovery planning now under way at Paris.

Washington and London thus seem to be determined to skirt, rather than meet head on, the grave political and economic issues involved in moves already made to revive industries in western Germany. The objective of those moves is to try to make the defeated and dismembered nation self-supporting and a contributor to general European reconstruction.

Talks Continuing

The problem of coal production actually is due for a showdown this week between the United States and Britain.

The American Government invited the British to send their German experts here to discuss means of increasing the coal output. The British countered with proposals either to hold the coal talks in Berlin or else to broaden the scope of the Washington conference to include financing levels of industry and several other problems.

The United States rejected the counterproposal and that apparently put the next move up to the British. Officials on both sides say only that negotiations are continuing and that they expect a solution rather than a breakdown to result.

30.24- 11049

REDS BACK DRIVE FOR THIRD PARTY, PROBERS ARE TOLD

Wallace's Name Injected as Mundt Quizzes House Committee Witness.

MAGAZINE DATA SOUGHT

New Republic Financed by Foreign Capital, Steele Testifies.

WASHINGTON, July 21 — (AP) The House Committee on Un-American Activities took to the warpath against Henry A. Wallace anew today after testimony that the Communists are "pushing" for a third party which he might ehad.

The testimony came from Walter S. Steele, chairman of the National Security Committee of the American Coalition of Patriotic, Civic and Fraternal Societies.

After hearing his story, the committee asked for records he said he has on the ownership of the New Republic, weekly magazine of which Wallace is editor. Steele repled he would be glad to furnish them.

The Committee on Un-American Activities had previously been critical of Wallace, especially on his European speaking tour. Just prior to his recent talk here sponsored by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, a committee report called the organization a Communist front. Both Wallace and the conference have denied any connection with Communism.

Wallace Discussed

Steele, the first of 14 witnesses slated for a week of hearings on Communist activities, testified that American Reds have used wartime atomic experts on the faculties of their schools.

It was when he told of Communists working for a major third party of "leftists" that he turned to a discussion of Wallace, prompted by pointed questions from Rep. Mundt (R.-S. D.).

The national committee of the Communist party issued a call at a meeting in New York City on Feb. 23, 1946, Steele said, for "the immediate formation of a coalition of left wing elements into a third party" early in 1947.

"Immediately thereafter," he continued, "a reorganizing of political Red fronts was begun. This resulted in the forming of the Progressive Citizens of America x x x."

He said this organization is the machinery through which other parties will be pentrated or a third party launched.

"Is that the organization," Mundt inquired, "of which one Henry A. Wallace is a spokesman and member?

"He is," Steele responded.

Under futher questioning, Steele said the Progressive Citizens is linked with a California group headed by Robert Kenny which has sounded a Wallace-for-president call. Steele said Kenny has "headed some other fronts."

New Republic Charges

"Do you know anything about the ownership of the New Republic Magazine?" Mundt asked.

"I have the records in my office," the witness replied.

"Isn't it financed almost excusively by foreign capital?"

"Almost 98 percent," Steele answered.

He said it was incorporated originally in England and now is incorporated in Canada.

Chairman J. Parnell Thomas (R-NJ) then asked Steele whether he could supply his records on the magazine. The witness quickly assented.

Michael Straight, publisher of the New Republic, commented in New York that "these are stale charges which have been brought up repeatedly and which have been repeatedly disaproved." He added that Thomas "must have heard that the New Republic is about to print an article about him."

At a New Jersey meeting of the Progressive Citizens of America, Steele testified, the headline speaker said that if Wallace is not accepted by the Democrats as their presidential candidate, there will be a third party, known as the people's party.

A people's party already has been incorporated with headquarters in Washington, Steele said. He listed Brig. Gen. H. C. Holdridge, retired, as national chairman. He said the incorporators include a former Communist leader of Columbus, Ohio, and a number of fronters. He did not name them.

Tried to Smear Truman

The official party organ, Steele said, follows the Communist party line. He said it tried to smear President Truman as a Hitlerite by referring to him as "Adolph Truman."

Communists cooperate wholeheartedly," Steele said, "in keeping the Progressive Citizens of America in the limelight, and the latter utilizes considerable space in announcing scheduled gatherings in Communist organs.

"Henry Wallace appears to be its mouthpiece. The political action committee of the CIO likewise cooperates with Progressive Citizens."

Steele also reported that Communists have developed new techniques in establishing radio outlets and using recordings for propaganda.

For one reason or another, he said, several radio commentators he described as "Red-Fronters" have left the air. He included Robert St. John, Johannes Steel, Selden Menefee and Frank Kingdon.

In the same category, but still broadcasting, he listed Sidney Rogers and Norman Corwin.

Steele also told the committee:

5,000,000 Reds, He Says

1. There are about 5,000,000 Communists or members of Communist front organizations in the United States; 4,800,000 in the fronts.

2. Two months ago he gave the War Department a list of 2,000 soldiers who were members of the party or of fronts. The committee decided against making the list public without a further check.

3. Many Communist sympathizers are in the reserves, subject to service in another war, although their "loyalty is to the Soviet Union."

Steele, who said he has held his present position since 1924, declared his organization represents 84 societies devoted to patriotism.

He said the Communist party is "camouflaged" as a political party in order to agitate and propagandize.

"They are now pushing for a coalition of leftists," he said, "with the expectation of forming a major third party."

Steele testified the Communists have established party schools at New York, San Francisco, Hollywood, Boston and Cleveland and use them for propaganda purposes.

Oppenheimer Denies Claim

He said Dr. Frank Oppenheimer, who now is "at Minnesota," taught "atomic energy" at the San Francisco school. Dr. Oppenheimer denied in a statement June 12 published reports that he had been a Communist party member.

Oppenheimer's statement said he had worked on atomic developments at Berkeley, Calif., Los Alamos, N. M., and Oak Ridge, Tenn. He is not to be confused with his brother, Robert, one of the nation's chief wartime atomic scientists.

Steele said that Dr. Lewis Balamuth was connected with the Manhattan atomic project during the war and has taught rudiments of atomic power at the New York Communist school.

Also on the faculty of the New York school, Steele said, was Vladimir D. Kazakewski, whom he described as a member of the army special training faculty at Cornell in 1943.

The witness said the catalog of Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, which he described as a "legitimate" rather than a Communist school, lists Arthur S. Steinberg and Lewis Corey as faculty members.

He said Steinberg, under the name of Berger, was listed among 140 persons connected with the Canadian spy ring in a document in the possession of the American government.

Steele said he has information that Corey's real name is Lewis Corey Fraini and that he is a charter member of the Communist party.

Names On Papers

The Government did get in an explanation that the papers referred to the travels of one "Samuel Liptzin." The prosecution said he was Eisler, and that the name "Blake" appeared in brackets beside Liptzin's name.

Then counsel went into a huddle with the Court. William Hitz, United States Attorney, explained that the Government contended that whenever the names "Blake" or "Weiner" appeared on the travel agency's records, it meant that the Communist party would pay for passage.

Records Subpoenaed

Hitz told Justice James W. Morris that Welwel Warszower, a vice president of World Tourist, Inc., also was financial secretary of the Communist party and that "Blake" and "Weiner" accounts were paid through him.

Nicholas, who was a special assistant to the United States Attorney in New York in 1939, testified that the records were bubpoenaed at that time. He said 30 or 40 of the "Blake" and "Weiner" entries appeared among several thousand records examined.

Eisler is accused specifically of making false statements in an effort to get a permit to leave the country for a trip to Mexico.

published reports that he has been a Communist party member.

Steele said Balamuth, formerly connected with the Manhattan Atomic Project, has been teaching the rudiments of atomic power at the Jefferson School of Social Science in New York.

The Communists, the witness said, maintains schools in America as tools of propaganda and agitation. He said the New York and San Francisco schools are the two largest.

Lists 5,000,000 in U. S.

There are some 5,000,000 Communists or members of Communist bunds in the United States.

The Communists are "pushing" for creation of a major, third political party.

The Communists have established schools in Hollywood, Boston and Cleveland, in addition to those at San Francisco and New York.

The San Francisco and New York schools are on the Government's approved list for G. I. educational benefits, as a result of State certification.

Steele said that on the faculty of the Jefferson School in New York is Vladimir D. Kazakewski, whom he described as a member of the Army's special training faculty at Cornell in 1943.

and that Fraini is a charter member of the Communist party.

Not a Communist School.

Both Steele and Chairman J. Parnell Thomas (R.-N. J.) of the House committee took pains to point out that Antioch is a "legitimate" school, not a "Communist college."

Steele described the organization he spoke for as a coalition of eighty-four societies promoting patriotism.

He gave this breakdown of Communists and their sympathizers in this country:

1. Upwards of 100,000 card-carrying members of the Communist party.

2. Another 100,000 candidates for party membership.

3. Approximately 4,800,000 members of Communist front organizations.

Calls Fronts Dangerous.

Steele called the front organizations far more dangerous than the party. He explained: "The leaders are publicized as authors, professors, scientists and professional men. Ever increasing members are joining them. All are gradually veering to the party line through the pulling of the strings of the tireless workers among these forces who have affiliations."

Steele was the first of fourteen witnesses scheduled for a week's hearings on Communist activity. He testified additionally:

Steele said he submitted to the War Department two months ago a list of 2,000 Army officers or men who are members of the Communist party or of fronts.

When Representative Nixon (R.-Cal.) commented that all people belonging to "fronts" may not be deliberately sympathetic with the Communist party, Steele agreed. But he estimated that 60 per cent of the 2,000 are active party members.

Before taking the stand, Steele gave reporters a statement saying many of these men are now in the Army reserve.

EISLER'S TRIPS ABROAD CITED

Government Seeks To Show Communists Paid His Fare

Washington, July 21 (AP)—The Government today sought, over strenuous defense objections, to show that the Communist party paid for trips Gerhart Eisler made to Europe in 1935 and 1936.

The effort brought a protracted wrangle, out of eharing of the jury, in the passport fraud trial of Eisler, named by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as the chief American agent of Russian communism.

The jury was cut out of the Nicholas, assistant chief of the State Department's passport division, introduced papers which the Government said were records of a travel organization known as World Tourist, Inc.

Links ex-'A' Experts to Reds

Witness Tells House Committee a Major Third Party Is Aim of 5,000,000 in U. S.

Washington, July 21 (A. P.).—Walter S. Steele told the House Committee on un-American Activities today that Dr. Frank Oppenheimer and Dr. Lewis Balamuth, wartime experts on atomic power, have taught since at Communist schools.

Steele, who testified as chairman of the National Security Committee of the American Coalition of Patriotic, Civic and Fraternal Societies, said Oppenheimer recently instructed in "atomic energy" at the California Workers School in San Francisco. He said Oppenheimer now is "at Minnesota."

On July 12 Dr. Oppenheimer denied as "complete fabrication"

On the faculty at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, is Arthur G. Steinberg, who was listed, Steele said, as "Berger" on a roll of 140 names given the Government as linked with the Canadian spy ring.

Another instructor at Antioch, Steele said, is listed in the catalogue as Lewis Corey. Steele said he has been told the man's real name is Lewis Corey Fraini

A. A. F. to Test 42,000-pound Bomb

Giant Missile to Be Ready in a Few Months—Atom Scientists Hint at Quake Bomb.

Washington, July 21 (A. P.).—The Army Air Forces are developing and probably will test in the next few months a 42,000-pound super-size bomb. As far as it is known, this will be the largest standard-explosive—that is, non-atomic—missile ever made.

The weight of the bomb suggests that it is intended for use in such aircraft as the B-36, which is capable of carrying thirty-six tons of explosives and is equipped with a bomb bay of enormous dimensions.

There was a hint over the week end, meanwhile, that the military may be looking into the future for an even more fearful weapon—an atomic bomb which when dropped from a high altitude might sink deep into the earth and produce a man-made quake.

An A. A. F. announcement of forthcoming tests with deep-penetration bombs on a submarine assembly factory at Farge, Germany, referred specifically only to two standard explosive bombs developed since the war's end. They are the 25,000-pound Amazon and Samson. But the announcement concluded with this cryptic statement: "With the introduction of atomic warfare in world war II, it is logical that the need for these specialized types of bombs may be even greater for future defense."

The experiment is a joint A. A. F.-R. A. F. test of bombs developed by the two nations since the war. The bombs, however, will not contain high explosives, lest nearby villages and dwellings suffer.

GROVES DENIES HE DISCREDITS ATOMIC GROUP

Says Insinuations That He Opposes the Lilienthal Body Are Untrue.

FAVORS CIVILIAN CONTROL

Declares That War Department Has Co-operated Fully With Commission.

Washington, July 21 (A. P.).—Major-Gen. Leslie R. Groves denied officially and angrily today what he called insinuations that he has sought to "discredit" the civilian-controlled Atomic Energy Commission headed by David E. Lilienthal.

In an unusual statement released through the War Department, the officer who directed the development and production of atomic bombs until the Army's Manhattan Project was taken over by the commission last January 1, said that Secretary of War Patterson had "expressed the desire that I issue a statement with respect to some matters recently discussed in the press."

[Groves presumably referred to the recent revelation by The New York Sun that important data had been stolen from the Oak Ridge, Tenn., atomic-bomb installation and to the repercussions following that disclosure. For several days after publication of its first article, The Sun offered further evidence, despite official denials or minimizing of the disclosure, that data of top-secret nature were missing from Oak Ridge and that many persons familiar with atomic-energy matters were alarmed over the apparent laxity of security measures. The Sun's stories evoked an official admission that numerous secret documents and photographs had been removed unlawfully from the files of the Los Alamos, N. M., atomic-bomb plant.]

Groves asserted that (A) "Erroneous reports have been widely circulated the last few days concerning my position on atomic energy matters"; (B) Several of these "insinuated that I have encouraged a campaign to discredit the administration" of the commission, and (C) "All such reports and innuendoes are absolutely untrue."

To this the general added the flat statement: "I am not nor have I ever been a party to any effort calculated to place the Atomic Energy Commission in an unfavorable light in the eyes of the American public."

For Civilian Control.

Groves also appended two further assertions:

1. Before the first bomb was used in the summer of 1945 he advised former Secretary of War Stimson and Gen. George C. Marshall, then Chief of Staff, that he favored prompt legislation "which would remove atomic energy from the control of the War Department."

2. In testimony before a Congressional committee in February, 1946, "I stated that I had never sought or aspired to any appointment on or under any proposed Atomic Energy Commission" and in later hearings said "I would no longer willingly serve in any such capacity." Those, Groves said today, "are still my views."

Groves's statement today said: "I feel that the War Department has co-operated wholeheartedly with the Atomic Energy Commission since its appointment, and I personally, as well as the organization of which I am a member, (the Armed Forces Special Weapons Project) stand ready at any time to lend assistance to the members of the Atomic Energy Commission, if such assistance is desired by them."

Says Bomb Saved Lives.

Groves concluded his statement with these words:

"There is something I would like to make clear. I was brought up in the Army and since 1916 I have been a member of the Army.

"In 1942 I was ordered by my superiors to take over development of the atomic bomb. The verdict as to my performance can be left to history. Regardless of any present interpretations of that verdict, I am proud of the American lives we saved by our accomplishment. After V-J day, I did my best to maintain an efficient organization to turn over to the Atomic Energy Commission.

"This turnover was made on January 1, 1947. Since that time, I cannot qualify as an expert on the operation of this project.

"As to the future, I will always be ready to serve the United States as I have been in the past.

"Every effort must be made to promote and protect this final weapon upon which the security of the United States, in fact the whole world, depends—and, in addition, we must promote and protect the development of the social use of the basic energy which will mean as much to peace as it does to war."

Two former Army sergeants are awaiting grand jury action on charges of unlawful removal of documents from the Los Alamos, N. M., atomic bomb plant.

"With the introduction of atomic warfare in World War II, it is logical that the need for these specialized types of bombs may be even greater in future defense."

One possibility suggested was that the language might refer to development of measures against installations put underground as protection against atomic bombs.

Some atomic scientists, however, are understood to go further in speculation. They are reported to want a test of the theory that shock waves set off by an underground atomic blast would act like an earthquake and destroy structures much farther away than a bomb above ground would affect.

The power of non-atomic explosives smashing their way deep into the earth before detonation was demonstrated by the British late in World War II. Deep penetration bombs set off shock waves that smashed a tunnel 135 feet below the surface, far below the point of the blast.

The purpose of the coming tests is to see how far the 25,000-pound bombs will drive into reinforced concrete structures.

Along with announcement of the "Samson" and "Amazon" tests, the AAF disclosed that it is developing and probably will test a 42,000-pounder in the next few months.

That reportedly is the heaviest standard-explosive weapon ever developed but the AAF recently had an even bigger super-bomb—a 100,000-pounder—in the blueprint stage. Designers said, however, that the project had been shelved in a curtailment of research.

Man-Made Earthquakes Hinted In U.S. Bombing Tests in Reich

WASHINGTON, July 21 — (AP) The Army Air Forces set off speculation on the possibility of man-made earthquakes as a war weapon today. It coupled an announcement of deep-penetration bombing tests with mention of a connection with atomic warfare.

The announcement concerned principally the arrival of three B-29s at Giebelstadt, Germany, for experiments with the biggest post-war standard-explosive bombs—the 25,000 pound "Samson" and "Amazon." They will be used on the heavily-protected submarine assembly factory at Farge, Germany.

See Man-Made Quakes

The AAF closed its statement thus:

Gems on Way Back To House of Hesse

Army Turns Stolen Jewels Over to Customs Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP).—In the first step toward eventual return to the German House of Hesse, more than $1,500,000 of recovered royal jewels and heirlooms today were turned over by the Army to the Customs Bureau.

The Army said the jewels were no longer needed in connection with the court-martial proceedings which followed theft of the jewels from Kronberg Castle in Frankfurt am Main in 1945.

Former WAC Captain Kathleen Nash Durant now is in a Federal reformatory in West Virginia, awaiting a decision on her habeas corpus plea from a court-martial sentence of five years in the theft. Her husband, Colonel Jack Durant, was sentenced to fifteen years.

Customs regulations require that the House of Hesse must go through the formality of proving rightful ownership before the jewels can be returned.

RUSSIANS REFUSE TO PAY FOR SEIZED U.S. OIL EQUIPMENT

WASHINGTON, July 21 — (AP) The United States has protested Russia's failure to pay for 7,000 tons of oil equipment owned by a Romanian subsidiary of Standard Oil of New Jersey and removed from Romania by Soviet forces.

This was disclosed late today by the State department. It announced the American embassy in Moscow has presented a note to the Russian foreign office, protesting the refusal of Russian members of a joint American-Soviet commission to agree on a settlement of the case.

The department said the property, valued at about $1,000,000, was taken from Romania late in 1944. It belonged to Romano-Americana, Standard's subsidiary, it said.

Reds Refuse to Cooperate

The State department announcement disclosed that the American members of the Soviet-American commission, set up to iron out the question, withdrew last June 12, "after it became obvious there was no hope of securing any cooperation from Soviet members in carrying out the commission's responsibilities."

The State department set forth in detail the futile efforts of American negotiators to get Soviet cooperation during nine meetings over a 23 months period. The commission was organized Aug. 20, 1945, by big three agreement at Potsdam.

The protest contained a "factual summary" of the commission's operation and in addition asked the Russian government for a statement of its "views and intentions with respect to the matter," the department said.

In its document, the United States maintained it had proven the American ownership of the equipment. The Russians argued, it indicated, that they were not convinced the equipment did not belong to the Germans, and thus presumably was to be considered as war booty.

The Russians insisted that they could not reveal data concerning equipment taken by Soviet forces as long as the Americans did not prove that all equipment held or received by Romano-Americana during 1942 to 1944 was American property.

The American members flatly rejected this argument.

"Feeling that the continued existence of the commission would serve no useful purpose," the State department said, "the American members in accordance with the instructions of their government announced that they would consider the commission terminated as of that date, June 12, 1947."

Fact-Finding Jaunts Abroad Planned By House Groups

Washington, July 21 (AP)—A wave of curiosity is sweeping the House side of Capitol Hill, with indications that late summer may find the world's airways, seaways and roadways teeming with congressional investigators.

Upwards of a dozen trips, some to faraway lands, are being considered by House committees whose members want to find out for themselves what's going on in the world.

Formerly "Junkets"

The trips used to be called junkets, but since the dictionaries define a junket as "an outing or pleasure excursion" at public expense, there have been congressional complaints in the past that the word does not fit all trips.

House Armed Services Committee members are trying to decide whether they want to visit the Orient or Europe. The committee plans two official trips, but they will overlap.

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Several subcommittees of the Foreign Affairs Committee are projecting visits to various parts of the world, while the proposed new special nineteen-member House group to study foreign aid has several foreign investigations in mind.

Hollywood On The List

Three Labor subcommittees may go to California to investigate labor activities in the movie, building and food industries. Each has Hollywood as one of their tentative goals.

A Public Lands subcommittee plans to visit Alaska as part of its study to determine whether the territory should become a state. Another group from the same committee has an investigation of the Hawaiian situation in mind.

Alaska also may be visited by a Commerce subcommittee studying airport development.

Film Reds, Canal Zone

The Committee on Un-American Activities had planned to go to Hollywood to determine whether Communists are active in the movies, as some members contend. But it may conduct the investigation here instead and have the movie-colony witnesses come to the Capital.

Members of the Merchant Marine Committee are undecided whether to return to the Panama Canal Zone—they went there earlier this year with their wives—to see how the canal is operating and investigate the situation generally.

U. S. Delegation Named to Assembly

Vandenberg and Connally Off at Own Request

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP).—President Truman today named the American delegation to the September session of the United Nations General Assembly, and left off the list members of Congress who served at previous regular sessions.

State Department officials told reporters that Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; Senator Tom Connally, Democrat, of Tex., and others who served at the Assembly's first two sessions had been omitted at their own request.

Secretary of State George C. Marshall is expected to head the delegation to the next session, opening in New York Sept. 16. Mr. Truman sent to the Senate the nominations of these other members:

Delegates—Warren R. Austin, senior United States Representative on the U. N. Security Council; Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Herschel V. Johnson and John Foster Dulles.

Alternates—Charles Fahy, recently State Department legal advisor; Willard Thorp, Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs; Francis B. Sayre, Adlai Stevenson and Dr. Virginia C. Gildersleeve.

Secretary Marshall's name was not submitted with the others, as he does not require Senate confirmation.

Mr. Austin and Mrs. Roosevelt are the only holdovers among the full delegates from the first regular session, although Mr. Dulles was an alternate then. Mrs. Roosevelt, in addition, is American member of the U. N. Human Rights Commission.

Mr. Stevenson, former representative on the U. N. Preparatory Commission, was included among the alternates last year, but the others are new.

Mr. Sayre, former Ambassador to the Philippines, is currently United States representative on the U. N. Trusteeship Council. Dr. Gildersleeve, a United States alternate at the United Nations San Francisco organization meeting, is former dean of Barnard College, New York City.

SNYDER TAKES OFF ON TRIP TO BRAZIL

Washington, July 21 (A. P.).—John W. Snyder, Secretary of the Treasury, took off today for Brazil, where he may arrange for President Truman to visit Rio de Janeiro later in the summer. Snyder flew in President Truman's private plane, the "Independence."

Snyder himself has described the purpose of his ten-day trip as "social," but other Government officials say he probably will discuss final arrangements for a flying trip to Brazil by President Truman in August or early September.

Similarly, Snyder is expected to confer with Brazilian monetary authorities regarding the possibility of a new currency stabilization agreement with the United States.

Accompanying Snyder was William D. Pawley, United States Ambassador to Brazil, who is returning to his post to aid this country's delegation attending the Rio conference next month.

The party also included Major-Gen. Harry Vaughan, Mr. Truman's military aid, and Brazilian Ambassador Carlos Martins, who is returning to Rio de Janeiro to participate in the Rio de Janeiro conference.

Diplomatic officials in a position to know, speculated that President Truman might fly to Brazil in time to attend the final session of the Foreign Ministers' meeting.

Senate Rejects House Version Of Unification

Names 7 for Conference; Andrews Urges Delay on Draft to Poll Constituents

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP).—The Senate refused today to accept the House's version of legislation to unify the armed services and appointed a committee to seek a compromise.

The Senate conferees are Senators Chan Gurney, Republican, of South Dakota; Leverett Saltonstall, Republican, of Massachusetts; Wayne Morse, Republican, of Oregon; Raymond E. Baldwin, Republican, of Connecticut; Millard Tydings, Democrat, of Maryland; Richard B. Russell, Democrat, of Georgia, and Harry F. Byrd, Democrat, of Virginia.

CHINESE CALL ON TRUMAN

Legislative Yuan Mission Discusses Countries' Friendship

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—President Truman conferred today with members of the Chinese Legislative Yuan mission here to study operation of the United States legislative system.

S. Y. Wu, Secretary General of the Legislative Yuan, said the group was "very pleased" to talk with the President about Chinese-American friendship.

Mr. Wu explained to reporters that the group desired to learn everything it could about Congressional procedure. A new Chinese Constitution becomes effective Dec. 25.

"We came to America to see how democracy is practiced in this cradle of democratic institutions," Mr. Wu added.

Senate Group Restores Occupation Cost Funds

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP).—A Senate appropriations subcommittee voted today to restore to a pending appropriation bill the full $725,000,000 asked by President Truman to finance American occupation costs abroad. The House had approved only $550,000,000 for these operations.

The Senate committee left at the $332,000,000 which had been approved by the House the appropriation for foreign relief. President Truman asked $350,000,000 but the House cut off $18,000,000 which had been allocated to countries not now co-operating in the relief program.

Eaton Disputes Connally

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—Representative Eaton took sharp exception to a statement by Senator Tom Connally of Texas, ranking Democrat on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who recently expressed doubt that the sixteen-nation Marshall plan conference in Paris could formulate a joint recovery plan.

"I haven't the information that Senator Connally had," Mr. Eaton said tartly.

"In my opinion, this (Paris conference) is one of the most hopeful things that has happened since the end of the shooting war. I am hopeful that a real, workable policy will be established."

Representative Clarence Lea, Democrat, of California, ranking minority member of the House Interstate Commerce Committee, told reporters he was "very impressed" by Secretary Marshall's recital. But he said all he could reveal was that the situation was "grave."

Meanwhile, Secretary of Commerce W. Averell Harriman said at a press conference that experts from his department would be sent to Germany shortly to help United States military authorities in their efforts to boost the production of exportable German goods.

Mr. Harriman, who has just returned from a tour of Germany, said Germany's biggest need right now was to increase coal production in the Ruhr, where the mines are turning out only half their prewar volume.

Mr. Harriman predicted success for the Marshall plan, provided the European nations agreed on what they could do for themselves and made an estimate of what they would need from this country.

ROOSEVELT FILES ARE GIFT TO U. S., SURROGATE RULES

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 21—(AP) The papers and files of Franklin D. Roosevelt were held today to be a "valid and effective" gift of the late president of the United States to be kept in the library which he established at his Hyde Park home.

Dutchess County Surrogate Frederick S. Quinterro made the ruling in an action brought by Roosevelt's executors to get legal determination on the question whether the papers should go to the library or were a part of the estate.

Effect of Ruling Studied

It was not made clear immediately whether the ruling automatically made the documents available to all branches of the Federal government.

Earle R. Koons, attorney for the Roosevelt estate, said in New York he did not believe this question figured in the surrogate's decision.

Several months ago Fred W. Shipman, in charge of the Franklin D. Roosevelt library at Hyde Park, said "if the Roosevelt papers are turned over to the government by court order, the United States archivist would face no insurmountable problem in making the papers available to a Senate committee or any other government body for official use."

He could not be reached today.

In Washington, Dr. Solon J. Buck, archivist of the United States, declined comment on the surrogate's decision until he had learned of it officially. The Hyde Park library is under his jurisdiction.

One official, who asked that his name not be used, said "not all government property is accessible to all government officials. But I don't know what rule might apply to the Roosevelt papers."

The special Senate War Investigating committee several weeks ago unsuccessfully sought permission to go through the late president's papers in search of data on Navy purchases of Arabian oil.

Last Saturday the same committee issued a subpoena to the Roosevelt executors for papers dealing with war contracts of the Hughes Tool Co. and the Kaiser-Hughes Corp.

The committee is checking planes which these firms signed contracts to manufacture. The tool company is headed by Howard Hughes, the aviator. He and Henry J. Kaiser, the industrialist, were associated in the other concern.

Koons said the executors would make "every effort" to furnish the subpoenaed papers, but that it was not known at once if they were included in the documents now stored at the Hyde Park library.

Not Part of Estate

Surrogate Quinterro said "the fact Mr. Roosevelt makes no mention of papers in the will executed by him Nov. 12, 1941, which date was several months after the opening and dedication of the library, gives rise to a fair inference that he already had effectively disposed of those papers and that they were not to be regarded as part of his estate.

"In view of Mr. Roosevelt's declaration of his plan for the final disposition of his paper the consisten course of conduct followed by him to consummate this plan and a principle of law applicable thereto, the decision of this court is that Franklin D Roosevelt, during his lifetime, made a valid and effective gift x x x."

The surrogate noted his ruling that Roosevelt had expressed a wish that three persons examine his papers to determine which should never be made public and which should remain sealed for a prescribed period. The three named by the late president in his memorandum were Harry L. Hopkins, now dead, Samuel Rosenman and Grace G. Tully, his White House secretary.

CHANDLER TO RECEIVE SENTENCE ON JULY 30

BOSTON, July 21—(AP) Federal Judge Francis J. W. Ford today set July 30 for the sentencing of Douglas Chandler, 58, former Baltimore writer, who was convicted of treason for serving as a radio mouthpiece for Nazi propaganda during the war.

The date was announced shortly after the court had denied defense motions to arrest judgment and for a new trial. The sentence, which is entirely at the discretion of Judge Ford who presided at the 18-day trial, may be death or as little as five years' imprisonment and a fine of $10,000.

Denton School Principal Returning From Vienna

Denton, Md., July 21 (AP)—T. Wilson Cahill is ready to return as principal of the Hagerstown High School from which he has been absent for nearly one year as instructor for the children of United States Army officers in Vienna, Austria.

Cahill flew back to America last week. He started his teaching career at Caroline High School in Denton.

POWERS CLASH ON ADMITTING ALBANIA TO UN

LAKE SUCCESS, July 21—(AP) Four great powers, disagreeing sharply with Russia, expressed "grave" doubts today about admit-

ting Soviet-sponsored Albania to the United Nations.

Principles laid down by delegates at the membership committee of the United Nations Security Council indicated that the applications of Albania and eight other countries would have rough sledding, with no present assurance that any would be accepted.

Reds Win Hungary Fight

Other U.N. developments:

1. In the economic and social council, Soviet Russia successfully defended Hungary against a Cuban attempt to put the present Communist-dominated government of Hungary into the "undemocratic" class in which the U.N. has put Franco Spain. The council by 10 to 1 vote, with the United States abstaining, approved Hungary's application for membership in the U.N. educational, scientific and cultural organization (UNESCO).

2. Frederick H. Osborn, United States deputy on the Atomic Energy Commission, said in the commission's political committee that an overall plan for quotas for source material, nuclear fuel and dangerous facilities should be written into an atomic control treaty. He thus agreed partly with Soviet Russia on a quota system but the U. S. and Russia still do not see eye-to-eye on international or national ownership of atomic facilities and materials.

Hayden Raynor, United States, drafted two questions for Albania. He asked whether Albania intended to comply with the April recommendation by the security council that Britain and Albania take their Corfu mine dispute to the International Court of Justice and, if so, when.

France Reverses Stand

A major shift in the council lineup from last year came when Pierre Ordonneau, of France, reversed his country's approval of Albania and said the council should ask Albania about her intentions. He said France's opinion of Albania had been seriously damaged by her attitude in the Corfu case and the attitude of the Albanian delegations before the security council.

Brazil, which voted with Russia, Poland, Mexico and France for Albania last August, endorsed the U. S. questions, as did Belgium. Britain, China and Australia voiced their "doubts" about Albania's "peace-loving character."

Alexei N. Krasilnikov, Russia, defended Albania against what he caled "slanders."

At the start of the session, Krasilnikov said that the delegates could not ignore the actions of an applicant country in World War II. He insisted the country's behavior should be one of the standards by which it is judged for membership.

He also said that the Soviet government attaches "profound meaning" to the point of diplomatic relations between applicant countries and the Soviet Union. Russia vetoed the applications of Ireland, Portugal and Transjordan last August because they had no diplomatic relations with Moscow. They still do not have—and Russia has not changed her mind on that score.

Delegates of the United States, Britain, Australia and Brazil promptly declared that behavior in the war must not be a criterion for membership.

Col. W. R. Hodgson, Australia, also charged that exclusion of a country on grounds of no diplomatic relations is a "violation of the United Nations charter."

The membership committee adjourned until Wednesday without acting on the questions proposed for Albania.

Effort Of 2 Russ Allies To Join U.N. Is Stalled

Lake Success, July 21 (AP)—Russian hopes of piling up additional voting strength in the United Nations appeared doomed today on the basis of unsettled incidents involving two of her satellites now seeking membership.

As the Security Council's eleven-nation membership committee was called to meet, the other big powers adopted a cautious attitude toward applications from Albania and Outer Mongolia.

Still unsettled are British charges that Albania mined the Corfu Channel, damaging two Royal Navy ships with a loss of 44 lives, and border skirmishes between Outer Mongolia and China.

Won't Go To Court

Britain holds a move to settle the Corfu case a necessary condition to approval of Albania's request for admission.

So far Albania has refused to comply with a Council decision that the case be taken to the International Court of Justice. The Council took this action after Russia prevented a guilty verdict with a veto.

Both applications were originally rejected in 1946 by a majority vote. Then China supported Outer Mongolia. Indications now were that the Chinese want a border settlement first.

Action on the other three considered applications, from Ireland, Portugal and Trans-Jordan, depends entirely on Russia. Last year, Russia vetoed the three on the ground that they had no diplomatic relations with Moscow. They still don't.

At present Russia can count on Poland, White Russia, Soviet Ukraine, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakai. Romania and Hungary recently applied for admission and Finland and Bulgaria are expected to follow. These four, plus Albania and Outer Mongolia, would give the Soviets twelve probable votes.

Albania is also involved in the Balkan case now being debated by the Council. Discussions will be resumed tomorrow; a vote may come by the end of the week on an American proposal to set up a semi-permanent border commission on Greece's frontiers with Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria.

Unafraid Of Veto

A authoritative source said that the American delegation would refuse to be swayed by Russian veto threats in this matter. This source said stronger charges aimed at the Soviet satellites might be presented to the Council if Russia vetoes the present Greek complaint.

The new and tougher charges would cover the incidents surrounding the reported invasion of Greece from Albania.

Navy Man Accused of Mistreating Fellow Prisoners at Jap Camps

NEW YORK, July 21 — (AP) Charged with mistreating fellow prisoners of war at Japanese camps in the Philippine Islands, Chief Signalman Harry E. Hirshberg, 29, of Brooklyn, went on trial today before a Navy court martial.

Specific charges were not immediately revealed.

Lt. Cmdr. John J. O'Neil, defense counsel, told the court, "Now it is easy to say how this man should have acted. But while a prisoner he had one main interest, survival. The court must acknowledge that survival is a dominant trait of man."

Lt. Cmdr. Fred H. Frey, prosecuting the case as judge advocate, said in his presentment that Hirshberg had struck other prisoners.

Hirshberg enlisted in the Navy in 1936. Captured at Corregidor in May, 1942, he was held in various prisoner of war camps in the Philippines and was transferred to Japan in August, 1944.

LUSTIG LOSES APPEAL

NEW YORK, July 21—(AP) The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals today unanimously affirmed conviction of Henry Lustig, head of the Longchamps Restaurant chain, and two others under a 23-count indictment charging wilful evasion of $2,872,766 income tax liabilities and conspiracy.

Lustig was sentenced July 10, 1946, to four years imprisonment and fined $115,000 by Federal Judge Harold Kennedy. E. Allan Lustig, his nephew and general manager of the restaurant chain, was sentenced to three years imprisonment, and Joseph Sobel, certified public accountant for the the chain, to two years. All were convicted by a jury after a lengthy trial.

FIRST LEAD BURMESE (230)

BY JACK SMITH

LONDON, JULY 21-(AP)-TOM DRIBERG, LABOR MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, CHARGED TODAY THAT "COMFORTABLE, CONSERVATIVE GENTLEMEN" IN ENGLAND BORE MORAL GUILT FOR THE BURMESE COUNCIL MASSACRE.

DRIBERG ASKED PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS IF HE WOULD KEEP IN KIND THAT "THE MORAL GUILT FOR THE ASSASSINATION ATTACHED LESS TO THE BRUTAL GUNMEN IN RANGOON THAN TO COMFORTABLE, CONSERVATIVE GENTLEMEN HERE WHO INCITED U SAW TO TREACHERY AND SABOTAGE."

U SAW, FORMER BURMESE PREMIER, AND MORE THAN 200 OTHER BURMESE HAVE BEEN DETAINED IN CONNECTION WITH THE SHOOTINGS, IN WHICH U SAW'S POLITICAL FOE, U AUNG SAN, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE BURMA EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, AND HIS ASSOCIATES WERE SLAIN.

ATTLEE DID NOT ANSWER DRIBERG'S QUESTION.

MANY CONSERVATIVE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT HAVE OPPOSED THE LABOR GOVERNMENT'S PLANS FOR GRANTING BURMA QUICK INDEPENDENCE.

BEFORE DRIBERG SPOKE, ATTLEE TOLD THE HOUSE THE ASSASSINATIONS WOULD "IN NO WAY DEFLECT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT FROM THEIR SETTLED POLICY" TOWARD BURMA, AN OFFER OF FREEDOM INSIDE OR OUTSIDE OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH.

THE PRIME MINISTER ADDED THAT "THE PLOT" AGAINST U AUNG SAN "ARE NOT YET CLEAR." HE SAID THE HOUSE WOULD JOIN HIM IN "DEPLORING THIS BRUTAL OUTRAGE."

ANTHONY EDEN, FOR THE CONSERVATIVE OPPOSITION, ASKED ATTLEE ABOUT THE RESPONSIBILITY OF BRITISH TROOPS IN BURMA, "IN VIEW OF THE GRAVE SITUATION."

"THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR MAINTAINING INTERNAL SECURITY RESTS WITH THE GOVERNOR OF BURMA, AND TROOPS ARE AVAILABLE TO HIM FOR THIS PURPOSE," ATTLEE REPLIED.

(NO PICKUP)

JK135PED

30.24- 11053

LONDON--FIRST ADD MIGHT LEAD IMMIGRATION XXX IMMIGRATION QUOTAS. PALESTINE JEWS ESTIMATED THAT 15,000 WERE IN CYPRUS DETENTION CAMPS.

BELIEF THAT THE IMMIGRANTS MIGHT BE SENT ON TO COLOMBIA APPEARED BASED ON REPORTS THAT LARGE NUMBERS OF THE REFUGEES HAD COLOMBIAN PASSPORTS WHEN THEY EMBARKED. THE COLOMBIAN EMBASSY IN PARIS SAID IT WAS INVESTIGATING WHETHER THIS WAS TRUE AND IF SO HOW IT HAD COME ABOUT.

ONE FRENCH SOURCE SAID THE DEPORTATION SHIPS WOULD BE ALLOWED TO STAY IN VILLEFRANCE ONLY LONG ENOUGH TO TAKE ON FUEL "FOR THE TRIP TO COLOMBIA."

AN AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE SAID THE RETURN OF THE REFUGEES TO FRANCE RESULTED FROM CONSULTATIONS WITH "CERTAIN" EUROPEAN POWERS THAT HAD BROUGHT AGREEMENTS SO FAR WITH TWO COUNTRIES, FRANCE AND ITALY.

HE HINTED, HOWEVER, THAT BOTH COUNTRIES HAD RESERVATIONS ABOUT TAKING IMMIGRANTS BACK AND MIGHT CHANGE THEIR POLICIES, AND THAT OTHER COUNTRIES MAY HAVE REFUSED TO ACCEPT BRITAIN'S VIEWPOINT ON HALTING IMMIGRATION TO PALESTINE. HE THEREFORE WARNED AGAINST ACCEPTING THE WARFIELD CASE AS THE PRECEDENT IN A NEW POLICY.

PROF.SELIG BRODETSKY, POLITICAL DEPARTMENT CHIEF OF THE JEWISH AGENCY IN LONDON, PROTESTED TO THE COLONIAL OFFICE THAT "THIS CHANGE OF POLICY MEANT SENDING BACK TO DESPAIR THOUSANDS OF SURVIVORS OF NAZI MASSACRES." HE SAT

1947 JUL

CHANGE OF POLICY MEANT SENDING BACK TO DESPAIR THOUSANDS OF SURVIVORS OF NAZI MASSACRES." HE SAID IT WOULD HEIGHTEN TENSION IN PALESTINE.

MJ548PED

LONDON, JULY 21-(AP)-THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT BACKED UP ITS PROTEST TO ROMANIA AGAINST THE MASS ARREST OF OPPOSITION PARTY LEADERS WITH A WARNING TONIGHT THAT BRITAIN WOULD OPPOSE ROMANIA'S ENTRANCE INTO THE UNIED NATIONS IF SHE VIOLATED PEACE TREATY GUARANTEES OF FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

1947 JUL

ED WHICHWRONGLYWOR

FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

THE STRONGLY WORDED NOTE WAS DELIVERED TO THE ROMANIAN GOVERNMENT TODAY AND RELEASED BY THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

THE TREATY IS STILL AWAITING RUSSIAN RATIFICATION.

JK340PED

WITH BATAVIA

LONDON, JULY 21-(AP)-THE FOREIGN OFFICE ANNOUNCED [redacted] THAT BRITAIN--AFTER CONSULTATION WITH THE UNITED STATES--[redacted]TIFIED THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT THAT BOTH NATIONS WERE PREPARED TO USE "THEIR GOOD OFFICES" TOWARD A SETTLEMENT OF THE DUTCH-INDONESIAN CONFLICT.

THE STATEMENT SAID THAT BRITAIN FELT "THE KEENEST DISAPPOINTMENT" OVER THE BREAKDOWN IN NEGOTIATIONS AND STOOD READY "TO PLACE AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PARTIES THEIR GOOD OFFICES."

LAST WINTER SIR ARCHIBALD CLARK-KERR (NOW LORD INVERCHAPEL, AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES) AND LORD KILLEARN, BRITISH SPECIAL COMMISSIONER IN SOUTH EAST ASIA, SERVED WITH SOME SUCCESS AS MEDIATORS IN NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE INDONESIANS AND DUTCH.

JR528AED

LONDON, JULY 21-(AP)-THE FOREIGN OFFICE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THE APPOINTMENT OF SIR LAURENCE GRAFFTEY-SMITH, PRESENT BRITISH MINISTER IN SAUDI ARABIA, AS THE FIRST HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE NEW DOMINION OF PAKISTAN.

WB919PED

PARIS, JULY 21-(AP)-SENORA EVA DUARTE PERON, WIFE OF PRESIDENT JUAN D. PERON OF ARGENTINA, ARRIVED TODAY FOR A VISIT DURING HER CURRENT EUROPEAN TOUR.

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HER QUIET WELCOME BY OFFICIALS WAS IN CONTRAST TO THE HUGE CHEERING THRONGS AND LAVISH DEMONSTRATIONS WHICH SIGNALIZED HER ARRIVAL IN SPAIN, ITALY AND PORTUGAL.

AS HER PLANE LANDED FROM LISBON, SHE WAS MET BY FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT AND THE CHILEAN AMBASSADOR.

MEANWHILE, A GROUP OF FRENCH ORGANIZATIONS, INCLUDING THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND LABOR UNIONS, DEMANDED THAT THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT ABSTAIN FROM HOLDING AN OFFICIAL RECEPTION FOR SENORA PERON, "WHO HAS JUST RECEIVED THE HONORS OF" THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT OF FRANCISCO FRANCO.

(IN LONDON, A BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID SENORA PERON HAD CANCELLED DEFINITELY HER PLANS FOR VISITING ENGLAND, ADDING THAT THE ARGENTINE FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTRY HAD NOT EXPLAINED HER CHANGE OF PLANS.)

(NO PICKUP)

WB914PED

1947 JUL

INDO

THE HAGUE, HOLLAND, JULY 21-(AP)-QUEEN WILHELMINA ADDRESSED A MESSAGE OF REASSURANCE TODAY TO FAMILIES OF MEN IN THE ARMED SERVICE IN INDONESIA, WHO ARE PERFORMING WHAT THE GOVERNMENT CALLED A "POLICE ACTION."

"I KNOW THAT ALL OF YOU WHO HAVE A HUSBAND, A SON OR A FIANCE IN INDONESIA WILL EXPERIENCE DAYS OF GREAT CONCERN AND TENSION," THE QUEEN SAID. "I HARDLY NEED TO ASSURE YOU HOW MUCH I SYMPATHIZE WITH YOU AND UNDERSTAND YOUR FEELINGS.

"OUR PEOPLE RECENTLY SUFFERED DEEP SORROW AND HARDSHIPS WHICH THEY ENDURED WITH COURAGE AND HIGH SPIRITS. I AM CONVINCED THAT MY PEOPLE WILL STAND THIS NEW TRIAL IN THE SAME SPIRIT, AND WITH THE SAME GALLANTRY AND FAITH IN THE FUTURE."

JK144PED

Berlin, July 21-(ap)-Seven Germans arrested last month in a pre-dawn raid led by orazio r. carlucci of Bloomfield, N.J., will go on trial soon before an american military government court on charges of counterfeiting with huge piles of allied military marks.

1947 JUL

Carlucci, director of criminal investigation for the u.s.army here, headed a squad of nine german and american agents which swept down on a counterfeit plant in suburban dahlem, near the residence of Gen. Lucius D. Clay, the american military governor.

JUL 1947

Bills in the amount of 2,894,000 reichsmarks ($289,000) were confiscated, together with a nearly finished engraving of an american $100 bill, printing presses and stocks of paper.

The counterfeit marks all were in 1,000-mark denominations, which are valid only in the russian occupation zone of germany.

Among the defendants was baron carl xx von karstenn, described by the agents as the "brains" of the ring.

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Carlucci, 37, has been head of the army 's criminal investigation division since xx october, 1945, and heads a department of 30 agents. Now in civilian status, he was personnel director in the naval supply depot at bayonne, n.j., before coming to europe as an army officer.

His wife and xxxx three children, who now live at 15 grove st., bloomfield, will join him in xx berlin soon. He is a son of xxxxxxx louis carlucci of 75 christopher st., montclair, n.j.

JUL 1947

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BERLIN, JULY 21-(AP)-GEN.LUCIUS D.CLAY REPORTED TODAY THAT A COAL SHORTAGE WAS HAMPERING FACTORY PRODUCTION IN THE U.S.ZONE, WHICH HAD AN INDUSTRIAL RESURGENCE IN LATE SPRING.

THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNOR, IN A REPORT TO WASHINGTON, WHERE A BRITISH-AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON BOOSTING RUHR COAL PRODUCTION HAS BEEN SCHEDULED FOR THIS WEEK, SAID THE LACK OF COAL AND ELECTRIC POWER WAS HAVING A PARTICULAR EFFECT ON THE CHEMICAL AND NEWSPRINT INDUSTRIES.

CLAY SAID THE U.S.ZONE HAD SENT 2,550 NEW MINERS INTO THE RUHR REGION AND HOPED TO BOOST THE NUMBER TO 50,000, BUT ADDED THAT THE PROGRAM WAS HANDICAPPED BY A HOUSING SHORTAGE.

THE REPORT STATED THAT ABSENTEEISM AMONG FACTORY WORKERS, FORAGING IN THE COUNTRYSIDE FOR FOOD, WAS ANOTHER REASON FOR THE SET-BACK IN PRODUCTION.

JP716AED

BY THOMAS A.O'REGAN

NURNBERG, GERMANY, JULY 21-(AP)-HJALMAR SCHACHT (RICHARD) SAID ON THE WITNESS STAND TODAY THAT W.AVERILL HARRIMAN, PRESENT U.S. SECRETARY OF COMMERCE, TRIED VAINLY TO SOLVE GERMAN-POLISH BUSINESS ARGUMENTS AS FAR BACK AS 1935.

THE FORMER REICHMINISTER OF FINANCE TESTIFIED AS A WITNESS FOR FRIEDRICH FLICK, IRON AND STEEL TYCOON CHARGED WITH THROWING HIS INDUSTRIAL MIGHT BEHIND HITLER'S WAR PLANS.

SCHACHT IN GREEN KNICKERBOCKERS AND HUNTING BOOTS, WAS BROUGHT HERE UNDER GUARD FROM LUDWIGSBURG, WHERE HE IS SERVING AN EIGHT-YEAR GERMAN-IMPOSED SENTENCE AS A HIGH NAZI.

SCHACHT TOLD THE TRIBUNAL THE EARLY SEEDS OF DISCONTENT BETWEEN GERMANY AND POLAND STEMMED FROM GERMAN INTERESTS WHICH WERE RETAINED IN A PART OF SILESIA CEDED TO THE POLESM SOME OF THE PROPERTY ONCE HAD BELONGED TO FLICK.

"FINALLY IN 1935," SCHACHT SAID, "AVERILL HARRIMAN-- HE WAS ACTING THEN AS A PRIVATE BANKER-- MADE ARRANGEMENTS WITH FLICK TO SET UP A KIND OF TRUSTEESHIP OVER THIS PROPERTY WITH THE STARS AND STRIPES AS PROTECTOR."

THE PROPOSAL FELL THROUGH, HOWEVER, THE WITNESS SAID.

JK158PED

JUL 1947

30.24- 11055

A54

MOSCOW, JULY 21-(AP9-PRIME MINISTER STALIN MADE HIS FIRST PUBLIC APPEARANCE OF THE SUMMER YESTERDAY WHEN HE ATTENDED A MONSTER SPORTS EXHIBITION IN MOSCOW'S DYNAMO STADIUM IN WHICH APPROXIMATELY 30,000 RUSSIAN ATHLETES PARTICIPATED.

THE 67-YEAR-OLD STALIN, WHO WAS DRESSED IN A MILITARY UNIFORM, APPEARED TO BE IN GOOD HEALTH AND HIGH SPIRITS WHEN HE ENTERED HIS SPECIAL BOX AND RECEIVED THE CHEERS OF AN AUDIENCE OF 70,000 WHICH CROWDED THE STADIUM TO CAPACITY. HE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY MARSHAL KLEMENTI VOROSHILOV AND FOREIGN MINISTER V.M.MOLOTOV.

ALTHOUGH THE PROGRAM LASTED FOR FIVE HOURS, STALIN REMAINED TO THE END, DISDAINING TO DUCK FOR COVER DURING A SHOWER MIDWAY IN THE PROCEEDINGS.

THE PROGRAM ENDED WITH THE DISPLAY OF A HUGE PORTRAIT OF THE PRIME MINISTER AND A MASS CHEER OF "PRAISE TO STALIN."

JP725AED

1947

FIRST LEAD GREEK

BY L.S.CHAKALES

JUL

ATHENS, JULY 21-(AP)-PRESS DISPATCHES REPORTED TODAY THAT GUERRILLA BANDS HAD ATTACKED TWO POINTS IN NORTHERN GREECE NEAR THE YUGOSLAV BORDER, AND THAT IN EACH CASE THEY WITHDREW AFTER BATTLE TO YUGOSLAV TERRITORY.

GREEK TROOPS PURSUED HARASSING ACTION AGAINST LEFTIST FORCES IN THE MOUNTAINS NEAR THE FRONTIER OF ALBANIA, YUGOSLAVIA'S WESTERN NEIGHBOR, AFTER REPELLING THE OFFENSIVE AGAINST KONITSA LAST WEEK.

DISPATCHES TODAY FROM SALONIKA SAID 400 GUERRILLAS HAD ATTACKED MOURIES, 25 MILES NORTH OF SALONIKA, AT DAWN YESTERDAY BUT WERE REPELLED BY GREEK COMMANDOS WHO KILLED 10 BEFORE THE REMAINING GUERRILLAS FLED ACROSS THE YUGOSLAVP BORDER TWO MILES AWAY.

ARMY CASUALTIES WERE TWO KILLED AND TWO WOUNDED.

OTHER DISPATCHES SAID 300 GUERRILLAS RAIDED A POLICE STATION AT MESAHORI, ABOUT TWO MILES SOUTH OF THE YUGOSLAV BORDER AND 11 MILES NORTHEAST OF PHLORINA, WHERE GREEK AUTHORITIES SAID THEY HAVE FEARED A POSSIBLE "INVASION." SIMULTANEOUSLY A BAND ARMED WITH HEAVY MACHINEGUNS AND MORTARS WAS REPORTED TO HAVE ATTACKED THE NEARBY VILLAGE OF MESOKAMBOS, SETTING FIRE TO NINE HOUSES, DESPITE STRONG OPPOSITION BY ARMED PEASANTS.

ONE NEWSPAPER ACCOUNT DECLARED THE ATTACK WAS SUPPORTED BY MACHINEGUN FIRE FROM THE 58TH YUGOSLAV FRONTIER POST.

MEANWHILE, THE UNITED NATIONS SUBCOMMISSION INVESTIGATING GREEK BORDER DISORDERS ANNOUNCED THAT IT PLANNED TO VISIT KONITSA TO INSPECT THE AREA WHERE GUERRILLA FORCES LAUNCHED THEIR FIRST BIG ATTACK AGAINST GOVERNMENT FORCES EIGHT DAYS AGO.

A GOVERNMENT ETC. X X X SECOND GRAPH PREVIOUS (A48).

WD1149AED

1947

IUL

JERUSALEM - FIRST ADD SECOND NIGHT LEAD PALESTINE X X X MANY MONTHS.

AN UNOFFICIAL REPORT FROM NATANYA SAID MAJ. GEN. R.N. GALE, MILITARY GOVERNOR OF THE CITY, HAD NOTIFIED MAYOR OVED BENAMI THAT BEGINNING TOMORROW NATANYA WOULD BE UNDER "COMPLETE MARTIAL LAW," WHICH WOULD INCLUDE THE CLOSING OF ALL BUSINESS PLACES.

NATANYA WAS PLACED UNDER MILITARY RULE EIGHT DAYS AGO AFTER TWO BRITISH SERGEANTS WERE KIDNAPED THERE. THE SOLDIERS HAVE NOT BEEN FOUND.

JERUSALEM'S SEVENTH GENERAL MILITARY ALARM IN THREE NIGHTS WAS SOUNDED TONIGHT WHEN A GRENADE EXPLODED IN QUEEN MELLISANDE'S WAY, WHERE THE CENTRAL PRISON IS LOCATED. THE BLAST WAS THOUGHT AT FIRST TO HAVE BEEN PART OF AN ATTACK ON THE PRISON, BUT THE ALL CLEAR SOUNDED 45 MINUTES LATER.

FEARS OF X X X FIFTH GRAF NIGHT LEAD.

WB646PED

1947

IUL

YOKOHAMA, JULY 21-(AP)-SEVEN JAPANESE HAVE PLEADED INNOCENT BEFORE AN EIGHTH ARMY COMMISSION TO WAR CRIMES CHARGES INVOLVING THE DEATHS OF THREE BRITISH PRISONERS AND THE INJURY OF A FOURTH.

THE DEFENDANTS INCLUDE FORMER LT.HIROSHI AZUMA AND SIX SUBORDINATES WHO GUARDED PRISONERS AT A CARBIDE FACTORY. THE CHARGES ALLEGE THAT THE PRISONERS WERE FORCED TO WORK UNDER DANGEROUS CONDITIONS WHICH RESULTED IN THE DEATHS IN AN EXPLOSION OF OLIVER CROWDELL, MAIN ST., SMELTON, KIDWORTH, LEICESTER, ENGLAND; JOHN FOSTER, 180 ROSEBANK ST., DUNDEE, SCOTLAND, AND JOHN F.BUCHAN, 69 ALBANY RD., BRENTFORD, MIDDLESEX, ENGLAND.

HAROLD G.ROGERS, 16 ASHBURTON RD., BIRKENHEAD, CHESHIRE, ENGLAND, WAS INJURED IN THE EXPLOSION.

VR537ACS

1947

APW

HONOLULU, JULY 21-(AP)-THREE HAWAIIAN WAR BRIDES--TWO OF THEM BRITISH SUBJECTS--WERE OVERJOYED TODAY TO LEARN THEY MAY REMAIN WITH THEIR FORMER GI HUSBANDS.

FACING DEPORTATION BECAUSE THEY LACKED 51 PER CENT CAUCASIAN BLOOD OR RACIAL BACKGROUND ELIGIBLE FOR CITIZENSHIP, MESDAMES MONIGA DIAS, LENA WHITE AND DORIS MORGAN WERE ADVISED THAT WAR BRIDES WERE EXEMPTED FROM THE RESTRICTIONS BY A HOUSE RESOLUTION JUST PASSED BY THE U.S. SENATE.

MRS.WHITE, HALF SAMOAN, AND MRS.DIAS, HALF POLYNESIAN, ARE BRITISH SUBJECTS. MRS.MORGAN IS HALF JAPANESE AND HALF CHINESE.

"I'M VERY, VERY HAPPY," WAS ALL THAT TEARFUL MRS.DIAS COULD SAY.

THIRD NIGHT LEAD INDONESIAN

BY STANLEY S. SWINTON

BATAVIA, JAVA, TUESDAY, JULY 22-(AP)-THE INDONESIAN REPUBLICAN RADIO REPORTED TODAY THAT DUTCH FORCES HAD STRUCK AGAINST EAST JAVA IN A LARGE-SCALE AMPHIBIOUS LANDING. THE RADIO SAID PROBOLINGGO, SETOBONDO AND BANJOEWANGI HAD BEEN CAPTURED.

BANJOEWANGI IS AT THE EXTREME EASTERN TIP OF JAVA OPPOSITE THE ISLAND OF BALI. SOERABAJA IS ABOUT 120 MILES NORTHWEST OF THERE ON JAVA'S NORTHERN COAST. SITOEBONDO (CORRECT) IS IN BETWEEN.

THE REPUBLICAN RADIO ANNOUNCED ALSO THAT DUTCH LAND FORCES SMASHING OUT FROM BANDOENG HAD OCCUPIED VIRTUALLY THE ENTIRE SOEKABOEMI-CHANGUR AREA IN WEST JAVA.

BANDOENG IS ABOUT 75 MILES SOUTHEAST OF BATAVIA. SOEKABOEMI IS ABOUT 50 MILES WEST OF BANDOENG.

A DUTCH ARMY COMMUNIQUE MEANWHILE REPORTED THAT DUTCH PILOTS FLYING AMERICAN-BUILT MUSTANG (P-51) AND KITTYHAWK (P-40) FIGHTER PLANES HAD DESTROYED 10 INDOENESIAN REPUBLICAN AIRCRAFT ON THE GROUND YESTERDAY.

FOUR WERE REPORTED DESTROYED AT TASIKMALAJA (CORRECT), ABOUT 55 MILES SOUTHEAST OF BANDOENG; THREE AT SOERAKARTA, ABOUT 40 MILES EAST OF THE REPUBLIC'S CENTRAL JAVANESE CAPITAL OF JOGJAKARTA; TWO NEAR MADIOEN, EAST OF SOERAKARTA, AND ONE AT KALI DJATI AIR FIELD.

EARLIER, DUTCH GROUND, X X X, ETC., PICKING UP SECOND NIGHT LEAD AT START.

MK154AED

JUL 1947

INDONESIAN-SEPARATE

BATAVIA, JAVA, JULY 21-(AP)-THE DUTCH WARNED THE 42,000,000 PEOPLE OF JAVA TODAY THAT PUNISHMENT "WITHOUT FAIL" WAS IN STORE FOR PERPETRATORS OF A SCORCHED EARTH POLICY AND THOSE CREATING CONFUSION.

MESSAGES SIGNED BY LT.GEN.SIMON H.SPOOR, DUTCH COMMANDER, IN THE ADVANCE OF DUTCH ARMY UNITS SAID:

"THE ARMY CAME IN WITH THE AIM OF GUARANTEEING THE AGREEMENT REACHED AT LANGGADJATI (CHERIBON) BETWEEN THE NETHERLANDS AND THE INDONESIAN REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT, GUARANTEEING SAFETY AND A PERMANENT STATE OF JUSTICE AND PEACE. THEREFORE, DO NOT RUN AWAY. DO NOT LEAVE YOUR VILLAGES OR YOUR WORK. PREVENT ALL DEMOLITIONS OR SCORCHED EARTH TACTICS. ALL THAT WILL BE DESTROYED WILL BE NEEDED BY YOU.

"WHOEVER DESTROYS ANYTHING WILL BE PUNISHED WITHOUT FAIL.

"SO WILL ALL PERPETRATORS OF TROUBLE AND ALL THOSE WHO TRY TO CREATE CONFUSION AND THOSE WHO THREATEN OR INTIMIDATE THE POPULATION.

"TO ALL REPUBLICAN ARMED UNITS: HAND OVER TO THE DUTCH EVERYTHING YOU HAVE TO GUARD OR HAVE BEEN ORDERED TO DESTROY. TAKE CARE: DESTRUCTION WILL NOT GO UNPUNISHED. LAY DOWN YOUR ARMS. DO NOT THROW YOUR LIVES AWAY FOR NOTHING. YOUR COUNTRY NEEDS THE STRENGTH OF ITS YOUNG PEOPLE.

"CIVIL SERVICE AND VILLAGE AUTHORITIES: REMAIN AT YOUR POSTS. PREVENT ALL ATTEMPTS AT DEMOLITTION. REMEMBER YOUR RESPONSIBILITY TO THE PEOPLES' WELFARE.

"HADJIS (ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS LEADERS): CONTINUE YOUR SACRED DUTIES TO THE PEOPLE. PUT FAITH IN THE DUTCH ARMY."

GEN.SPOOR SPOKE TO HOLLAND IN A RADIO ADDRESS LATE IN THE DAY, ASSERTING THAT "WE ARE NOT WAGING WAR, BUT COME ONLY TO ENFORCE LAW AND ORDER AND MAKE GOOD THE FAITHLESS PROMISES OF THOSE WE BELIEVED IN FAR TOO LONG."

"I WILL NOT BE RECKLESS WITH THE 100,000 LIVES ENTRUSTED TO ME," HE ASSEURED THE MOTHERS AND FRIENDS OF HIS SOLDIERS.

HE SAID THE DUTCH HAD RESORTED TO ARMS IN THE INTEREST OF PEACE. HE CHARGED THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC HAD VIOLATED A TRUCE AGREEMENT MORE THAN 1,000 TIMES.

SPOOR SAID DUTCH MOTHERS PROBABLY HAD CONSIDERED HIM "RECKLESS FOR MONTHS PAST IN UNILATERALLY EXPOSING DUTCH TROOPS TO THE DANGERS OF AMBUSH AND SURPRISE ATTACK." THAT CONDITION, HE SAID, WAS NOW ENDED.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 1130 PM EST TODAY MONDAY JULY 21)

RQ1115AED

JUL 1947

BATAVIA, JULY 21-(AP)-TORRENTIAL RAINS HANDICAPPED DUTCH AIR AND GROUND OPERATIONS AGAINST THE INDONESIANS TODAY.

THE DUTCH COMMUNIQUE SAID IT WAS "VERY BAD WEATHER."

INDONESIAN SOURCES INTERPRETED THE RAINS, FALLING IN THE MIDST OF THE NORMAL DRY SEASON, AS DIVINE SUPPORT.

MOSLEMS AMONG THE INDONESIAN PEOPLE ARE OBSERVING THE ISLAMIC HOLY MONTH OF FASTING.

JK139PED

-95-

BATAVIA, JAVA, JULY 21-(AP)-DUTCH TROOPS TOOK OVER THE OFFICES OF ANTARA SHORTLY AFTER NOON TODAY AND ORDERED THE INDONESIAN NEWS AGENCY TO CEASE ISSUING NEWS BULLETINS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE AGENCY HAD BEEN VIRTUALLY THE ONLY SOURCE OF NEWS OF MILITARY OPERATIONS IN JAVA, SINCE THE DUTCH ARMY HAS NOT AS YET ISSUED ANY COMMUNIQUES.

THE DUTCH ALSO IMPOSED A DAWN TO DUSK CURFEW IN BATAVIA.

JR345AED

JUL 1947

BATAVIA-CENSORSHIP (200)

BATAVIA, JULY 21-(AP)-CENSORSHIP BY THE DUTCH MILITARY BECAME EVIDENT TODAY, THOUGH SO FAR IT HAS BEEN LIGHT.

MOREOVER, THE DUTCH ARMY ANNOUNCED THAT NEWSMEN WOULD BE RATIONED TO 50 WORDS DAILY IF THEY WISHED TO SEND TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES FROM FORWARD AREAS.

ACTING GOV.-GEN. HUBERTUS VAN MOOK ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT THAT CENSORSHIP WOULD BE CONFINED STRICTLY TO MILITARY MATTERS WHICH IMMEDIATELY CONCERNED THE INDONESIAN FORCES.

HE SAID THERE WOULD BE NO POLITICAL CENSORSHIP AND THAT REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPERS WOULD BE PERMITTED TO CONTINUE TO OPERATE.

THE UNIFORMED DUTCH OFFICER WHO SCANS EACH STORY BEFORE IT CAN BE CABLED SO FAR HAS STRICTLY CARRIED OUT THESE INSTRUCTIONS.

A POLL OF CORRESPONDENTS THIS AFTERNOON SHOWED ONLY TWO DELETIONS

JUL 1947

30.24- 11057

MADE SO FAR--BOTH ON SPECIAL TYPE MILITARY OPERATIONS.
BUT CORRESPONDENTS AT NOON NOTED THAT A GIRL EMPLOYED BY THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT APPEARED AT THE CABLE OFFICE UNANNOUNCED AND BEGAN MAKING A BRIEF SUMMARY OF EACH STORY BEFORE IT WAS CABLED. SHE DID NOT CENSOR ANY.
"IT'S FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE GOVERNMENT," SHE SAID WHEN A CORRESPONDENT PROTESTED.

THE PROTEST WAS TAKEN UP BY THE DUTCH ARMY WITH THE CHIEF OF THE NETHERLANDS EAST INFORMATION SERVICE.
AS A RESULT, THE CHIEF ORDERED THE CLERK TO STOP MAKING THE SUMMARIES. HE ALSO PROMISED TO TRY TO PROVIDE CORRESPONDENTS OFFICIAL MONITORINGS OF THE NEWSCASTS OF THE INDONESIAN NEWS AGENCY, ANTARA, BEGINNING TOMORROW.
WHILE THE SUMMARIZING WAS GOING ON, AUTHORITIES HERE KNEW WHAT WAS BEING CABLED, INCLUDING POLITICAL MATERIAL, BEFORE ANY STORY REACHED THE NEWSMAN'S OWN AGENCY.
WD958AED

JUL 1947

BY STANLEY SWINTON
BATAVIA,JAVA,JULY 21-(AP)-LONG-STANDING DIFFERENCS BETWEEN THE NETHERLANDS AND THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC BLAZED INTO OPEN WARFARE TODAY AS DUTCH FORCES PRESSED OPERATIONS AGAINST THE REPUBLIC ON THE LAND AND IN THE AIR AFTER SEIZING INDONESIAN KEY POINTS HERE IN A SERIES OF LIGHTNING MOVES LAST NIGHT.
ACTING GOVERNOR-GENERAL HUBERTUS J.VAN MOOK DESCRIBED THE DUTCH OPERATIONS AS "POLICE ACTION," BUT THE INDONESIAN NEWS AGENCY ANTARA REPORTED -- BEFORE IT WAS CLOSED DOWN -- THAT DUTCH PLANES HAD BOMBED AND STRAFED REPUBLICAN AIRPORTS THROUGHOUT JAVA AND THAT DUTCH TROOPS WERE ATTACKING SIMULTANEOUSLY AT SEVERAL POINTS.

ANTARA QUOTED GEN. SOEDIRMAN, INDONESIAN ARMY COMMANDER IN JOGJAKARTA, AS SAYING THAT SHARP FIGHTING WAS UNDER WAY AT SEMARANG, NORTH COAST CITY 250 MILES EAST OF BATAVIA, AND THAT THE DUTCH WERE ATTACKING NOT ONLY ALONG FRONT LINES "BUT ALSO IN THE INTERIOR" -- A STATEMENT THAT SUGGESTED THE POSSIBLE USE OF AIRBORNE TROOPS OR PARACHUTISTS.

"ALTHOUGH THERE HAS BEEN NO OFFICIAL DECLARATION OF WAR, IT IS, HOWEVER, CLEAR THAT THE DUTCH IN REALTY HAVE DECLARED WAR UPON THE REPUBLIC," SOEDIRMAN WAS QUOTED AS SAYING.
HE ADDED THAT "THE INITIAL DUTCH ATTACKS WERE RECEIVED WITH CALMNESS AND DISCIPLINE" AND APPEALED TO INDONESIANS TO RALLY TO DEFENSE OF THE REPUBLIC.

CLOSING DOWN OF THE ANTARA OFFICES IN BATAVIA CUT OFF THE PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF NEWS HERE AND LEFT A CONFUSED PICTURE OF THE GENERAL SITUATION, FOR THE DUTCH REFRAINED FOR THE MOMENT FROM ISSUING ANY COMMUNIQUE ON THE PROGRESS OR SCOPE OF THEIR OPERATIONS.
THE SITUATION WAS FURTHER CONFUSED WHEN THE RADIO AT JOGJAKARTA, REPUBLICAN CAPITAL, WENT OFF THE AIR SUDDENLY IN MID-MORNING WITHOUT GIVING ANY EXPLANATION. ITS SILENCE IMMEDIATELY ROUSED SPECULATION THAT IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN THE TARGET OF AIR ATTACK.

BEFORE IT WAS SHUT DOWN, ANTARA REPORTED HEAVY FIGHTING UNDER WAY AT BUITENZORG, WHICH IS ABOUT 30 MILES SOUTHEAST OF BATAVIA, AND NEAR BANDOENG, SOME 70 MILES FURTHER EAST.
THE AGENCY ALSO INDICATED THAT DUTCH COLUMNS WERE STRIKING OUT IN AN EFFORT TO SECURE THE RICH SUDANESE RICE COUNTRY OF WESTERN JAVA, BUT SAID THEY WERE MEETING STIFF RESISTANCE.
ANTARA SAID THE AERIAL ATTACKS UPON INDONESIAN AIRFIELDS APPARENTLY WERE LAUNCHED WITH THE INTENTION OF KNOCKING OUT THE SMALL REPUBLICAN AIR FORCE, WHICH CONSISTS OF ABOUT 40 FORMER JAPANESE PLANES -- MOSTLY IN A POOR STATE OF REPAIR. INDONESIAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT WAS REPORTED TO HAVE REPLIED TO THE ATTACKS WITH UNDETERMINED RESULTS.
THE NEWS AGENCY SAID THAT DUTCH AIR ATTACKS HAD EXTENDED AS FAR EASTWARD AS MALANG, RESORT CENTER APPROXIMATELY 400 MILES FROM BATAVIA, WHERE DUTCH FIGHTER PLANES WERE REPORTED TO HAVE MADE TWO "FIERCE ATTACKS" ON BOEGIS AIRFIELD.
THE AGENCY ALSO REPORTED THAT DUTCH AIRCRAFT HAD ATTACKED A REPUBLICAN ARMY SUPPLY DEPOT AT MAGELAND, IN CENTRAL JAVA, AND HAD STRAFED TRAINS AT TWO POINTS IN REPUBLICAN TERRITORY.

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OTHER LOW-FLYING DUTCH PLANES WERE SAID TO HAVE DROPPED PAMPHLETS AT VARIOUS POINTS URGING THE CIVIL POPULATION TO REMAIN CALM, WARNING AGAINST ANY ATTEMPT AT A "SCORCHED EARTH" POLICY AND CALLING UPON CIVIL AUTHORITIES TO ASSIST THEIR PEOPLE BY COOPERATING WITH THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT.
BATAVIA ITSELF, MEANWHILE, REMAINED OUTWARDLY CALM FOLLOWING THE FLURRY OF EXCITEMENT WHICH DEVELOPED LAST NIGHT WHEN DUTCH TROOPS SEIZED REPUBLICAN COMMUNICATIONS AND BUILDINGS IN A SURPRISE MOVE.
A. K. GANI, REPUBLICAN DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER, ACTING FOREIGN MINISTER TAMSIL AND OTHER INDONESIAN REPRESENTATIVES HERE WERE UNDER HOUSE ARREST AND NEWSMEN WERE FORBIDDEN TO TRY TO SEE THEM.
DUTCH AUTHORITIES IMPOSED A DUSK TO DAWN CURFEW IN THE CITY AND ORDERED ALL LOCAL INDUSTRIES TO CEASE USING ELECTRIC POWER SO IT COULD BE CONSERVED FOR USE IN HOMES DURING A PERIOD "WHEN LIGHTING IS ESSENTIAL."
DUTCH MILITARY AUTHORITIES LAUNCHED THEIR OPERATIONS IN BATAVIA AT MIDNIGHT LAST NIGHT SOME HOURS BEFORE THE EXPIRATION OF A NETHERLANDS ULTIMATUM CALLING UPON THE REPUBLIC TO END THE TWO-YEAR STALEMATE IN NEGOTIATIONS OVER THE POLITICAL FUTURE OF THE EAST INDIES.
TROOPS WEARING STEEL-HELMETS AND AMERICAN-TYPE CAMOUFLAGE UNIFORMS QUICKLY SEIZED THE INDONESIAN RADIO STATION AND OTHER REPUBLICAN-CONTROLLED BUILDINGS IN THE CITY. THESE WERE NUMEROUS, FOR SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE DUTCH-INDONESIAN DISPUTE FOLLOWING THE JAPANESE SURRENDER IN 1945 BATAVIA HAS BEEN UNDER A DUAL MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT AND THE REPUBLIC HAS MAINTAINED BRANCHES OF ITS MINISTRIES IN THE CITY.
SEIZURE OF THE REPUBLICAN BUILDINGS WAS ACCOMPLISHED WITHOUT RESISTANCE AND WITHOUT BLOODSHED.
THE FIRST OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DUTCH MOVES CAME IN AN EARLY MORNING BROADCAST BY VAN MOOK, WHO SAID THAT THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE REPUBLIC HAD ENDED IN FAILURE AND THAT DUTCH MILITARY AUTHORITIES WERE COMPELLED TO ACT TO ESTABLISH LAW AND ORDER "IN CERTAIN PARTS" OF BOTH JAVA AND SUMATRA.

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HE SAID THAT SPECIAL DUTCH UNITS HAD STRUCK UNEXPECTEDLY AT KEY POINTS WHERE SABOTAGE UNDER THE PROMISED INDONESIAN SCORCHED EARTH POLICY HAD BEEN FEARED.

"THE ACTION CAN BE LOCALIZED IF EVENTS DO NOT FORCE OTHERWISE," VAN MOOK SAID.

ASKED LATER AT A NEWS CONFERENCE IF THE REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT COULD STILL ARRANGE A PEACE, VAN MOOK REPLIED:

"IF THEY CHANGE THEIR ATTITUDE, IT MAY MAKE A DIFFERENCE."

IN AN ORDER OF THE DAY WHICH ACCOMPANIED THE LAUNCHING OF DUTCH OPERATIONS, LT. GEN. SIMON H. SPOOR, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF DUTCH FORCES IN THE INDIES, WARNED HIS MEN "NEVER TO FORGET THAT WE ARE NOT ENTERING A WAR AGAINST THE INDONESIAN PEOPLE."

"OUR ENEMIES," HE DECLARED, "ARE THOSE ELEMENTS WHICH TRY TO SABOTAGE THE SINCERE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGREEMENTS REACHED, TO HINDER RESTORATION OF LAW AND ESTABLISHMENT OF SECURITY FOR ALL MEN OF GOOD WILL IN THIS COUNTRY AND TO OBSTRUCT THE REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION OF INDONESIA."

IT IS ESTIMATED THAT SPOOR HAS APPROXIMATELY 120,000 WELL-EQUIPPED MEN, BACKED BY TANKS AND ARTILLERY, UNDER HIS COMMAND. THE REPUBLICAN ARMY HAS BEEN PLACED AT ABOUT 200,000 RELATIVELY LIGHTLY ARMED MEN.

(IN THE HAGUE, DUTCH PREMIER L.J.M. BEEL SAID LAST NIGHT HIS GOVERNMENT HD THO

IZ VAN MOOK

GOVERNMENT HAD AUTHORIZED VAN MOOK TO USE DUTCH ARMED FORCES FOR WHAT HE CALLED POLICE ACTION IN INDONESIA AND TO START OPERATIONS AT MIDNIGHT LAST NIGHT JAVA TIME.)

JR525AED

BY HARRIS JACKSON

JOGJAKARTA, JAVA, JULY 21-(AP)-THE INDONESIAN REPUBLICAN CABINET MET IN SPECIAL SESSION TODAY WITH ARMY GENERALS AT PRESIDENT SOEKARNO'S PALACE.

ALTHOUGH FIGHTING WAS IN PROGRESS ALONG THE DEMARCATION LINE SOUTH OF SEMARANG, THE PEOPLE OF THIS INDONESIAN CAPITAL WENT ABOUT THEIR BUSINESS AS USUAL UNAWARE THAT THE DUTCH HAD STARTED MILITARY ACTION AGAINST THE REPUBLICAN ARMY ON SEVERAL FRONTS.

(PRESIDENT SOEARN SPOKE BY RA

(PRESIDENT SOEKARNO SPOIKE

(PRESIDENT SOEKARNO SPOKE BY RADIO LATER TELLING OF FIGHTING, SEVEN HOURS AFTER THIS DISPATCH WAS FILED.)

NO ANNOUNCEMENT HAD BEEN MADE TO THE PEOPLE BY MID-MORNING AND MORNING NEWSPAPERS CONTAINED NO NEWS OF THE DUTCH SECTIONS. SHOPS OPENED AS USUAL AND CROWDS SAUNTERED ALONG THE STREETS.

THE ONLY EVIDENCE OF HOSTILITY WAS THE FLIGHT OF FOUR DUTCH FIGHTER PLANES, APPARENTLY SCOUTING, OVER THIS ANCIENT CAPITAL AT 7:30 A.M. THEY DISAPPEARED QUICKLY.

THE REPUBLICAN INFORMATION MINISTRY SAID LATER IN THE DAY THAT PLANES STRAFED A PASSENGER TRAIN 65 MILES NORTHEAST OF HERE, WOUNDING TWO PERSONS ON TOP OF THE TRAIN.

WELL INFORMED OFFICIAL CIRCLES SAID THEY COULD NOT CONFIRM A PRESS REPORT THAT INDONESIAN VICE PRESIDENT MOHAMMED HATTA WAS IN INDIA TO APPEAL FOR U.N. INTERVENTION BY INDIA AND THE ARAB LEAGUE STATES ON BEHALF OF THE REPUBLIC. HATTA LEFT FOR SUMATRA FIVE WEEKS AGO.

THE FIRST REPORT OF MILITARY ACTION REACHED HERE THIS MORNING FROM CORRESPONDENTS FOR ANTARA, THE INDONESIAN NEWS AGENCY. THEY SAID THE DUTCH HAD OPENED UP WITH MORTARS AND FIELD GUNS AT BANDOENG AND SEVERAL OTHER POINTS WEST OF THERE.

THE REPUBLIC OBVIOUSLY WAS RELYING ON WIDESPREAD GUERRILLA ACTION, ACCOMPANIED BY THE SCORCHED EARTH POLICY TO COUNTER MODERN EQUIPMENT OF THE DUTCH.

THIS CORRESPONDENT LEFT SUNDAY BY TRAIN FROM BATAVIA TO JOGJAKARTA. THE COUNTRYSIDE PRESENTED THE USUAL PICTURE OF WELL TERRACED AND CULTIVATED FIELDS.

THERE WAS NO EVIDENCE OF LARGE SCALE REPUBLICAN TROOP CONCENTRATIONS OR UNUSUAL MILITARY ACTIVITY. INSTEAD, THE USUAL SUNDAY CROWDS AND HAWKERS THRONGED THE STATIONS, IN MARKED CONTRAST TO THE INTENSE MILITARY ACTIVITY IN BATAVIA. I, AS THE ONLY NON-ASIATIC PASSENGER ON THE PACKED TRAIN, EXCITED EVEN LESS CURIOSITY THAN MIGHT HAVE BEEN EXPECTED. THERE WAS NO UNFRIENDLINESS.

MEANWHILE, GEN. SOEDIRMAN SAID IN A PRESS STATEMENT THAT THE DUTCH ATTACK HAD BEEN LAUNCHED WITHOUT A DECLARATION OF WAR AND CARRIED OUT "NOT ONLY IN THE HOSTILE AREA, BUT ALSO IN INTERIOR PLACES."

"NOW IS THE TIME FOR INDONESIANS TO TAKE SUCH ACTION AS IS POSSIBLE FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE," THE GENERAL SAID.

REPORTS FROM VARIOUS FRONTS INDICATED THE FIRST DUTCH ATTACKS WERE MET IN A QUIET, DISCIPLINED MANNER AND THAT ALLEGIANCE OF THE FIGHTING FORCES TO THE REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT REMAINED UNCHANGED.

PETER RATCLIFFE, FORMER BRITISH INTELLIGENCE DIVISION COLONEL, CONFERRED DURING THE MORNING WITH PREMIER AMIR SJARIFOEDIN, MET PRESIDENT SOEKARNO AND OTHER INDONESIAN OFFICIALS. HE SAID HIS TALKS WERE "PRIVATE AND SECRET." HE ARRIVED SATURDAY FROM BATAVIA AND SAID HE WAS ON BUSINESS OF A "PURELY PERSONAL NATURE." HE WAS DEMOBILIZED FROM THE BRITISH ARMY JULY 1.

W1202PED

NIGHT LEAD WITH BATAVIA

BY HARRIS JACKSON

JOGJAKARTA, JAVA, JULY 21-(AP)-FOUR DUTCH PLANES BOMBED THE AIRPORT JUST OUTSIDE JOGJAKARTA TODAY, AND THIS INDONESIAN CAPITAL WAS BLACKED OUT TONIGHT FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE JAPANESE SURRENDER.

THE ATTACK CAME JUST FIVE MINUTES AFTER PREMIER AMIR SJARIFOEDDIN HAD CONCLUDED A RADIO SPEECH ACCUSING THE DUTCH OF WAGING A "COLONIAL WAR."

SJARIFOEDDIN WATCHED THE RAID CALMLY FROM THE STEPS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL PALACE ON THE MAIN STREET OF THIS ANCIENT PRINCELY CAPITAL.

AIR RAID SIRENS SENT CROWDS SCURRYING FOR COVER, AND AT LEAST FIVE EXPLOSIONS WERE HEARD FROM THE VICINITY OF THE AIRPORT. FIRST UNOFFICIAL REPORTS SAID FIRES WERE STARTED AND SOME PERSONS WERE SERIOUSLY INJURED.

30.24- 11059

THE REPUBLICAN MINISTRY OF INFORMATION ANNOUNCED THAT 80 DUTCH SOLDIERS HAD LANDED FROM THE SEA AT KETAPANG, ON THE EAST JAVA COAST, MORE THAN 500 MILES FROM BATAVIA.

THE MINISTRY ALSO SAID THE REPUBLICAN MAYOR OF PADANG, IN WESTERN SUMATRA, WAS KILLED YESTERDAY BY THE DUTCH.

WHILE INDONESIANS PASTED BLACK SHADES OVER THE REPUBLICAN RADIO STATION HERE, PRESIDENT SOEKARNO WENT ON THE AIR TONIGHT TO URGE HIS PEOPLE TO STRENGTHEN THEMSELVES SO THAT "WE WILL BE CAPABLE TO MEET ALL DUTCH ATTACKS."

THE PRESIDENT SAID HE WAS CONFIDENT THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD WOULD FIND "JUSTICE AND RIGHT ON OUR SIDE."

"I REQUEST ALL MY PEOPLE TO BE PREPARED TO GIVE THEIR LIVES FOR OUR INDEPENDENCE," HE SAID. "LET US SHOW THE WORLD WE ARE STRUGGLING FOR JUSTICE AND FACING BRUTE FORCE AND CRUELTIES COMING FROM THE DUTCH."

PETER RATCLIFFE, FORMER LIEUTENANT COLONEL IN THE BRITISH ARMY WHO SAID HE CAME TO JOGJAKARTA ON A "PURELY PRIVATE VISIT," DECLARED OVER THE RADIO THAT "COMPLETE ORDER PREVAILS IN REPUBLICAN TERRITORY. X X X FOR THE DUTCH TO DESCRIBE THE PRESENT MILITARY OPERATION AS POLICE ACTION IS BOTH ADOLESCENT AND LUDICROUS. THERE SIMPLY IS NO DISORDER TO BE QUELLED."

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FIRST LEAD JACKSON

Jogjakarta, Java, July 21-(AP)-This Indonesian republican capital experienced its first air attack of current hostilities tonight when four Dutch planes flew over the outskirts. At least five explosions were heard above the moans of air raid sirens.

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The planes appeared five minutes after Premier Amir Sjarifoedin concluded a radio address accusing the Dutch of waging [redacted] a "colonial war."

The premier watched the raid calmly from steps of the presidential palace on the main street, while crowds hurried to shelter.

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First unofficial reports from the airport, which apparently was the target, said fires were started and [redacted] were injured seriously.

"That is the beginning of their goliathian force," Sjarifoedin commented as he walked back into the palace when the all clear signal sounded after a 25 minute alarm.

(This dispatch was cabled via Singapore, rather than through the normal channel through Dutch-held Batavia.)

The cabinet met for three hours during the morning with generals attending.

Sjarifoedin in his speech accused the Dutch of constantly delaying implementation of the Cheribon pact granting Indonesia [redacted] independence in 1949. he said the four months flag after the accord was

signed "caused us ~~no~~ doubt about the good will of the Dutch." He asserted that Indonesians ~~xx~~ were peaceful and that the Dutch caused m[illegible] military incidents since the Cheribon pact was signed.

Although fighting was in progress along the demarcation line south of Semarang, the people of this Indonesian capital went about their business as usual unaware that the Dutch had started military action against the republican army on several fronts.

(President Soekarno spoke by radio later telling of fighting, seven hours after this dispatch was filed.)

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No announcement had been made to the people by mid-morning and morning newspapers contained no news of the Dutch actions. Shops opened as usual and crowds sauntered along the streets.

The only evidence of hostility was the flight of four Dutch fighter plans ~~over~~ (S. APPARENTLY SCOUTING OVER) this ancient capital at 7:30 a.m. They disappeared quickly.

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The republican information ministry said later in the day that

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planes strafed a passenger train 65 miles northeast of here, wounding two persons on top of the train. Well informed official circles said they could not confirm a press report that Indonesian Vice President Mohammed Hatta was in addition to appeal for U. N. intervention by India and the Arab league states on behalf of the republic. Hatta left for Sumatra five weeks ago.

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The first report of military action reached here this morning from correspondents for Antara, the Indonesian news agency. They said the Dutch had opened up this morning with mortars and field guns at Bandoeng and several other points west of there.

The republic obviously was relying on widespread guerrilla action accompanied by the scorched earth policy to counter modern equipment.

This correspondent left Sunday by train from Batavia to Jogjakarta.

30.24- 11061

The countryside presented the usual picture of well terraced and cultivated fields.

There was no evidence of large scale republican troop concentrations or unusual military activity. Instead, the usual Sunday crowds and hawkers thronged the stations, in marked contrast to the intense military activity in Batavia. I, as the only non-asiatic passenger on the packed train, excited even less curiosity than might have been expected and there was absolutely no unfriendliness.

Meanwhile, Gen. Soedirman said in a press statement that the Dutch attack had been launched without a declaration of war and carried out "not only in the hostile area, but also in interior places."

"Now is the time for Indonesians to take such action as is possible for national defense," the general said.

Reports from various fronts indicated the first Dutch attacks were met in a quiet, disciplined manner and that allegiance of the fighting forces to the republican government remained unchanged.

Peter Ratcliffe, former British intelligence division colonel,

conferred during the morning with Premier Amir Sjarifoedin, not President Soekarno and other Indonesian officials. He said his talks were "private and secret." He arrived Saturday from Batavia and said he was on business of a "purely personal nature." He was demobilized from the British army July 1.

UPDATED DUTCH-INDONESIAN PACT

Batavia, by Dutch and Indonesian officials. THE PRESENT HOSTILITIES HAVE BROUGHT OUT OF DIFFERENCES OVER PUTTING THE AGREEMENT INTO EFFECT.

Under the pact the Netherlands recognizes the government of the Netherlands and Indonesian representatives initialed a 17-article agreement at Cheribon (Linggadjati), Java, Nov. 15, 1947, for establishing a new Pacific nation and bring peace to the Netherlands East Indies.

The pact was formally signed last March 25 at Rijswijk Palace, in

Indonesian Republic as exercising de facto authority over Java, Madura and Sumatra."

The Dutch and Indonesians agree to cooperate "in the rapid transformation of a sovereign democratic state on a federal basis to be called the United States of Indonesia," to comprise "the entire territory of the Netherlands Indies."

The Kingdom of the Netherlands and the United States of Indonesia are to form a union under the Dutch crown.

The Dutch and Indonesians agreed to reduce their armed forces "directly after conclusion of this agreement" and "to settle by arbitration any dispute which might arise from any argument which cannot be solved by joint consultation."

UNDATED INDONESIAN PRONUNCIATION
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
(NY) HERE ARE THE PRONUNCIATIONS OF NAMES OF SOME OF THE LEADING FIGURES IN THE INDONESIAN-DUTCH CONFLICT AND OF SOME OF THE PLACE NAMES FIGURING IN THE FIGHTING:
ACTING GOVERNOR-GENERAL HUBERTUS J. VAN MOOK (VON MOKE)
LT. GEN. SIMON H. SPOOR (SPORE)
PRESIDENT SOEKARNO (SOO-KAR-NO)
PRIME MINISTER SJAHRIFOEDDIN (SHAH-REE-FOOD-EEN)
LT. GEN. SOERDIRMAN (SOOR-DEER-MAHN)
FORMER PRIME MINISTER SJAHRIR (SHAH-REER)
DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER A.K. GANI (GAH-NEE)
-0-

JOGJAKARTA (JOG-JAH-KAR-TAH)
BANDOENG (BAHN-DOONG)
BUITENZORG (BWAI-TEN-ZORG -- "W" SOUND SLURRED)
SOERAKARTA (SOO-RAH-KAHR-TAH)
SOERABAJA (SOO-RAH-BUY-YAH)
BANJOEWANGI (BAHN-JOO-WAHN-GEE)
KETAPANG (KAY-TAH-PAHNG)
MEDAN (MAY-DAHN)
VB918PED

rio de janeiro, july 21 - (ap) - evaldo simas pereira, economic and diplomatic editor of the rio de janeiro morning newspaper o jornal, said today he would predict in his column tomorrow that the united states would absorb great britain's huge debt to brasil.

john snyder, united states secretary of the treasury who will arrive here tomorrow, will discuss the possibility of the united states' paying brazil in dollars for the several millions of pounds sterling which brazil accumulated in great britain during the war, pereira said. he did not state the specific amount of the british debt.

pereira said also snyder would begin discussions on economic accords between the united states and brazil which president truman

30.24- 11063

would sign, [redacted] president truman, he added, [redacted]

visit
will [redacted] brasil aboard the battleship missouri before the end of 1947.

snyder's party will include treasury and state department

officials and maj.gen. harry w. vaughan, military aide to president truman.

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WASHINGTON, JULY 21-(AP)-SECRETARY OF COMMERCE HARRIMAN SAID TODAY THAT THE NEW PROGRAM OF AID TO EUROPE WILL "REQUIRE PROMPT ACTION BY CONGRESS" EARLY NEXT YEAR.

HARRIMAN, BACK FROM A TRIP TO GERMANY, FRANCE, ENGLAND AND ITALY, TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT "IF THE PROGRAM CAN BE WORKED OUT," EUROPE'S PROBLEMS "ARE SOLVABLE".

HE EXPLAINED THAT "THE WORKING OUT" MEANS EUROPEAN NATIONS' AGREEMENT ON HELPING THEMSELVES BEFORE COMING TO THE U.S. FOR AID UNDER THE MARSHALL PLAN, WHICH HARRIMAN DESCRIBED AS A "GRUB-STAKING PROPOSITION."

"EVERYWHERE I WENT," HE SAID, "THE MARSHALL PROPOSAL WAS THE FIRST THING TO GIVE REAL HOPE TO EVERYONE THAT THEY COULD GET BACK ON THEIR FEET."

HARRIMAN STRESSED THE IMPORTANCE OF GREATER COAL PRODUCTION IN EUROPE AS THE KEYSTONE TO REVIVAL OF INDUSTRY, AND THE IMPORTANCE OF GERMANY'S RUHR MINES.

MORE FOOD IS THE FIRST NEED OF GERMAN MINERS TO INCREASE THEIR OUTPUT, HE SAID, AND "SOME" MORE MACHINERY ALSO IS NEEDED.

HARRIMAN ALSO EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT BRITISH COAL PRODUCTION COULD BE IMPROVED CONSIDERABLY--MORE IN LINE WITH THAT OF THE U.S., HE SAID--BY OPENING UP NEW SEAMS AND GREATER USE OF MACHINERY.

J927PED

(210)

WASHINGTON, JULY 21-(AP)-THE STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND TODAY SAID EIGHT B29S WILL MAKE A ONE-STOP FLIGHT FROM TOKYO TO WASHINGTON NEXT WEEK IN THE "LONGEST AND FASTEST MASS FLIGHT OF B29S EVER ATTEMPTED."

DESCRIBED AS A TRAINING MISSION, THE PLANES WILL HOP OFF AT 7 A.M. (EST) THURSDAY, JULY 31, AND AIM AT CROSSING BETWEEN THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT AND THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL HERE AT 11 A.M. (EST) ON FRIDAY, AUG. 1, WHICH IS AIR FORCE DAY. THE DISTANCE IS ABOUT 7,000 MILES.

THEY WILL LAND AT ANDREWS AIR FIELD, 12 MILES SOUTHEAST OF HERE. HEADQUARTERS FOR THE STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND, THE SCHEDULED STOP IS AT ELMENDORXUFIELD, ANCHORAGE, ALASKA, WITH A MAXIMUM OF THREE HOURS ALLOWED FOR REFUELING.

THE EIGHT SHIPS ARE OF THE 492ND BOMB SQUADRON, 7TH BOMB GROUP, 3TH AIR FORCE, BASED AT FORT WORTH, TEX. THEY WILL BE UNDER COMMAND OF LT.COL.HOWARD F.HUGOS OF OKLAHOMA.

THE ESTIMATED TIME FROM TOKYO TO ANCHORAGE IS 12 1/2 HOURS AND FROM ANCHORAGE TO ANDREWS FIELD, 13 HOURS AND 10 MINUTES.

THE PLANES WILL BE DIRECTED TO FLY SEPARATELY IN SINGLE FILE, ABOUT ONE MINUTE APART, UNTIL THEY REACH MARTINSBURG RADIO, A POINT IN WEST VIRGINIA ABOUT 50 MILES FROM WASHINGTON, WHEN THEY WILL ASSUME FORMATION.

OFFICIALS TOLD NEWSMEN THE TRIP IS INTENDED TO TRAIN CREWS IN LONG RANGE OVERWATER NAVIGATION AND OTHER TECHNIQUES OF SUCH MISSIONS.

THE PLANES WILL CARRY AN ESTIMATED 160 MEN, INCLUDING THEIR OWN GROUND MAINTENANCE CREWS.

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(550) (ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TUESDAY, JULY 22--EDITORS: NOTE DATE)

(ADVANCE)..WASHINGTON, JULY 21-(AP)-WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATOR ROBERT M. LITTLEJOHN ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT WAR SURPLUS DISPOSAL HAS BEEN BROUGHT "WITHIN SIGHT OF A SELL-OUT" IN HIS ONE YEAR IN OFFICE.

THE WORLD'S LARGEST MERCHANDISING BUSINESS, LITTLEJOHN REPORTED, WAS IN SUCH DEPLORABLE SHAPE WHEN HE TOOK OVER THAT HE DEBATED SHUTTING IT DOWN COMPLETELY FOR TWO OR THREE MONTHS TO "REORGANIZE FROM THE BOTTOM UP."

IN A 20-PAGE RECITAL OF ACHIEVEMENTS, THE FORMER MAJOR GENERAL REPORTED THAT WAA HAS DISPOSED OF NEARLY 70 PERCENT OF THE $27,000,000 WORTH OF DECLARED SURPLUS. THE DISPOSAL RATE, HE SAID, HAS "ALMOST TRIPLED."

THE REPORT WAS SEEN AS LITTLEJOHN'S

THE REPORT AS SEEN AS LITTLEJOHN'S REPLY TO A CASTIGATION OF WAA ISSUED BY A HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE HEADED BY REP. RIZLEY (R-OKLA). ON JULY 2 THE COMMITTEE ACCUSED THE AGENCY OF "CONFUSION, CARELESSNESS AND CHAOS."

THE RIZLEY GROUP VIRTUALLY DEMANDED THE RESIGNATION OF LITTLEJOHN AND THE GROUP OF ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS WHO HOLD KEY WAA POSITIONS, SUGGESTING THAT THE AGENCY BE GIVEN MANAGEMENT OF A "CIVILIAN, RATHER THAN A MILITARY CHARACTER."

BUT PRESIDENT TRUMAN, IT WAS LEARNED, HAS STOUTLY ENDORSED LITTLEJOHN'S RECORD. ONE REASON, IT WAS STATED, IS THE $1,900,000,000 IN PROCEEDS TURNED OVER TO THE TREASURY SINCE LAST JULY--A BIG BOOST TOWARD THE FIRST FEDERAL BUDGET SURPLUS IN 17 YEARS.

LITTLEJOHN'S FIRST-ANNIVERSARY REPORT DETAILED A "WELTER OF SEEMINGLY HOPELESS PROBLEMS" EXISTING WHEN HE TOOK OVER. THEY INCLUDED:

1. "POOR ORGANIZATION," WITH THE ADMINISTRATOR'S OFFICE EXPECTED TO "MAKE EVERY DECISION"; THE 33 REGIONS OPERATED AS "SEPARATE EMPIRES."
2. "INVENTORY INACCURATE, IN MANY CASES NON-EXISTENT. NO ADEQUATE STOCK CONTROL. X X X ACCOUNTING METHODS UNSOUND."
3. NO SALES PROGRAMS WITH TARGET DATES FOR ACCOMPLISHMENT. "BUSINESS QUIT BUYING AND SALES DROPPED TO NOMINAL FIGURES."
4. "OPERATION OF VETERANS PROGRAM BOGGED DOWN. A MILLION AND A HALF OUTSTANDING (VETERANS' PURCHASE) CERTIFICATES. CERTIFICATES BEING ISSUED AGAINST NON-EXISTENT SUPPLIES. VETERANS INFURIATED BY INACTION AND BRUSHOFFS."
5. "INACTION ON IDLE (PLANT) FACILITIES WHICH WERE SORELY NEEDED BY PRIVATE INDUSTRY. LAXITY IN NEGOTIATIONS. DEALINGS WITH IRRESPONSIBLE BIDDERS."

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LITTLEJOHN SAID WAA HAS DISPOSED OF 70 PERCENT OF THE GOODS SO FAR RELEASED BY THE ARMY AND NAVY, AND ESTIMATED THAT ANOTHER $7,000,000,000 WORTH MAY STILL BE HANDED OVER FOR DISPOSAL, BRINGING THE WAR'S TOTAL SURPLUS TO $34,000,000,000.

OF THAT TOTAL, 55 PERCENT HAS BEEN SOLD, AS AGAINST 15 PERCENT A YEAR AGO. DISPOSALS IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS TOTALED $13,000,000,000 IN ORIGINAL COST, OR NEARLY THREE TIMES THE TOTAL AMOUNT DISPOSED OF PRIOR TO JULY 1, 1946.

SALES REALIZATION IN THE LAST YEAR AMOUNTED TO $1,900,000,000, OR 29 PERCENT OF THE ORIGINAL WARTIME COST. AFTER DEDUCTING OPERATING EXPENSES, THE NET RETURN IS 22 PERCENT.

IN THE TEN MONTHS FROM LAST JULY TO APRIL, $1,300,000,000 IN PROCEEDS WAS DEPOSITED WITH THE TREASURY. ANOTHER $600,000,000, IT WAS ESTIMATED, WAS ADDED IN MAY AND JUNE.

AS EVIDENCE THAT THE WORST GRIEVANCES OF VETERANS HAVE BEEN ANSWERED, LITTLEJOHN REPORTED THAT NEARLY $1,000,000,000 WORTH OF SURPLUS WAS PURCHASED BY VETERANS DURING THE YEAR, FOR THEIR OWN SMALL BUSINESSES OR FOR PERSONAL USE. COMPLAINTS HAVE DROPPED FROM 800 LETTERS A WEEK TO TEN.

TWO DRIVES TO STRAIGHTEN OUT ACCOUNTING METHODS AND BRING INVENTORY METHODS UP TO DATE HAVE BEEN LAUNCHED, THE SECOND ONE TO BE COMPLETED WITHIN THE NEXT TWO MONTHS.

"THEN FOR THE FIRST TIME WAA WILL HAVE A SUBSTANTIALLY ACCURATE ACCOUNTING OF ALL SURPLUSES ON HAND," LITTLEJOHN SAID.

AS WAA BEGINS TO SCRAPE THE BOTTOM OF THE SURPLUS BARREL AND SALES DIMINISH, THE ADMINISTRATOR SAID, THE NUMBER OF SALES OUTLETS IS BEING REDUCED, STAFFS ARE BEING SHRUNK, AND AN EFFORT IS BEING MADE TO IMPROVE SERVICE TO CUSTOMERS.

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THE LAST OBJECTIVE PROMPTED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF 96 CUSTOMER SERVICE CENTERS, DESIGNED AS "ONE-STOP" PURCHASE POINTS WHERE GOODS MAY BE INSPECTED, CREDIT ARRANGED, BILLS PAID, AND DELIVERY SCHEDULED.

THE AGENCY'S OPERATING COST IN THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR, LITTLEJOHN FORECAST, WILL BE 40 PERCENT BELOW THE $501,000,000 SPENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, JULY 22--EDITORS, NOTE DATE)

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FIRST LEAD U.N. (300)

BY FRANCIS W.CARPENTER

JUL 1947

LAKE SUCCESS, JULY 21-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND AUSTRALIA CLASHED WITH RUSSIA TODAY OVER A SOVIET CONTENTION THAT A NATION'S BEHAVIOR DURING WORLD WAR II MUST BE CONSIDERED IN DECIDING WHETHER THEY SHALL BE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

POSITIONS TAKEN IN PRELIMINARY DISCUSSIONS IN THE MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE OF THE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL INDICATED THAT THE BIG POWERS HAD NOT CHANGED THEIR MINDS FROM LAST YEAR WHEN OUTER MONGOLIA AND ALBANIA, FAVORED BY RUSSIA, FAILED TO GET A MAJORITY IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND RUSSIA VETOED PORTUGAL, IRELAND, AND TRANSJORDAN.

THE COMMITTEE IS CONSIDERING THOSE FIVE AGAIN, PLUS APPLICATIONS FROM ITALY, RUMANIA, HUNGARY, AND AUSTRIA.

ALEXEI N.KRASILNIKOV, OF THE RUSSIAN DELEGATION, SAID THE DELEGATES COULD NOT IGNORE HOW A COUNTRY BEHAVED TOWARD FASCISM DURING THE WAR.

KRASILNIKOV ALSO EMPHASIZED THAT RUSSIA STANDS FIRM ON THE CONDITION THAT SHE MUST HAVE DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH A COUNTRY TO APPROVE THAT COUNTRY FROM U.N. MEMBERSHIP. THAT WAS THE REASON THE SOVIETS GAVE FOR VOTING AGAINST THREE APPLICANTS LAST AUGUST.

COL. W.R.HODGSON, AUSTRALIA, DECLARED THAT PARTICIPATION IN THE WAR WAS LAUDABLE BUT "IT IS NOT A STANDARD FOR ADMISSION."

HODGSON ALSO CHARGED THAT TO EXCLUDE A COUNTRY ON GROUNDS OF NO DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS IS A "VIOLATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER."

HAYDEN RAYNOR, UNITED STATES, TOLD THE COMMITTEE THAT THE UNITED STATES FELT A COUNTRY'S BEHAVIOR IN THE WAR WAS NOT A STANDARD FOR MEMBERSHIP UNDER THE CHARTER.

V.G.LAWFORD, BRITAIN, AGREED WITH RAYNOR AND SAID HIS COUNTRY WOULD STAND ON THE CHARTER PROVISIONS FOR ADMISSIONS.

HENRIQUE DE SOUZA GOMEZ, BRAZIL, SIDED WITH THE WESTERN POWERS.

FARIS EL KHOURY, OF SYRIA, DECLARED THAT HE WOULD NOT OPPOSE ANY OF THE NINE APPLICANTS.

RUSSIAN HOPES OF PILING UP ADDITIONAL VOTING STRENGTH IN THE U.N. APPEARED DOOMED ON THE BASIS OF TWO INCIDENTS INVOLVING TWO SATELLITES SEEKING ADMISSION.

STILL UNSETTLED XXX THIRD GRAPH U.N. (A15).

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30.24- 11065

U.N.--ECONOMIC (290)

BY MAX HARRELSON

LAKE SUCCESS, JULY 21-(AP)-CUBA TODAY DEMANDED THAT THE PRESENT COMMUNIST-DOMINATED GOVERNMENT OF HUNGARY BE PUT IN THE SAME CATEGORY AS FRANCO SPAIN AND BARRED FROM ALL ORGANIZATIONS AFFILIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS.

THE DEMAND BROUGHT A SHARP PROTEST FROM RUSSIA.

THE EXCHANGE OCCURRED IN THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL DURING DEBATE ON HUNGARY'S APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION.

DESPITE CUBA'S STRONG OPPOSITION, THE COUNCIL APPROVED THE HUNGARIAN APPLICATION 10 TO 1, WITH SEVEN MEMBERS ABSTAINING. THE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVE, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE WILLARD L.THORP, WAS AMONG THOSE WHO REFUSED TO VOTE FOR THE HUNGARIAN APPLICATION.

THORP TOUCHED OFF THE DEBATE BY ANNOUNCING THAT THE UNITED STATES WANTED TO BE RECORDED AS ABSTAINING.

ENRIQUE PEREZ CISNEROS, OF CUBA, THEN LAUNCHED HIS ATTACK ON THE HUNGARIAN REGIME. HE RECALLED THAT CUBA VOTED LAST YEAR FOR HUNGARY'S ADMISSION TO THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION BUT ADDED THAT "THE SITUATION IS NOW DIFFERENT."

"IT IS WITH DEEP REGRET," HE SAID, "THAT OUR DELEGATION HAS TO VOTE AGAINST HUNGARY'S APPLICATION" BECAUSE HUNGARY IS "NOT, IN THE OPINION OF THE CUBAN DELEGATION, A DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT."

HE THEN POINTED OUT THAT THE UMN. ALREADY HAD BARRED FRANCO SPAIN BECAUSE OF ITS "UNDEMOCRATIC" NATURE AND DEMANDED THAT HUNGARY BE CONSIDERED AS A PARALLEL CASE.

SOVIET DELEGATE ALEXANDER P.MOROZOV PROTESTED THAT THERE WAS NO SIMILARITY BETWEEN THE TWO REGIMES.

"I FORMALLY AND FIRMLY REJECT THE POSITION THAT THERE IS ANY FOUNDATION FOR A COMPARISON OF HUNGARY WITH FRANCO SPAIN," MOROZOV ASSERTED.

BRITAIN WAS AMONG THE 10 WHO VOTED FOR THE ADMISSION OF HUNGARY.

JKWWTPED

U.N.- ATOMIC (230)

LAKE SUCCESS, JULY 21-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES AGREED TODAY WITH SOVIET RUSSIA IN THE UNITED NATIONS ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION ON THE NECESSITY FOR A QUOTA SYSTEM ON ATOMIC MATERIALS, FUELS AND PLANTS. BUT THEY REMAINED WIDELY SEPARATED ON THE DETAILS OF ACHIEVING THAT AIM.

FREDERICK H.OSBORN, U.S.DEPUTY ON THE ATOMIC COMMISSION, TOLD A MEETING OF THE COMMISSION'S POLITICAL COMMITTEE THAT THE UNITED STATES HAD MADE AN IMPORTANT CHANGE IN ITS POINT OF VIEW AND DECIDED THAT AN OVERALL PLAN FOR QUOTAS SHOULD BE WRITTEN INTO THE ATOMIC CONTROL TREATY.

THE U.S. PREVIOUSLY HAD ADVOCATED GIVING A PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY FULL CONTROL OVER ATOMIC MATERIALS AND PLANTS AROUND THE WORLD.

OSBORN SAID WRITING THE QUOTAS INTO THE TREATY WAS NECESSARY SO THAT EVERY NATION WOULD HAVE A PART IN MAKING THAT DECISION. HE SAID THE UNITED STATES HAD DECIDED THAT IF THE TREATY WAS GOING TO BE ACCEPTABLE TO ALL NATIONS, THE INTERNATIONAL CONTROL AGENCY MUST BE GIVEN AS FEW ARBITRARY POWERS AS POSSIBLE.

AFTER THE MEETING, OSBORN SAID THIS OVERALL PLAN FOR QUOTAS WOULD DEAL WITH SOURCE MATERIAL, NUCLEAR FUEL AND DANGEROUS FACILITIES.

GROMYKO PROPOSED LAST WEDNESDAY A SEPARATE CONVENTION SETTING UP THE QUOTAS. HE DID NOT GIVE DETAILS, BUT HIS PROPOSAL ENVISIONED A SEPARATE TREATY FOR LISTING THE QUOTAS. OSBORN SUGGESTED TODAY THAT THEY BE INCORPORATED IN THE ONE BIG ATOMIC CONTROL PACT DESIRED BY THE UNITED STATES.

B605PED

BY GARETH HUGHES

NEW YORK, JULY 21-(AP)-DESPITE THE PRESENT URGENCY OF POLITICS IN THE NEAR EAST, THE ARAB LEAGUE COUNTRIES STEADILY ARE PURSUING A GOAL OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPROVEMENT OF THE PEOPLES THE LEAGUE REPRESENTS, LEAGUE SECRETARY-GENERAL ABDEL RAHMAN AZZAM PASHA SAID TODAY IN AN INTERVIEW.

"WE NEED AND ARE SEEKING ADVICE AND ASSISTANCE FOR OUR INDUSTRIES, OUR TRADE, OUR TRANSPORT, AND OUR MARKETING PROBLEMS," AZZAM PASHA SAID. HE WAS IN NEW YORK FOR DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN A REPRESENTATIVE OF YEMEN AND AN AMERICAN INDUSTRIALISTS.

"HERE NOT POLITICAL QUESTIONS UPPERMOST. WE WOULD CONCENTRATE MORE ATTENTION ON SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES," HE CONTINUED.

"THE STATES THE LEAGUE REPRESENTS APPROACH THE UNITED STATES IN MINERAL RESOURCES AND AGRICULTURAL WEALTH, BUT WE NEED TO BORROW AMERICAN 'KNOW-HOW'--KNOWLEDGE BASED ON EXPERIENCE IN ACTUALLY PRODUCING GIVEN ARTICLES.

"WE WANT AN ECONOMIC OVERHAULING, AND PLANNING FOR A LONGER PERIOD, BUT COMPETING AMONG OURSELVES OR WITH THE WORLD, BUT COOPERATING.

"THE WORLD CAN SELL MORE TO US IF WE SELL MORE TO THE WORLD."

THE ARAB LEAGUE HE DESCRIBED AS A LOOSE FEDERATION OF THE

COUNTRIES OF EGYPT, SAUDI ARABIA, SYRIA, IRAQ, LEBANON, YEMEN, AND TRANSJORDAN.

AZZAM PASHA LISTED AMONG CONCRETE STEPS IN ECONOMIC PROGRESS THUS FAR SPONSORED BY THE LEAGUE THE RECENT ESTABLISHMENT IN CAIRO OF THE PALESTINIAN AGRICULTURAL CREDIT BANK WITH A CAPITAL OF £1,000,000 EGYPTIAN (ABOVE $4,000,000 U.S.).

THE PALESTINIAN BANK WAS ESTABLISHED FOR THE SPECIFIC PURPOSE ITS NAME IMPLIES, AZZAM PASHA SAID, BUT COULD PROVE TO BE THE NUCLEUS FOR A MUCH LARGER INSTITUTION OFFERING CREDIT FACILITIES TO ALL ARAB PEOPLES, WITH AN EVENTUAL CAPITAL OF $10 TO $15 MILLION EGYPTIAN POUNDS OR MORE. HE INDICATED SUCH AN EVENTUALITY WOULD AFFECT ALSO THOSE ARABS OUTSIDE THE LEAGUE STATES, FOR THE LEAGUE ALSO SPEAKS FOR MANY ARAB MINORITIES.

THE ARAB STATES ARE TENDING IN THE DIRECTION OF ERASING CUSTOMS, PASSPORT VISAS, TRADE TARIFFS, AND OTHER BARRIERS AMONG THEMSELVES WITH A POSSIBLE FUTURE PARALLEL WITH THE BE-NE-LUX CUSTOMS UNION OF BELGIUM, THE NETHERLANDS, AND LUXEMBOURG, AZZAM PASHA PROPHESIES.

IN SUCH MATTERS THE LEAGUE IS SEEKING ADVICE FROM TECHNICAL EXPERTS OF THE WORLD MONETARY FUND AND THE WORLD BANK, "SO WE CAN WRITE A GENERAL PLAN FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT," HE SAID.

NEW YORK, JULY 19-(AP)-THE WORLD BANK ADDED A NEW CHAPTER TO THE HISTORY OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCE THIS WEEK WITH THE PUBLIC SALE OF $250,000,000 OF ITS BONDS.

THE RESPONSE OF INVESTORS, SAID A SPOKESMAN FOR THE BANK AT THE WEEKEND, WAS "TERRIFIC."

ON TUESDAY THE BANK CLIMAXED WEEKS OF INTENSIVE PREPARATION BY DISTRIBUTION TO SOME 1,400 DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE NATION OF $150,000,000 OF 25-YEAR BONDS WITH A 3 PER CENT COUPON AND $100,000,000 OF 10-YEAR BONDS WITH A 2 1/4 PER CENT COUPON.

AT NOON THE SAME DAY, E.F.DUNSTAN, MARKETING DIRECTOR, ANNOUNCED HEAVY OVER-SUBSCRIPTION.

EACH ISSUE WAS SOLD TO DEALERS AT PAR, OR 100, WITH THE PROVISO THEY WOULD SELL TO THEIR CUSTOMERS AT THAT PRICE. DEALERS WERE ALLOWED A SALES CONCESSION OF $2.50 FOR EACH 10-YEAR BOND SOLD AND $5 FOR EACH 25-YEAR BOND.

TRADING IN THE BONDS ALSO STARTED TUESDAY ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE ON A WHEN-ISSUED BASIS. BOTH ISSUES IMMEDIATELY COMMANDED SUBSTANTIAL PREMIUMS OVER THE OFFERING PRICE.

THE LONG-TERMS CLOSED FRIDAY AT 103 10/32, AFTER TOPPING 103 EARLIER IN THE WEEK, AND THE SHORT-TERMS AT 101 12/32, AFTER GETTING UP TO ABOUND 102. HEAVY TURNOVER WAS REPORTED ON THE EXCHANGE BUT THERE WERE INDICATIONS OF EVEN MORE ACTIVITY IN THE OVER-THE-COUNTER MARKET.

BOND DEALERS INTERPRETED THE FLUCTUATIONS IN PRICE DURING THE WEEK LARGELY AS INDICATIONS OF SPECULATIVE ACTIVITY. A CONSIDERABLE PART OF TRADING WAS DONE IN SMALL LOTS, A SIGN THAT THE BIG INVESTORS SUCH AS BANKS, INSURANCE COMPANIES AND ESTATES HAD NOT YET ENTERED THE MARKET ON A LARGE SCALE. SUCH INSTITUTIONAL INVESTORS USUALLY DEAL IN SIX-FIGURE BLOCKS OF BONDS OR MORE.

PROCEEDS OF THE LOAN WILL BE USED BY THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING INSTITUTION TO MAKE DOLLAR LOANS TO MEMBER NATIONS. THE BANK'S SUPPLY OF LENDABLE DOLLARS, PRIOR TO THE BOND SALE, WAS CONFINED

30.24- 11067

CHIEFLY TO THE UNITED STATES' SUBSCRIPTION OF AROUND $721,000,000. THAT AMOUNT WAS REDUCED BY THE BANK'S FIRST, AND THUS FAR ONLY, LOAN OF $250,000,000 TO FRANCE.

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CONSIDERATION IS BEING GIVEN, OFFICIALS INDICATED, TO APPLICATIONS FOR LOANS BY SEVERAL OTHER EUROPEAN NATIONS, AMONG THEM DENMARK, POLAND AND THE NETHERLANDS.

THE BANK IS PLEDGED, UNDER ITS ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, TO USE ITS FUNDS TO ASSIST IN THE RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONS, ESPECIALLY THOSE WHOSE ECONOMIES WERE DAMAGED OR DESTROYED BY WAR.

INTENSE INTEREST IN THE NEW SECURITIES RELEGATED THE CORPORATE LIST TO SECOND PLACE IN THE BOND MARKET.

JUL 1947

TURNOVER IN THE POPULAR RAILS WAS SMALL BUT PRICES TENDED UPWARD THROUGHOUT THE WEEK. BIDDING WAS STIMULATED IN LARGE PART BY HOPES THAT SEVERAL REQUESTS FOR HIGHER FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES WOULD GO THROUGH, AS WELL AS EARNINGS REPORTS FOR MANY CARRIERS WHICH SHOWED DECISIVE IMPROVEMENT OVER A YEAR AGO.

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, JULY 19-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES EXPORTED A RECORD-BREAKING 29,837,000 LONG TONS OF COAL DURING THE 12 MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, THE GOVERNMENT REPORTED TODAY.

SUCH HIGH SHIPMENTS MUST CONTINUE, IT ADDED, IF WORLD RECONSTRUCTION IS TO GO FORWARD.

HOUSEHOLD AND INDUSTRIAL COAL USERS IN THIS COUNTRY MEANWHILE WERE URGED TO STOCK UP NEXT WINTER'S SUPPLIES EARLY, BOTH FOR TRANSPORTATION AND PRODUCTION REASONS.

"IF THIS IS DONE," CAPT. GRANVILLE CONWAY, COORDINATOR OF EMERGENCY EXPORT PROGRAMS, SAID IN A STATEMENT, "THERE SHOULD BE ADEQUATE COAL SUPPLIES FOR ALL AMERICAN CONSUMERS NEXT WINTER WITH NO CONFLICT WITH THE EXPORT PROGRAM."

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CONWAY'S REPORT WAS MADE PUBLIC BY JOHN R. STEELMAN, ASSISTANT TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN.

IN A SEPARATE STATEMENT, STEELMAN SAID THE REPORT SHOWED THAT WHILE ESSENTIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR SOME EUROPEAN COUNTRIES WERE NOT FULLY MET IN THE LAST FISCAL YEAR, AMERICAN COAL EXPORTS "WERE OF VITAL ASSISTANCE TO WORLD RECONSTRUCTION."

AT THE SAME TIME, HE SAID THE REPORT INDICATES THE NEED OF CONTINUING EXPORTS AT A HIGH LEVEL THIS YEAR. HE DECLARED THE SHORTAGE OF COAL, PERHAPS MORE THAN ANY OTHER SINGLE FACTOR, HAS SLOWED DOWN WORLD RECOVERY.

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"IT IS GRATIFYING THEREFORE," HE SAID, "THAT THE UNITED STATES X X X WAS ABLE TO SHIP ABROAD--AND TO PLACES WHERE IT WAS MOST GRAVELY NEEDED--RECORD BREAKING AMOUNTS OF COAL, AND TO DO THIS IN SPITE OF PRODUCTION AND SHIPPING DIFFICULTIES WITHOUT DENYING THE NEEDS OF AMERICAN CONSUMERS AND INDUSTRY."

FRANCE, WITH 7,963,000 TONS, RECEIVED MORE U.S. COAL LAST YEAR THAN ANY OTHER NATION. ITALY WAS NEXT WITH 5,965,000 TONS. OTHERS RECEIVING MORE THAN ONE MILLION TONS WERE BELGIUM, 2,562,000; NETHERLANDS 2,334,000; DENMARK 1,250,000; SWEDEN 1,469,000; NORWAY 1,043,000, AND BRAZIL 1,209,000.

THE EXPORT FIGURE EXCLUDES RAIL AND LAKE SHIPMENTS TO CANADA AND RAIL SHIPMENTS TO MEXICO WHICH ARE NORMALLY CONSIDERED U.S. DOMESTIC COAL MARKETS.

JUL 1947

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, JULY 19--(AP)--ONLY A HANDFUL OF NAVY SCRAP IRON AND STEEL IS WORTH SALVAGING FROM THE UNCOUNTED WRECKAGE OF WAR SCATTERED ACROSS THE PACIFIC, EXPERTS ESTIMATED TODAY.

A TWO-MAN CIVILIAN COMMITTEE REPORTED AFTER A 22,000 MILE TOUR OF THE PACIFIC FOR THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY THAT:

GUAM HAS 15,000 TONS OF SCRAP NAVY TRUCKS, JEEPS, TRACTORS CRANS, TANKS AND LANDING CRAFT WORTH RETURNING TO THE U.S. HELP FROM THE NAVY WILL BE NEEDED IN TRUCKING AND LOADING THE MATERIAL. THIS WAS THE ONLY NAVY SCRAP TO BE REPORTED FAVORABLY BY THE COMMITTEE.

MANILA HAS 50,000 TO 75,000 TONS OF SCRAP FOR SALE BY THE PHILIPPINES GOVERNMENT. MOST OF 84 SUNKEN JAPANESE AND AMERICAN SHIPS CAN NOT BE RAISED FROM THE BAY AND WOULDN'T BE WORTH IT ANYWAY.

SUBIC BAY HOLDS 100,000 TONS OF SCRAP LANDING CRAFT WHICH COULD BE SALVAGED, BUT MIGHT NOT PAY THE COST OF THE OPERATIONS. THESE CRAFT HAVE BEEN TURNED OVER BY THE NAVY TO THE OFFICE OF FOREIGN LIQUIDATION COMMISSION.

MANUS AND SAMAR, BIG MARTIME BASES NOW BUSTING BACK INTO THE JUNGLE, HAVE ABOUT 15,000 TONS BUT SCRAPPING IT IS NOT FEASIBLE.

ONE "ACCUMULATION" OF MILITARY VEHICLES ON MANUS WAS "SO COMPLETELY COVERED BY JUNGLE GROWTH THAT INSPECTION AND ESTIMATE OF THE QUANTITY WAS NOT POSSIBLE," THE REPORT SAID.

"WITHIN ANOTHER SIX MONTHS THE ENTIRE ACCUMULATION AT MANUS WILL HAVE DEPRECIATED BECAUSE OF THE ELEMENTS TO THE EXTENT THAT IT WILL BE OF LITTLE OR NO COMMERCIAL VALUE." JUL 1947

COST OF A SCRAP OPERATION IN THE PACIFIC IS BOOSTED BY THE HIGH COST OF THE GASES USED FOR CUTTING THE METAL INTO CHUNKS.

GAS COSTING 45 CENTS PER CYLINDER AT HONOLULU, SELLS FOR $10 AT MANILA, THE EXPERTS SAID.

THE SURVEY WAS MADE BY LESLIE G. KNIGHT OF BETHLEHM PACIFIC COAST STEEL CORPORATION, SEATTLE, REPRESENTING THE AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE; AND LEONARD I. ABRAMS OF ATLAS STEEL AND SUPPLY CO. CLEVELAND, REPRESENTING THE INSTITUTE OF SCRAP IRON AND STEEL.

THE NAVY SAID IT WAS ARRANGING DETAILS OF OFFERING ITS GUAM SCRAP TO PRIVATE INDUSTRY AND WOULD HELP IN PREPARING IT FOR SHIPMENT.

1947

END JULY 21,

JUL 1947

30.24- 11069

Rocket Firing Warplanes Blast Northern Java Port; Dutch Troops Race Inland

JUL 1947

INDONESIAN ARMY STIFFENS, SCORES SOME MINOR GAINS

Netherlands Forces Extend Beachhead in Amphibious Landings.

CASUALTIES ARE LIGHT

UN Receives 'Communications' on Warfare from Both Parties.

STANLEY SWINTON

BATAVIA, Java, Wednesday, July 23 (AP)—Rocket firing Dutch war planes made 15 attacks yesterday on the northern Java coast port of Cheribon, the Indonesan army said today, as Dutch seaborne invasion forces captured large segments of eastern Java.

In ground fighting the Republicans claimed they gained ground on the front west of Dutch-held Semarang where they launched a counter-attack against Dutch troops yesterday.

NIGHT

The Indonesian communique, heard here by an unofficial radio monitor, made no mention of the situation at Jogjakarta, the Indonesian republic capital. A Dutch armored column was reported yesterday to have slashed within 35 miles of Jogjakarta.

Dutch Planes Downed

Two Dutch planes were shot down during bombings and strafing at widley seperated points, the Indonesians said. At Pandaan, about 25 miles from Soerabaja, a crewman of a downed plane was captured. The other plane was shot down at Soemdeang in West Java during a bombing attack.

The Republicans said Dutch troops had reached Pasoeroean on the north coast, about 20 miles west of Probolinggo, in an apparent expansion of the northeast Java beachhead established Monday by amphibious landings.

The Dutch turned inland at Pasoeroean, the Indonesians said, and marched in direction of the mountain resort of Malang, 35 miles inland. Malang was the normal meeting place of the provisional Indonesian parliament.

Fighting was underway at Pandaan, a few miles west of Pasoeroean.

At Madioen, located almost in the exact center of Java between Malan and Sc erakarta, the Indonesians said a Dutch plane dropped two 50-pound bombs and made strafing attacks.

An Indonesian army communique issued at Jogjakarta said armed forces from Dutch-held Semarang, on the north central coast, had attacked the town of Salatiga for three hours, and then had withdrawn.

Salatiga is approximately 25 miles south of Semarang and 35 north of Jogjakarta. The Indonesian capital is in south central Java.

Resistance Stiffens

Indonesian reports said resistance was stiffening, and the Dutch themselves conceded that sharp fighting was underway at several points in Java and one in Sumatra, the large island northwest of here.

A Netherlands communique said advances were made on half a dozen fronts, against relatively light resistance.

Dutch casualties yesterday—the first day of the armed conflict which the Dutch describe as "police action" and the Indonesians as a "colonial war"—were listed officially as 150 dead or wounded.

(The Netherlands informed the United Nations in New York that it had been compelled to "resort to police measures" because of continued "acts of violence." The Dutch note charged the Indonesians with "senseless destruction," maintaining a food blockade and circulating "hostile and inflammatory propaganda."

(U. N. officials also disclosed that an Indonesian group in Brisbane, Australia, had sent a communication to the security council. The contents were not made public.)

Dutch forces fighting out of Batavia, in western Java, were reported clearing supply lines toward Cheribon and the Jogjakarta area. An Indonesian communique said Dutch land forces attacked Krawang, 47 miles east of Batavia on the main Batavia-Cheribon-Jogjakarta rail line.

Beachhead Extended

In the east, a Dutch amphibious force which landed yesterday at Pasir Poetih was reported to have extended its beachhead for 70 miles along the northeast coast, capturing the coastal road and the important city of Probolinggo.

The Netherlands forces then drove inland almost as far as Bandowoso, 25 miles south of the coast, before meeting their first stiff resistance, the Dutch said.

An Indonesian army communique said the Dutch had landed tanks and trucks, and that fighting was underway at Probolinggo, but Dutch air observers said their forces had been virtually unopposed along the coast.

Dutch fliers reported that several fires were blazing in Probolinggo, but said these were minor sabotage attempts made after the town was taken.

Republican communiques conceded the Dutch had managed to land strong invasion forces on the north and east coasts, and that Dutch columns were driving forward east of Bandoeng, in west central Java.

Indonesians Gain

The communiques added, however, that Indonesian forces "made progress" in a counter-attack west of Semarang, in north central Java, shot down two Dutch planes, and scored four direct hits Sunday on a warship off Merak, on Java's western tip.

These were the first claims of Indonesian successes in the current conflict, which began when the Dutch moved against Indonesian holdings following a breakdown in negotiations for Java's independence.

A Dutch Mitchell B-25 bomber crashed in Sumatra, Indonesians reported.

The weather today was perfect for aerial and armored operations, and American-made Dutch fighter planes—P-40 Kittyhawks and P-51 Mustangs—continued to blast Indonesian airfields. The Netherlands army said hangars and oil dumps had been set ablaze and 10 Indonesian planes destroyed on the ground, in raids on five Indonesian fields yesterday.

The Republican airforce was estimated to total only 40 planes—mostly old Jaapnese craft in poor repair.

A Dutch Navy communique said assault troops had rolled ashore Monday from war ships and landing craft at Banjoewangi, an important port on the eastern tip of the island, and Pasir Poetih, a seaside resort of 3,000 population about 35 miles east of Probolinggo.

Dutch warships cleared the way for the landings by pounding shells into Indonesian positions, the navy communiqué said. Most of the steel-helmeted assault force were Dutch marines, trained in North Carolina for fighting against the Japanese.

[United States Marine Corps headquarters in Washington said about 7,000 Dutch marines were trained at Camp Lejeune, N.C., during the Summer of 1945. An official of the Netherlands Embassy in Washington said the unit is now in Java.]

Hard Resistance Reported

Well-armed Indonesian troops were reported offering hard resistance against Dutch elements striking northwest from Krian, a town midway between Soerabaja and Modojokerto.

The Dutch also admitted they were getting a fight at Medan, in northeastern Sumatra, where 20,000 Indonesians are opposing Dutch efforts to regain control of that island.

An Indonesian report said Dutch action on Sumatra was concentrated in the Padang area, on Sumatra's west coast.

Representatives of the Sundanese Peoples party here said the Dutch had advanced more than 60 miles Monday through Sudanese lands in the direction of Cheribon, on the northwestern coast, and had occupied the town of Makjalenka.

They added that some members of the Sundanese party had accompanied the Dutch, waving green and white "Sundanese flags."

One high Dutch official said Dutch troops might not seize Jogjakarta, the Indonesian capital, and might halt their advances within three or four days, when they deemed their "local police action" had been accomplished.

Harris Jackson, Associated Press reporter, said in a dispatch from Jogjakarta yesterday afternoon that most Indonesian officials to whom he had talked expressed little doubt the Dutch could occupy the main cities in Java, but they declared the Dutch would have trouble holding them.

Appeals Over Radio

The Indonesians obviously are planning for a long guerrilla war, he said.

Amir Sjarifoeddin, Indonesian Premier, in a short-wave broadcast from Jogjakarta beamed toward Australia, appealed "to the world in general and our friends in Australia in particular to strengthen their efforts to prevent further bloodshed.

"If efforts are being made in our behalf, they must be made quickly," he said. "It is clear that this is a colonial war, not in the interest of the general peace in southeast Asia and the world."

President Soekarno of the Indonesian Republic was confined to bed in Jogjakarta. Physicians said he was suffering from fatigue and overwork.

JUL 1947

DUTCH TROOPS PUSH TO WITHIN 35 MILES OF JAVANESE CITY

Armored Cars Lunge More Deeply Into Terrain Held by Natives.

STANLEY SWINTON

Batavia, July 22 (A. P.).—Dutch troops have smashed to within thirty-five air miles of the Indonesian Republic's capital of Jogjakarta, a message from there said tonight. An Indonesian communique, acknowledging the swift Dutch advance of the last thirty-six hours, said that Dutch armored cars attacked Salatiga, twenty-five miles south of Dutch-held Semaranc, then withdrew.

Salatiga is twenty-three miles from the perimeter of the Dutch-held area around Semarang. Jogjakarta is about sixty miles south of Semarang, on the narrow waist of Java. From Salatiga, a mountainous highway bends forty-six miles west and south to the Republican capital.

Two Planes Downed.

Meanwhile, Dutch forces which had established a broad beachhead along the northeastern coastal road also stabbed deeper into Indonesian territory at half a dozen points. The Indonesians said that their resistance was stiffening.

DAY

The Republicans said that they shot down two Dutch planes with machine-gun fire—one in western Java, eighteen miles east of Bondoeng, and the other in eastern Java, between Soerabaja and Indonesian-held Malang.

Fighting was reported in progress around Probolinggo, an important East Java port and an anchor of the Dutch beachhead along the northeast coastal road. The beachhead—established by American-trained Dutch marines in amphibious landings—now stretches east from the Probolinggo area to Pandji for a distance of some seventy miles.

The Dutch reported sharp fighting at several points and the Indonesian Army said that a battle was under way at Probolinggo. The Dutch said, however, that columns along the coastal road were virtually unopposed.

Firm Resistance Reported.

Dutch reports told of well-armed Indonesians offering hard resistance at Krian, midway between Modjokerto and Soerabaja, and at Medan on the northwest coast of the neighboring island of Sumatra.

The Dutch said that all initial objectives in their amphibious operation had been achieved and that resistance had been less than expected.

President Soekarno of the Indonesian Republic announced that former Premier Sutan Sjahrir had left Java on a mission to explain the republic's position abroad.

[Arriving in Singapore en route to India, Sjahrir said that he also would visit the United States and Australia. He said that the Indonesians "expect much help from India, materially and morally."]

A Royal Netherlands Navy communique said landing craft of the navy and warships disembarked troops at Banjoewangi on the east coast of Java and at Pasir Putuh on the north coast. It was the first amphibious operation since the end of World War II. A Dutch Army communique said the troops gained initial objectives and made additional advances.

A severe five-hour engagement in the Padang sector of Sumatra yesterday and other clashes on that island were reported by an Indonesian Army communique. The bulletin also said that on Sunday, two Dutch warships off Merak on the extreme western tip of Java were shelled by Indonesian mortars and left the area after suffering damage.

Appeals For Support

Premier Amir Sjarifoeddin in a broadcast from Jogjakarta beamed to Australia, appealed "to the world in general and our friends in Australia in particular to strengthen

their efforts to prevent further bloodshed." He said it was clear this "colonial war" was not in the interest of general peace in Southeast Asia and the world.

"If efforts are being made in our behalf, they must be made quickly," he said in a speech heard by the Dutch monitor here.

The fight, which began Sunday with the Dutch acting first, originated in disagreements over the future government of the East Indies, rich in oil, rubber, sugar, tin and other products. The Republicans call it a "colonial war," the Dutch "local police action."

Seize Four Points

Dutch troops, mainly United States-trained marines, were said to have captured four East Java coastal points after going ashore from naval vessels in a large-scale operation yesterday. They were reported to have established bridgeheads along a 55-mile coastal road between two of those points—Probolinggo and Sitoebondo.

First reports from Sumatra said Dutch troops jumped off in local actions yesterday at three towns on that big island northwest of Java—Medan in the North, Palembang in the Southeast and Padang in the middle—and had completed the Padang operation without casualties.

On Java itself, most populous island of the East Indies, news bulletins and communiques from both sides indicated that at least seven Dutch operations were under way in what observers interpreted as an attempt to pinch off the republic into isolated segments for a final cleanup.

These operations were: In Western Java, drives south from Buitenzorg, east from Bandoeng and west from Bandoeng; in Central Java, a movement south from Semarang, and, in Eastern Java, a push south from Soerabaja, a movement inland from Probolinggo and a stand at Banjoewangi—this last to prevent any Republican flight eastward to the Island of Bali.

A Dutch Army communique this afternoon, while withholding geographical details, said that "all objectives for the first 24 hours were reached and at many points our troops even advanced much further." The communique reported resistance less than expected. It listed Dutch casualties yesterday as 150 dead and wounded.

It said the population "remains quet and continues at work" and added that demolitions and arson had been reported from "only a few places."

On the other hand, a republican informant in Batavia said the Dutch were striking stiff resistance in their drives from Soerabaja and Buitenzorg.

A high Dutch official said that when present objectives had been seized, perhaps within three or four days, the Dutch might halt their "local police action," since their mission then would have been fulfilled.

He declared the Dutch might not occupy Jogjakarta, capital of the Indonesian Republic, since it was not among their current objectives. Jogjakarta lies in the part of the Semarang drive.

Dutch Set Timetable For Warfare; Attack Surprises Indonesia Capital

HARRIS JACKSON JUL 1947

Jogjakarta, Java, July 22—(AP)—Hostilities in Indonesia, from the vantage point of this Republican capital, appear to be proceeding at a slow pace on a schedule determined almost entirely by the Dutch.

The Dutch were reported to have landed a small unit of troops yesterday near a strategic East Java port and to have strafed or bombed most air fields in Republican Java and some in Southern Sumatra in flights of one or two planes each.

No Republican fighter or anti-aircraft opposition was mentioned, and one highly placed source said the damage to the Republic's planes, admittedly few, was "considerable." Two persons were said to have been killed and 10 wounded.

The Republican Government and people obviously were surprised by the Dutch attack. Right up to the commencement of hostilities, well informed Republicans here believed something would happen to forestall them.

DAY

The Indonesian capital is blacked out by night, but busy by day. The air raid siren usually does not sound until Dutch planes are over the city. On hearing it, street crowds duck into drainage ditches or behind low walls. Given the all clear, they go back to buying and selling or to washing clothes in the city's streams.

What the observer sees of the Republic's army in Jogjakarta consists of young soldiers lacking in weapons and skill. In conventional western-style warfare they would be wiped out. In high places here, there is no attempt to minimize the immediate gravity of the republican situation. On the other hand, there is no lack of confidence in the ultimate outcome.

Most officials with whom I've talked privately express little doubt that the Dutch fairly speedily can occupy Java's main cities.

"But how long can they hold them?" they asked. "That's something else."

The Indonesians obviously are planning for extended guerrilla warfare which will scorch the Indies' fertile fields and deny foreign interests access to the rubber, sugar and rice which are among the chief prizes of this war.

Texts of Communiques on Clash in Indonesia

Netherland

BATAVIA, Java, July 22 (AP)—A Dutch Army communiqué:

Following yesterday's communiqué regarding preventive air actions by the Netherlands Air Forces against air force units of the Republic, it is reported that three Republican planes were set on fire at Tasikmalaya airfield during a later attack.

Three airplanes also were destroyed on Panasan field, near Surakarta. A few bombs were dropped on a petrol dump.

Two Republican planes were destroyed on Maospati airfield near Madiun.

All actions were carried out by single seater fighters of the P-40 (Kittyhawk) and P-51 (Mustang) types.

Later reconnaissance revealed that owing to hangar fires started by actions carried out earlier this morning against airfields at Kalijati and Tasikamalaya, one plane was destroyed on each field.

A further Dutch Army communiqué:

It is officially reported that in the interests of action begun yesterday no details can yet be published.

It can, however, be reported that all objectives for the first twenty-four hours were reached and at many points our troops even advanced much further. The Indonesian Army and other Republican forces put up much less resistance than had on the whole been expected. In this connection our losses have been limited, a part of them having been caused by land mines and booby traps laid along or near the demarcation lines.

The population has been quiet and continues at work.

Demolitions and arson are reported from only a few places.

Measures which had to be effected for safeguarding large towns in Sumatra were everywhere carried out with no resistance or incidents worth mentioning. The general aspect of the towns is everywhere completely calm and normal, just as in the large towns under Netherlands control in Java.

A Royal Dutch Navy communiqué:

On July 21, landing craft of the Royal Navy, accompanied by warships, disembarked troops at Banjuwangi on the east coast of Java and at Pasir Putih on the north coast of Java.

There was very little opposition, which ended after shelling of the Republican positions.

Subsequent debarkation was effected without incident.

The landed troops consisted mainly of marines.

Indonesian

BATAVIA, Java, July 22 (AP)—An Indonesian National Army communiqué:

East Java: Yesterday at 1:30 P. M. Grissee was fired upon from the sea. During three minutes we answered the fire with heavy machine guns.

Between 5:30 and 9:30 A. M. north Banjuwangi was attacked from the sea, and aircraft dropped pamphlets. At 8 A. M. an enemy warship was noticed offshore near Pasir Putih. At 12:05 P. M. this place was shelled, which action caused destruction. The enemy landed with three small vessels at 9:15. An enemy section landed at Meneng, north of Banjuwangi.

The enemy attacked a train between Rogojampi and Jember. No casualties were reported.

Central Java: Yesterday between 7:00 and 8:00 A. M. Dutch aircraft attacked Gunung Pati. The attack was answered at 8:30. Four enemy bombers flew over Nandungan, and at 8:45 the enemy started shelling from the sea.

West Java: Yesterday afternoon at 4:30 Purwokerto was bombed and strafed by fighters during twenty minutes. The telephone office at Purwokerto was damaged and the railway station strafed. The number of casualties is unknown.

A further Indonesian Army communiqué:

East Java, Monday: At 8 A. M. a train at Lawang was strafed from the air.

Wukorejo was strafed from the air at 7 o'clock.

After Jepanan had been shelled from 6:55 to 7 o'clock fighting ensued between the Dutch and Indonesians.

Two Dutch aircraft fired upon Purwosari (Malang.)

Central Java: Dutch aircraft flew over and reconnoitered the harbor of Jilatjap seven times.

West Java, Sunday: Two Dutch warships have been shelled by us with mortars. We made four direct hits on one vessel. After engine damage was repaired, the two warships left Merak.

Sumatra, Padang front: Severe fighting started in Sungai Beramas from 5:00 to 10:00 A. M. Monday.

At 11:30 o'clock, fighting started at Kuranggi.

From 4:00 A. M. there was fighting at Tabing Beranting. The airfield was attacked by a Dutch B-25 at 7 o'clock. These attacks caused slight damages to establishments and airfields.

A further Indonesian Army communiqué, as recorded by an unofficial monitor:

Northeast Java: Fighting under way at Probolinggo.

North Central Java: Unggaran, south of Samarang, attacked. Indonesians attacked west of Samarang.

East Java: Dutch plane shot down at Pandaan.

West Java: Dutch attacked Tambun, west of Bekassi. We demolished the bridge.

Sukabumi: Fighting under way.

Pamphlets dropped upon Jogjakarta.

JUL 1947

Bogus Money Found By Dutch Troops

Batavia, July 22 (A. P.)—The Netherlands East Indies Government announced today that Dutch troops had discovered 1,000,000 forged Siamese 20-tical notes when they occupied the Indonesian Republican Government Printing Office here.

"It probably is the first example in world history of a Government entering into the business of forging money," the announcement said.

Indonesian President Ill.

Jogjakarta, Java, July 22 (A. P.).—President Soekarno of the Indonesian Republic was confined to his bed today at the presidential palace here. A physician said that the President was suffering from extreme fatigue from overwork and from the strain occasioned by the outbreak of hostilities.

Coal Exports Reach Record

London, July 22 (AP)—American exports of coal to Europe reached an all-time high of more than 3,250,000 metric tons last month, while production fell slightly in Western Germany, the European Coal Organization reported today.

The provisional American export total for June, 3,263,000 tons, compared with 2,820,000 tons for May and 2,865,000 for May, 1946, the two previous highs, and made a grand total of 13,439,000 tons for the first six months of 1947.

Coal production went up slightly in the Ruhr, key area in European planning to implement the Marshall program, from 5,179,000 tons to 5,247,000, but dropped in the French-controlled Saar from 831,000 tons in May to 756,000 in June, the summary showed.

Poland Raises Output

Poland, the other main coal exporting European country since the war, raised her output from 4,459,000 tons in May to 4,581,000 in June.

Exports from western Germany to other European countries dropped from 883,000 tons in May to 848,000 in June, but Poland raised her exports from 393,000 tons to 810,000.

France, biggest coal importer, received 1,396,000 tons during the month against 1,347,000 in May and Italy's imports also increased, from 792,000 tons to 822,000.

Represents 18 Countries

The European Coal Organization is a voluntary organization of eighteen countries.

Coal organization officials said "better availability in the United States" was the only reason they knew for the increase in American contributions to efforts to keep industrial heads above water in war-damaged European countries.

The officials said they had no way of knowing whether United States shipments could continue at the present rate, well above the target of about 20,000,000 tons a year set in 1945.

Britain Dissatisfied With Bulgar Note

London, July 22 (AP)—The Foreign Office disclosed tonight that Great Britain is dissatisfied with Bulgaria's explanation for the suspension of two Bulgarian newspapers.

A new British note handed to the Bulgarian Government suggested that the suppression of newspapers might impose on Bulgaria a "stigma for refusing to act in the spirit of the peace treaty" which Bulgaria signed.

In response to an earlier protest Bulgaria said press laws are to be revised at some future time.

Anglo-Soviet Talks Stalled

LONDON, July 22 (AP).—The British Press Association reported tonight that the Anglo-Russian trade talks at Moscow have reached an impasse, and said an early return of the British delegation is expected.

JUL 1947

Immigrant Craft Impounded.

London, July 22 (A. P.).—A Colonial Office spokesman said today that the President Warfield, former American excursion steamer which carried 4,500 uncertified Jewish immigrants from southern France to Palestine, had been impounded by the Holy Land Government.

Meanwhile, the Foreign Office threw the fate of the Jewish immigrants into the lap of the French Government. A spokesman said it was a matter for France to decide where the immigrants go after they have been returned to French territory.

Europe Recovery Agency Seeks Liaison With U. N.

PARIS, July 22 (AP).—The Committee of European Economic Cooperation today took a first step toward establishing permanent liaison with the United Nations when it directed its secretary general to inform the U. N. secretariat of the conference program.

The four technical committees dealing with food and agriculture, fuel and power, transport and metal industries were authorized by the executive committee to contact appropriate international groups directly.

The executive committee's decisions are to be submitted to the sixteen-nation steering committee, which is the over-all supervisory agent in the Continent's effort to frame its own reconstruction with American aid under the Marshall proposal.

Organizations to be contacted by the four technical committees include: the European Coal Organization, the European Economic Commission of the U. N., the U. N. Economic and Social Council, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Labor Office, the Erupoean Central Inland Transport Organization, the Economic Emergency Committee for Europe, the International Civil Aviation Organization and the World Bank.

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Mrs. Peron In Paris; Leftists Urge Snub For Link To Franco

Paris, July 22—(AP)—French Communists and labor unions put pressure on the government today to abstain from holding an official reception for Senora Eva Duarte Peron, who arrived in Paris yesterday from Lisbon.

Recalling that Senora Peron had "just received the honors of" the government of Francisco Franco, the two groups issued a joint statement saying: "Out of respect toward the Spanish people, who have suffered for 11 years in an attempt to regain freedom and independence, the French Government should not receive the wife of the president of Argentina. She has reviewed Franco's troops, she was given the fascist salute and she has received Franco's decorations."

The Argentine President's wife received a quiet welcome on her arrival at Orly Airfield yesterday, in contrast to the ovations she had been accorded during her visits in Spain, Italy and Portugal.

She was met at the field by French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault and the Chilean ambassador, representing the South American diplomatic colony.

(A British Foreign Office spokesman said yesterday in London that Senora Peron had cancelled definitely her plans for visiting England.)

MADAGASCAR IS WARNED

Rebels Urged to Yield as Frenc Reinforcements Arrive

PARIS, July 22 (AP)—Dispatche from Tananarive, Madagascar, sai today that heavy French reinforce ments had arrived at the islan in preparation for a drive to que a native uprising brewing sinc spring. French planes were report ed to be systematically droppin pamphlets on rebel-held district urging the population to stop fight ing or "the most powerful means would be employed to establis order.

Return Of War Dead Gets Underway July 28

Paris, July 22 (AP)—The return of United States World War II dead from European graves will get under way July 28, at Henri Chapelle Cemetery near Liege, Belgium, the American Graves Registration Commission announced today.

The Henri Chapelle Cemetery is the second largest in the European area, and 17,319 Americans are buried there. It was established by the 1st Army in September, 1944.

Many of its dead fell in the battles of Aachen and in the Ardennes campaign.

"Only those dead whose next of kin have elected to have their remains brought back to the homeland will be returned," the AGRC said.

The first shipment is scheduled to depart from Antwerp early in October.

Dutch Clergyman Blames Holland

Oslo, Norway, July 22 (AP)—Dr. A. W. Visser 'T Hooft, Netherlands clergyman, criticized his country today for events in Indonesia at the opening session of the World Conference of Christian Youth.

"I deeply feel the burden of guilt resting on my country for the terrible events which take place at the very moment we meet together," he said in reference to the shooting in the Dutch East Indies.

Indonesian and Dutch delegates discussed the situation and talked of issuing a joint statement.

The ten-day conference was arranged by the World Alliance of the Y.M.C.A. and attended by 1,500 young persons and church leaders from more than 70 nations. About 265 were from the United States.

BAN ON DUTCH SHIPS URGE

Amsterdam Unions Ask Boyco to Help Indonesians

AMSTERDAM, July 22 (AP)—T Communist-affiliated unions dock workers and seamen order a boycott today of all ships bou for Indonesia that are transpo ing goods that might "further, directly or indirectly, the milita forces."

Simultaneously, an appeal w made to the World Federation Trade Unions to urge dock wor ers and seamen all over the wor to take similar action.

DUTCH DISPUTE U. S. STATEMENT ON INDIES WAR

The Hague, The Netherlands, July 22—(AP)—A Government source said today that the Netherlands East Indies Government and the Republic of Indonesia were at odds on a number of points in their negotiations for the establishment of an interim government of Indonesia.

The informant said the conclusion might be drawn from yesterday's statement by the United States State Department that only one point — the matter of internal policing—was at issue. In the last stage of the negotiations, he added, the Dutch sought cessation of hostilities and made a number of other demands with which the Republic failed to comply.

The State Department announcement, regretting the outbreak of hostilities in Indonesia, said the Dutch and Indonesians "announced their acceptance of all points except that relating to police procedure," and that an impasse was reached on that issue.

A memorandum explaining the Netherlands' position in the Indonesian crisis has been forwarded to the United Nations, it was announced.

Plan Incentive for Ruhr Miners

BERLIN, July 22 (AP).—A new incentive plan for Ruhr miners to increase production—the key to reviving industry in the British-American zones and to European economic reconstruction under the Marshall plan — is being worked out by British and American coal officials, authoritative sources said today.

The scheme may be ready about the end of this week. The informants declined to elaborate on the plan but there were indications a quota system might be used with the miner getting a bonus for whatever coal he mines above a certain quantity.

Good Harvest Due in Reich

Berlin, July 22 (A. P.).—A good harvest in the British zone of Germany was predicted today by the June report of the British Control Commission.

JUL 1947

B-29's Try Out Bombs On 'Bomb-Proof' Plant

Frankfurt, Germany, July 22 (AP). Three American B-29 Superfortresses today began test bombing of the Germans "bomb-proof" submarine assembly plant at Farge, near Bremen, the United States Army Air Force said tonight.

The huge bombers dropped modified versions of Britain's Royal Air Force "Tall Boy" bombs to test their penetrating power against underground plants.

Given good weather, the bombers are scheduled to put on a repeat performance tomorrow, using American 25,000-pound "Amazon" and "Sampson" penetration bombs. The tests are expected to take three months before completion.

GERMANS INDORSE MARSHALL PLAN

Frankfurt, Germany, July 22 (A. P.).—Four Communist delegates in the new economic council of the American and British occupation zones refused today to join the other fifty members in an overwhelming German indorsement of the Marshall plan of United States aid for Europe.

Dr. Erich Koehler, chairman of the council of leading American and British military government leaders, read the declaration of all political parties except the Communists. The statement welcomed the Marshall plan as a "basis for European economic recovery" and emphasized that German economy still had great productive powers which could help rebuild Europe.

Communist delegate Ludwig Becker asserted that his party "sees in this policy the danger of splitting Germany politically and economically."

The statements were read after Air Marshal Sir Sholto Douglas and Gen. Lucius D. Clay, British and American military governors, told the council it held the future of 42,000,000 Germans and Germany's neighbors in its hands.

Nagy Retires His Party In Hungary

Budapest, July 22 (AP)—The only active opposition to Communist policies in Hungary withdrew from public life today, leaving the Communist-dominated coalition Government a clear field for the next elections, tentatively scheduled for August 31.

Vince Nagy, vice-president of Dezso Sulyok's Szabadsad (Freedom) party, announced from the floor of Parliament that party members would keep out of the elections and retire to private life.

"We are dissolving our party because we do not want this unhappy country so in need of peace to be the scene of civil war," Nagy said.

"The events of the last mon and the last weeks have show that the government cannot a sure the immunity rights and pe sonal safety of the Deputies," added. "This convinces us th we cannot take part in the ele tions."

Several meetings of the Freedo party have been broken up by pe sons described as "members of t Communist and Social Democr parties."

The end of the Freedom part in the opinion of most Hungaria informed political observer means the end of all real oppos tion to policies dictated by Lef wing elements. The Small Holde party, still the majority party o paper, is now merely a membe of the coalition government.

SOVIET MAGAZINE SEES 14 WESTERN 'PUPPETS'

MOSCOW, July 22 (AP)—New Times, the Soviet foreign policy magazine, said today the Paris economic conference on the Marshall proposal was a failure and that Great Britain and France had prepared "puppet" roles for the fourteen other European nations participating.

The leading editorial declared that of all the nations attending the conference "the Fascist representatives of Portugal and Greece felt the happiest," while the other participants were not so happy.

"The course taken by England and France toward splitting Europe at the order of the United States could not but call forth serious qualms of all who are even slightly concerned with the interests of peace," New Times said.

The editorial furnished what was probably the most definitive exposition of the Soviet attitude toward the Paris conference that has yet appeared in the Russian press:

"The essence of the matter comes down to this: to subject the economy of European countries to American interests, to compel them to develop the production of those commodities which the United States desires to import and to destroy those branches of economy which would constitute undesirable competition on the world markets with American monopolies."

RUSSIANS ARE WARNED AGAINST ALIEN SPIES

MOSCOW, July 22 (AP) — Soviet concern over the operations of foreign intelligence agents was emphasized in an article in the Leningrad Pravda, which criticized several citizens for carelessly or unconsciously giving out State secrets.

"One should remember," the article said, "that with the end of the war the undermining activities of foreign intelligence have not weakened in the slightest. It is known that even bourgeois States, which are identical in character, constantly send among each other spies, diversionists, terrorists and assassins.

"Capitalistic intelligence operates even more actively against the Soviet nation, trying to undermine its military and economic might.

"The strictest maintenance of State secrets by every Soviet person is of exceptionally great importance for providing security for the country.

A LOT OF SAUSAGE

Moscow, July 22 (A. P.).—The literary journal Novyi Mir published for the first time today a poem written in 1942 which depicted the United States as a slaughterhouse owner chortling over his "cash from every pound" of lend-lease sausage while Russian soldiers and civilians died in the war. The poem, by Alexei Surkov, likened the American capitalist to a "jackal following a lion wounded in mortal battle."

The poem draws a picture of the battlefield near Voronezh where a Russian cook lies dead beside lend-lease sausage and an exploded German shell. In Chicago, runs the poem, sits a meat manufacturer "peacefully, with clear conscience," concerned only with profits. "The produce of Chicago's slaughterhouses—that's his contribution in return for our blood," the poem says.

GUERRILLA BANDS CONTINUE RAIDS ON GREEK TOWNS

ATHENS, July 22 — (AP) The information ministry said tonight 24 persons—"mostly women and children"—were slain last night in an attack by 400 guerrillas on the town of Nigrita, about 40 miles northeast of Salonika in northern Greece.

The ministry also quoted Prefect Rigopoulos of Ioannina, in northwestern Greece, as saying that guerrillas retreating before government troops had burned and looted 35 villages in the vicinity of that city.

Rigopoulos' statement asserted that 5,000 ragged refugees from the demolished villages were sleeping in the streets of Ioannina and nearby Konitsa, which the guerrillas attacked unsuccessfully 10 days ago. The government has charged that the irregulars, "invaded" Greece from Alban

Villagers Terrorized

Rigopoulos was quoted as saying that inhabitants of 40 other villages east and north of Ioannina lived in terror of possible attacks by the leftists.

Newspaper reporters who have just returned from Ioannina, capital of Epirus, confirmed the heavy influx of refugees to that city.

Two minor clashes were reported between government forces and guerrillas in the area east of Ioannina. One irregular unit, apparently attempting to reach Agrapha, was reported under attack south of Grevena. Another skirmish was said to have taken place on the southern slopes of the Grammos mountains.

The conservative newspaper Eth-

nos said approximately 1,000 guerrillas had filtered into Greece from Albania within the last few days, and were trying to contact irregular units on Mount Grammos.

Greek press reports said the United Nations Balkan sub-commission had concluded its on-the-spot hearings at Ioannina and was returning to Salonika "convinced" the irregulars who attacked Konitsa 10 days ago had entered Greece from Albania.

Civil strife erupted on the island of Crete, where 20 men were reported to have attacked a radio station just outside the capital of Canea. Authorities said guerrillas set fire to the village of Kamilina, near Canea, and blasted a bridge in reprisal for the slaying by a Canea mob of two persons held in connection with the killing of a rightist attorney.

Col. Franghadakis, the military governor, imposed a curfew over the Canea area.

CIVIL VIOLENCE RESUMED ON CRETE

Athens, July 22 (A. P.)—Civil strife began anew on the island of Crete today and sporadic guerrilla attacks were reported elsewhere in Greece, the Government announced.

The Canea area of Crete, quiet for the past few weeks, was under a curfew ordered by the Military Governor, Col. Franghadakis after a band of twenty men had attacked a radio station just outside the capital. Guerrillas near Canea also set fire to the village of Kamilina and blasted a bridge in reprisal for the killing by a Canea mob of two persons held in connection with the killing of a Rightest attorney, the authorities said.

In northwest Greece, in the area east of Ioannina, two minor clashes were reported between Government forces and the remnants of Leftist guerrilla units. One guerrilla unit, attempting to reach Agrapha, was reported under attack by Government forces south of Grevena. Other minor clashes were said to have taken place on the southern slopes of the Grammos mountains.

The Government announced that on Sunday the guerrilla forces lost sixty-seven killed, nineteen wounded and seventeen captured. North of Kilkis, a band coming down from the hills attacked and held a village near Sariza for three hours before armored cars and troops recaptured the community, military spokesmen said.

Far to the east—virtually on the Turkish border at Orestias—Leftist guerrillas were reported routed with losses of men and war supplies in a battle with an Evros (Rightist) unit.

British Warships Going To Russia From Istanbul

ISTANBUL, July 22 (AP).—Admiral Sir Algernon U. Willis, commander of the British Mediterranean Fleet, said today he had brought a squadron of British warships to Istanbul in conformity with a policy of "being friends and trying to work in harmony with all nations for the betterment of the world."

Three ships of the squadron, including the cruiser Liverpool, will leave here Saturday for Sevastopol for what the admiral described as a "purely naval visit."

The trip to the Russian port has been both praised and criticized in the Turkish press. The newspaper "Ulas" said the "fact that a part of this fleet will also visit the port of Sevastopol comes well and prevents any sense of provocation being given to this new demonstration of Anglo-Turk friendship."

Istanbul, July 22 (A. P.).—A squadron of British warships, including the cruiser Liverpool, aircraft carriers Ocean and Triumph and several destroyers, arrived here late yesterday on a goodwill visit.

On Saturday, the Liverpool and two destroyers will visit the Crimean port of Sevastopol.

Russian Airline Halts Unlicensed Iran Flights

Teheran, July 22—(AP)—An Interior Ministry spokesman announced today that a Russian commercial airline which he said had been operating without a license in Iran since the end of the war had discontinued flights following a second official protest to the Soviet embassy.

An aviation department official said the Russian planes had been grounded pending negotiations between the two governments over "reciprocal flying rights." He added that Russian operation of an internal Iranian line was "permanently ended."

SEES JEWISH STATE AS WAR BREEDER

Beirut, Lebanon, July 22 (A. P.).—A representative of the Arab States told the United Nations special committee on Palestine today that these nations were firmly convinced that establishment of a Jewish State in Palestine would lead to disturbances and war throughout the East.

Foreign Minister Hamid Frangieh of Lebanon—speaking for Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Yemen—added that "mere recommendations of a royal commission in 1937 for partition of Palestine was sufficient to inflame a furious Arab revolt, which continued till the outbreak of the last war."

The testimony, first official contact of the committee with Arab views, demanded immediate cessation of the British mandate over Palestine, a halt of Jewish immigration, and establishment of an independent Palestine. The Arab States spokesman declared:

"The only possible and reliable settlement which . . . constitutes a compromise by the Arabs is to regard every Jew who has lawfully obtained Palestinian citizenship despite Arab opposition as equal in rights and duties to Arab inhabitants . . . and to set up an independent national government on the basis of proportional representation."

"There is no foundation," the Arab statement continued, "to allegations of Zionist leaders that the minority in Palestine of Jews would be persecuted."

U.N. Commission Gets Arab Holy Land Views

Beirut, Lebanon, July 22 (AP)—The United Nations special Palestine commission had its first official contact with Arab views on the Holy Land today, when Hamid Frangieh, Foreign Minister of Lebanon, presented testimony on behalf of Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Yemen.

Frangieh said the "only possible and reliable settlement" was to set up an "independent, national government on the basis of proportional representation" for Arabs and Jews.

He demanded a halt to Jewish immigration and immediate termination of the British mandate.

New 'Battle of Jerusalem' Roars on After Nightfall

BY CARTER L. DAVIDSON

JERUSALEM, July 22—(AP)—A new "battle of Jerusalem" roared at sunset tonight.

Machinegun fire, Molotov cocktails and roadmines set off a new wave of violence which in eight days has taken a toll of eight killed and 57 wounded.

Sirens wailed three times in the Holy City today, twice for minor incidents, and a third time for what appeared to be a big underground offensive.

Troops Battle Attackers

In the gathering dusk troops and police answered with a hail of machinegun fire attacks which were launched simultaneouly on an army pay corps office in the former Syrian orphanage, on the Mustashpha police station and its nearby billet at the eastern edge of Jerusalem, and on a Royal Air Force mobile patrol touring the curfewed Mea Shearim (Jewish) quarter.

The attack on the Royal Air Force armored car, of a type used to reinforce police and military patrols, occurred when two oil bombs were thrown from behind a high stone wall.

The Mustashpha police billet was pelted by bullets from surrounding houses, all of which were included in the dusk to dawn curfew area which was clamped on Jerusalem's Jewish quarters Monday night.

Police, during the attacks, found two road mines on the Agrippa Way near a Royal Air Force officers' mess, but detonated them without damage.

After about an hour the shooting subsided and an official summary said altogether seven separate attacks had been made on Britain's security forces.

Casualties Reported

There was no official report on casualties, but private reports said at least five Jewish civilians and one Arab had been hit by stray bullets and one attacker arrested.

A textile shop was burned in the Jewish quarter when three armored cars and four Bren gun carriers laid a barrage on it in answer to earlier fire from attackers.

Owner of the shop is the father of one of three Irgun Zvai Leumi members awaiting the gallows for the May 4 Acre Prison raid.

The night offensive apparently was part of an intensive campaign in protest against deportation of intercepted immigrants from France.

Jewish interest centered on the fate of 4,500 would-be immigrants from the President Warfield who were intercepted by five destroyers last Friday, put on deportation ships and sent toward their French port of embarkation after a battle at sea with a boarding party.

Other incidents today on the first anniversary of the blasting of the King David Hotel, which resulted in the death of nearly 100 persons, were of a comparatively minor character, but they produced two general alerts.

The incidents included the looting of $40,000 worth of diamonds in two robberies in Tel Aviv, the wounding of one soldier in the mining of an army truck at Haifa, the wounding of a Jewish civilian in an ambush which missed another army truck in Jerusalem, the damaging of a third truck which was the target of grenades as it was leaving military headquarters in Jerusalem, the hurling of a "Molotov Cocktail" at another military vehicle in Zion Square, and the severing of the oil pipeline near Nazareth for the fourth time in two days.

The Jewish Agency today announced it had made representations to the British and French governments against the transfer of the President Warfield passengers back to France. The announcement gave no details of the protest.

U.S. Air Force Group 'Hits Dirt' During Fight

Jerusalem, July 22 (AP)—A group of American Air Force men, members of a graves registration team, were caught in the midst of a hail of machine-gun fire which swept the heart of the Jewish business quarter tonight.

They had flown in from Algiers on a sightseeing trip, but had to "hit the dirt" when the bullets began whining.

"Let's get out of here," said Master Sergeant Dale H. Stinson, of Canmer, Ky.

Beside him were Capt. Peter H. Spear, of Tryon, N.C., and Lieut. James R. Sterling, of Saco, Maine.

A few yards away, sprawled flat behind a curbstone were Lieut. Charles H. Proctor, of Sumter, S.C., and Lieut John W. Coffee, Jr., of Washington, D.C.

"This is a helluva note," said Coffee, glancing at the skies lighted by red and amber flares. "Well the fireworks are pretty, anyway."

Most of the party managed to retrieve Bren shells as souvenirs.

NEW FLAG OF INDIA OMITS UNION JACK

New Delhi, July 22 (A. P.).—The Indian Constituent Assembly adopted today a national flag completely free of any mark connected with the British Empire.

The standard was of deep saffron, white and dark green horizontal stripes — Congress party colors—and with navy blue—symbolic of Mohandas K. Gandhi's influence—appearing in the middle of the white stripe.

India Asks U.S. Effort

New Delhi, July 22 (AP)—The India Government said in a communiqué tonight that "news that hostilities have been resumed in Indonesia has caused grave concern to the India Government."

"Urgent representations have been made," it said, "to his Majesty's Government and the United States to make every effort to bring an immediate cessation to the armed conflict."

One Man Slew Burma Chiefs

Survivor Says Gunman Calmly, Silently Advanced on Government Leaders.

Rangoon, July 22 (A. P.).—Finance Minister U Mya, a survivor of last Saturday's assassination in which seven top Burmese leaders were slain, said today that a lone gunman invaded the ministerial council chamber and calmly perpetrated the crime.

Thakin Nu, successor to the murdered U Aung San as deputy chairman of the Governor's Executive Council, said that Aung San learned two months earlier that a terrorist murder plot was being prepared but discredited the reports. He said that the de facto leader of the Burma Government did not believe that any one in the country would plot against his life.

U Saw, former Premier whom the British had ousted and jailed on charges of collaboration with the Japanese, and nineteen assistants were placed under arrest soon after the assassinations.

Speaking to a news conference, U Mya gave this first eyewitness account of the murders: "One lone gunman advanced silently without speaking upon the council table and aimed steadily at Aung San. . . . Within a few feet of the table, he halted. . . . Then he opened fire, swung the gun leftward and continued firing at those seated on the left of Aung San.

"As Aung San fell and the gunman turned his attention to the others further from me, I seized the opportunity to escape. I leaped for the doorway, pulled down the bolt and ran from the room. There was no guard at the door. The Executive Council so far has never been guarded. The only police at the Secretariat that day were the traffic men at the gates."

Thakin Nu said that Aung San was warned in May that a plot was in the making to kill the entire Executive Council in order to cause disintegration of the anti-Fascist Peoples Freedom League, the dominant political faction to which the slain ministers belonged. This, the conspirators believed, would enable them to seize power amid the ensuing chaos.

Thakin Nu said that a tribunal will be established to inquire into the assassination and will examine all persons under arrest, including U Saw and other rival political leaders.

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REWARD IS OFFERED FOR BURMA ASSASSINS

RANGOON, Burma, July 22 (AP)—The Burma Government offered a reward of 10,000 rupees [about $3,000] today for information leading to the conviction of each assassin in the massacre of seven Cabinet Ministers. A special tribunal will investigate the murders.

U Mya, Finance Minister and a survivor of the Saturday massacre, today gave the first account of the attack in the State Council chamber. He said:

"In a hushed, awful atmosphere we saw the gunman approach Aung San. Within a few feet of the table he halted, aimed unswervingly. Then he opened fire, swung the gun to the left and continued firing at those seated on the left of Aung San.

U Aung San, Vice President of the Council and slated to be the first Prime Minister of an independent Burma, was one of those slain.

Sjahrir On Trip Seeking Support

Singapore, July 22 (AP)—Sutan Sjahrir, former Premier of the Indonesian Republic, arrived by plane today en route to the United States, India and Australia on a special mission and declared the Indonesian Army had arms and ammunition for a "long war."

Sjahrir, who said he left the Indonesian capital of Jogjakarta at 3 A.M., avoiding any air attack, said he was on a special mission for President Soekarno to explain the Indonesian position and report on world reaction.

He declared the Dutch, by their military action, had "completely nullified the Cheribon agreement" which envisaged the creation of a United States of Indonesia.

Sjahrir said he would see Jawaharlal Nehru, leading Congress party Minister, in India; Mahomed Ali Jinnah, the Moslem League chief, and Lord Killearn, the British commissioner.

"We expect much help from India, materially and morally," he said, adding that he hoped to persuade India and Arab League countries to bring the Indonesian case before the United Nations.

MALAYA NEEDS RICE

Singapore, July 22 (A. P.).—Malaya, faced with ration cuts because Brazil's withdrawal from the International Emergency Food Council threatens her rice allocation, may try to buy Brazilian rice in the open market, informed quarters said here today. Brazil's action deprives Malaya of 57,000 tons of rice allocated by the IEFC, representing a third of the total due to this country for the second half of the year, the sources said, and Malaya's plight is made worse by doubt that Siam and Burma will be able to fulfill their parts of the quota.

Brazil has offered to sell Malaya 40,000 tons directly through a Dutch intermediary in Singapore, the informants said, and negotiations are proceeding. However, Malaya is faced with a serious problem of raising gold dollars to make payment, since it is understood that Brazil will not accept sterling.

Refugees to Quit China

800 Germans and Austrians Will Sail Home Friday

SHANGHAI, July 22 (AP).—More than 700 refugees will board the U. N. R. R. A.-chartered Marine Lynx on Friday to return to Germany and Austria.

Among the passengers will be Eva Tana Rosen, eight, who was only six months old when her mother brought her to Shanghai. The mother died in 1941 and friends took care of Eva, who only recently received a letter from her father, Martin Rosen, once believed to have died in a concentration camp.

The letter said Mr. Rosen escaped from a train taking him to a camp and remained in hiding until the war ended. He is now an actor in Berlin and has remarried.

Report Air Curb in Japan

SHANGHAI, July 22 (AP)—Northwest Airlines officials here were advised by their Tokyo office today that only State Department officials and Government workers might board or leave planes at Tokyo. The instructions, which apparently will apply to all airlines making stopovers in Japan, were believed the result of a Washington directive to Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters.

DEATH FOR DOPE TRAFFICKER

Shanghai, July 22 (AP)—Chen Yao-Pin, described as the leader of one of China's largest narcotic rings, was sentenced to death by Shanghai district court today. His principal accomplice, Tze Yee-Pin, was given life imprisonment and 11 others received sentences ranging from three to 14 years.

'TIME SHORT' FOR MISSION'

Wedemeyer Arrives In China To Seek Facts

Nanking, July 22 (AP)—President Truman's fact-finding envoy declared on his arrival today that "time is short" for carrying out his mission in war-troubled China.

Whether by coincidence or not, as Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer returned to his wartime theater in an important civilian capacity, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek called an emergency council of his top-ranking military men in an effort to quicken the campaign against the Chinese Communists who have driven a 600-mile wedge between Central China and Manchuria.

Wedemeyer said in a statement that his small group of experts was interested particularly in "learning and seeing something of the efficacy of measures taken by the Chinese Government looking toward Chinese recovery."

Informal Talks Begun

On its findings may depend future American policy toward both China and United States-Soviet occupied Korea, where the mission has a similar assignment from President Truman. Wedemeyer indicated a realistic approach to the job:

"Good results most likely will be attained through sound and careful planning based not upon what we hope to be true but upon what, through objective examination, we know to be true."

He began informal conferences with Ambassador J. Leighton Stuart at the United States Embassy and arranged for his first talk with Chiang tomorrow.

Another Problem Seen

Meanwhile, another problem arose. Strong indications developed that the Government blockade of Communist areas, which is preventing UNRRA supplies from reaching the Communists, might lead to suspension of such aid to Government-held territory north of the Yangtze river. The decision was left to the UNRRA council in Washington.

Military sources said Chiang summoned his generals from North China and Inner Mongolia to secure often - lacking teamwork against the Communists. They also discussed plans to prevent Communist forces from slipping from one area into another to escape Government pressure.

Some Favor Revision

In a year's time, the Communists have wrested domination of a 600-mile segment of North China, which splits Central China from the fertile provinces of Manchuria.

Some of the nation's highest officials are now convinced that only a sharp revision of military policies will lead to final defeat of the Communist armies. They advocate abandonment of the garrison system in favor of highly mobile striking forces.

Wedemeyer will find China's civil war divided among three major battlegrounds.

Situation Outlined

The latest report gives this picture of the situation:

1. Manchuria—The bulk of the northeastern provinces known as Manchuria is under Communist control. Through the hard-won, costly victory at Szepingkai, the Government claims possession of rail lines between Peiping and Mukden and between Mukden and Changchun, capital of Manchuria. Field reports indicate, however, that Communist troops are still raiding rail routes north of Szepingkai to hamper service.

2. Shantung Province Area—Fighting follows the Peiping-Hankow and Tientsin-Pukow railways, with indications that the Communists are gettting ready to attack the Weishan Lake area in the southwest.

Troops Reach Tsinang

Chinese dispatches today said Government forces pushing north from Weishan Lake had joined with the garrison of Tsinang. Other units were credited with recapture of Ningyang on the Tientsin-Pukow line, with rail communications restored between Suchow and Tzeyang.

3. North China—A vast no-man's land of thousands of square miles in northern Chahar, Jehol and Suiyuan provinces of Inner Mongolia.

There is a forgotten front on China's southernmost coast. Anti-Government forces, alternately described as Communists, bandits and pirates, control much of the seaboard region from near Macao to the Indo-China border.

Wedemeyer Begins China Job

Reaches Nanking and Says He Aims to Find Measures to Aid Nation's Recovery.

Nanking, July 22 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, attired in a neat blue tweed civilian suit, stepped from a special plane today into a China torn by civil war and plagued by economic crises.

President Truman's "fact-finder," on whose report likely will depend future American policy toward China and Korea, was greeted at sweltering Nanking military airdrome by United States Ambassador John Leighton Stuart and Chinese Government officials. Former Premier T. V. Soong, although not a member of the official reception group, was among the first to shake Wedemeyer's hand.

Despite a non-stop flight from Guam, Wedemeyer accompanied Stuart immediately to the United States embassy—his residence during his visit here—for his first informal conferences. He will not see Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek until tomorrow.

Issues Statement.

In a written statement, Wedemeyer said:

"My mission is essentially one of fact-finding, in which I am aided by a small group of men expert in several fields of economics, finance, engineering and political affairs. We are interested particularly in learning and seeing something of the efficacy of measures taken by the Chinese Government looking toward Chinese recovery.

"It will be seen, first, that the time is short for accomplishment of our tasks; second, that mission members must devote practically their entire time to accumulation and evaluation of information potentially of immense importance not alone to China, Korea and the United States, but obviously to the world at large; and, third, that if our work is to be of real and timely value, as I am determined it shall be, we must undertake it without prejudgment or commitment of any sort.

"Good results most likely will be attained through sound and careful planning based not upon what we hope to be true but upon that, through objective examination, we know to be true."

That, Wedemeyer added, "explains why I cannot offer any statement of expectation or intention save one—carrying out to the best of my ability President Truman's directive."

Japs' Hong Kong Governor Gets Life For Deportations

Nanking, July 22—(AP)—Lt. Gen. Kensuke Isogai, wartime occupation governor of Hong Kong, was sentenced by a Chinese military tribunal today to life imprisonment for deporting non-combatants from the British colony.

Isogai was acquitted of four other charges, including responsibility for the mistreatment of Chinese by troops under his command in North China prior to his governorship of Hong Kong.

The defendant asserted that Chinese were deported from Hong Kong because of "starvation conditions" there. He was granted 10 days in which to appeal.

Premier Denies He'll Quit

TOKYO, July 22 (AP)—Premier Katayama denied today that he was considering resignation or reorganization of his three-party coalition Cabinet.

A Government spokesman predicted yesterday that the Cabinet would resign or be reorganized if its economic program failed to win labor support. Mr. Katayama, however, told a Japanese press conference that he expected to avoid disunity within the Cabinet and to regain the full support of labor.

1,200 'Martial' Japs May Be Denied Office

Tokyo, July 22—(AP)—Some 1,200 Japanese, including eight governors and the head of the Tokyo police, were expected today to be barred from public office because they once belonged to the "Martial Arts Society."

The society will come under the scrutiny of screening officials for the first time this week. The organization first encouraged wrestling and fencing, enlarged its activities in 1942 to include bayonet and small arms practice and later became an important part of the government program to train reservists and home guards.

Target Ship Sunk Quickly

TOKYO, July 22 (AP).—As a target ship the former Japanese destroyer escort 104 had an extremely brief career. The ship was towed 100 miles off the entrance of Tokyo Bay Monday to provide gunnery practice for the cruiser Toledo, the destroyer Ozbourn and the seaplane tender Duxbury Bay. The Toledo's five-inchers opened up first, and that was the end of the 104.

Congress Aids Cupid, Allows War Brides To Stay In Hawaii

Honolulu, July 22—(AP)—An act of Congress has happily prevented three Hawaiian warbrides from saying "aloha" to their former GI husbands.

The three, Mesdames Monica Dias, Lena White and Doris Morgan, faced deportation because they lacked 51 per cent Caucasian blood or because of racial background.

But the United States Senate gave Cupid a timely assist yesterday by adopting a House-approved resolution which exempts warbrides from the restrictions.

Both British subjects, Mrs. White is half Samoan and Mrs. Dias half Polynesian. Mrs. Morgan is half Chinese and half Japanese. Commented Mrs. Dias tearfully: "I'm very, very happy."

Manila Industrialist Acquitted Of Treason

Manila, July 22 (AP)—Vicente Madrigal, one of the Philippines' richest industrialists, was acquitted of treason charges in People's Court today.

The three-judge tribunal held that the evidence against Madrigal did not meet the rule requiring corroborative testimony by two witnesses.

Among the charges against Madrigal were sale of produce and later property of the Calamba sugar estate, one of the islands' largest, to the Japanese, and membership in the council of state which functioned under the Japanese military administration.

SNYDER IN BRAZIL

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 22—(AP) John W. Snyder, United States secretary of the Treasury, arrived in President Truman's personal plane today to discuss economic and trade problems with Brazilian experts.

There is a possibility Mr. Truman may visit Brazil next month to attend the closing meetings of the Inter-American Hemisphere Defense Conference.

EX-RED OFFICIAL BRANDS ALL AGENTS HERE AS SPIES

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GERMAN FEARS RUSS INVASION

Exile Predicts Occupation Of Western Europe

Halifax, N.S., July 22 (AP)—Otto Strasser, German publisher driven into exile by Hitler in 1933, asserted today that there was an 80 per cent chance that Russia would occupy western Germany and Europe within three to seven months.

"We must overcome the invasion from the east," he said in an interview. "I am convinced that a third world war is unavoidable. There is an 80 per cent chance that the Russians will occupy western Germany and Europe within the next seven months, or possibly three.

"The Truman doctrine and the Marshall plan are too little and too late. But there is a fighting chance. Austria and Czechoslovakia are the skirmishing grounds now for another war. Both sides want to enlist the help of Europe for the coming war. The Anglo-Saxons one day will beg us to rearm."

Advises On Zones

Strasser said the United States and Great Britain should occupy their zones of Germany "as long as the Russians occupy their zone." He said in any future war Russia would occupy Europe swiftly and that Spain and Turkey would become fighting bases of the United States and the British Commonwealth.

He said he had applied for permission to return to Germany. He advocated that the "Anglo-Saxons" turn over the government of Germany to Germans for rebuilding along anti-Communist but not capitalistic, lines.

Joined Nazis in 1925

Strasser joined Hitler's infant Nazi party in 1925. His brother, Gregor Strasser, already was the party head in North Germany and even more important than Hitler.

Otto quarreled frequently with Hitler and was expelled from the party in 1930. He formed the German Black Front, organized to fight the Nazis from within. Gregor was assassinated by the Nazis in 1934.

Kravchenko, Author, Says Stalin's Death Would Not Change Policy.

APPEARS BEFORE HOUSE BODY

Declares Soviet Agents Had Secret Data on U. S. Planes and Submarines.

Washington, July 22 (A. P.).—Victor Kravchenko, a Russian who split with his Government, told Congress today that all responsible Soviet representatives in America may be considered spies and that Joseph Stalin's death would not change Soviet policy.

Kravchenko, who held positions of authority with the Soviet Government before renouncing it and Communism, testified to the House Committee on Unmerican Activities that Russian espionage in this country will now be intensified.

He said he knew personallyth at Russian agents obtained secret information on American airplanes and submarines at the time he was on the staff of the Soviet Purchasing Commission.

Would go on After Stalin.

Speaking chiefly through an interpreter, Kravchenko testified:

1. Stalin's death would not end differences between Russia and the western democracies. The actors and stage settings might change but "the performance will still be going on."

2. Should Stalin die tomorrow, Foreign Commissar Molotov would be the probable successor, but—"horseradish is not sweeter than parsley."

3. Probably 75 per cent of the Russian people oppose their Government, but the opposition is unorganized and there will be no revolution.

4. He is sure Russia is using "material, manpower and money" to "get the atom bomb."

5. In the United States, fellow travelers are more dangerous than Communists. People who read the Communist Daily Worker know it for what it is, but not when they read the Chicago Sun or New York's PM.

6. In the witness' opinion, Marshall Field, publisher of the Chicago Sun and PM, is "more dangerous and causes America more trouble than some 30 per cent of the Communists about whom we know what they are doing."

7. The Soviet Government was two-faced with reference to its own people and with regard to its wartime Allies; and still is two-faced now when a new world is in creation.

After hearing the husky, black-haired Kravchenko, the committee quit for the day. Dr. Mladen Giunio-erkin, former Yugoslav diplomat, who also broke with his Government, was to have tesified this afternoon, but will be heard Thursday.

Kravchenko told the committee that "every responsible representative of the Soviet Government in the United States may be regarded as an economical or political spy."

Describes Red Boss Here.

He said that a Mr. Sedov, who was deputy chairman of the purchasing commission, actually was superior to the Russian Ambassador from the Communist party point of view. Andrei Gromyko, now representing Russia in the United Nations, was Ambassador at the time, Kravchenko said.

The one-time Russian Army officer described Sedov as the "main personality representing the central committee on the Communist party in the United States."

He said that no decisions could be made without Sedov's participation, adding that when secret conferences were held at the Purchasing Commission, actually sided rather than the General, who was head of the agency.

Kravchenko later broke with the Russian Government, renounced Communism and told why in a book, "I Chose Freedom."

Robert E. Stripling, chief investigator for the committee, asked Kravchenko for information on actual assignments to spy work made by the Communist party in this country.

Tells of Spy Activities.

In general, the witness said, no person holding a position in connection with economic affairs arrives here from Russia "without a specific assignment with reference to collection of secret documents. Then he went on to say that every responsible Soviet representative here may be regarded as a spy.

Kravchenko said a metallurgical engineer named Khimushkin, who worked in the Purchasing Commission, actually was a doctor of technical science and a university professor who collected "enormous confidential material concerning the American aviation industry."

The witness said he had seen this material personally, that it contained various secret documents, photographs, blue prints and notes, and that it was sent to Moscow by plane.

Kravchenko, 42 years old, said he served as director of various plants in Russia, but as early as 1933 was becoming disappointed with the Russian Government and its practices.

Sees No Revolt.

Kravchenko discounted any idea that the Russian Government may be scrapped by the Russian people.

The only weapons of the workers, he testified, were the "chains of their own slavery," adding that "consequently, any hope that the Government may be overthrown from the inside by the forces of the people is built on sand."

The witness said that when he came to the United States he had to turn in his communist party papers. He received in exchange, he said, a trade union card that carried in special chemical ink the number of his party card.

Sedov, he said, could identify him by this, adding that Sedov instructed him never to disclose his previous official connection with the Soviet Government.

Tells of Atom Search.

Asked about the Russian search for the atom bomb, Kravachenko told the committee he knew the Soviet Union was "actively engaged" in December, 1942, in getting uranium, source of atomic energy.

He said that if Russia had developed the atom bomb at the time the United States did, and if the United States did not have the bomb, "we wouldn't be sitting right now in this place."

Kravachenko scoffed at Russian proposals for disarmament, asking:

"Is it possible to propose disarmament and at the same time to carry on within the Soviet Union and in the satellite States violent ideological warfare which it aims at rearing millions to hate the United States and England?"

He contended the Kremlin's "main hope is an economic depression in this country and if it occurs Russia will take advantage of the Communists (here) to produce confusion, general strikes and hell."

Of the Russian boycott of the European conference on the Marshall plan, Kravchenko said that the Soviet Union didn't want the Americans behind "the iron curtain" to administer aid and that "the Kremlin cannot afford to accept American aid because it would destroy its own propaganda."

REDS INFESTING U.S. WITH SPIES, PROBERS ARE TOLD

Ex-Communist Says Moscow's Course Will Make War 'Inevitable.'

WARNS OF ESPIONAGE

Death of Stalin Wouldn't Alter Soviet Policies, He Declares.

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WASHINGTON, July 22 — (AP) Victor A. Kravchenko, who turned on the Red regime he once served, testfied today that Russia is infesting America with spies and pursuing an international course that will make war "inevitable."

The death of Generalissimo Stalin, Kravchenko told the House Committee on Un-American Activities, would mean no change in Soviet policies, no end of differences with the western powers.

He listed Foreign Commissar Molotov as the probable successor to Stalin. Then he remarked tartly that "horseradish is not sweeter than parsley."

The husky, black-haired witness, speaking under oath in broken English, or more often in rapid-fire Russian through an interpreter, made these points:

Spy Program Intensified

1. "Every responsible representative of the Soviet government in the United States may be regarded as economical or political spies."

2. Russian espionage will be intensified in this post-war period.

3. From the viewpoint of the Communist party, the top Soviet authority in the United States at one time was a Mr. Sedov, whose title was deputy chief of the Soviet purchasing commission. Sedov actually was "the main personality representing the central committee of the Communist party" in the United States and was the "superior" of the amabssador.

Andrei Gromyko, now Russian representative at the United Nations, was ambassador at the time. Gromyko was ambassador, from 1943 to 1946.

4. While he was with the purchasing commission — he left in April, 1944—Kravchenko personally saw an "enormous" mass of secret material on the American aviation industry obtained by a man named Khimushkin, associated with the commission. The material — documents, blueprints, photographs and notes — was sent to Moscow by plane.

5. Similar information was obtained on submarines.

6. Russia assuredly is pouring out "material, manpower and money" at home to "get the atomic bomb."

7. "Any hope that the (Russian) government may be overthrown from the inside by the forces of the people is built on sand."

No Revolution, He Says

Kravchenko said if the roofs could be cut off all the homes in Moscow in one night and someone could hear what the people are saying, it would disclose 75 per cent of the Russians oppose their present regime. But the opposition is unorganized, and no revolution is possible.

The witness pictured Soviet secret police sitting over a large segment of the people, guarding some with guns and dogs, and enforcing "slave labor" on 17,000,000 to 20,000,000 people in various fields of industry.

He accused the government of "barbarian" practices.

Kravchenko told of walking out himself on the Soviet purchasing commission and writing a best sell-

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er, "I Chose Freedom." He said his dissatisfaction with his own government began building up as early as 1933.

Says Moscow "Double-Faced"

He said the policy of the government was "doubled-faced" toward its own people, toward its wartime allies, and now toward a new world in creation.

Russia's aggressiveness, the witness said, leaves the world in a state of war of nerves, with all the world beginning to hate not only everything Soviet but also everything Russian.

Russia, he said, is largely responsible for the United Nation's "marking time" and failing to justify the hopes of millions of people.

Kravchenko said he does not think Russia will change her policy of "blackmail and lies"; but unless she does she and her satellites will leave or be expelled from the U.N.

Thus the world would be split into two camps, conflict would be inevitable, he said, and the lion's share of the responsibility would be with the Soviet government.

Asked by Rep. Nixon (R-Calif) how he would curb the Communist party or Communist influence in the United States, Kravchenko said the entire system of American propaganda must be changed.

But as for outlawing the party, he said America's greatest strength is in its freedom.

"Let the Communists talk all they want," he recommended, "so long as they are not in action."

Hits "Fellow Travelers"

He said he considered follow travelers more dangerous than party members.

He went on to say that a person who reads the Communist newspaper, the Daily Worker, knows it for what it is; but not so with the Chicago Sun or New York PM.

Kravchenko said it is his opinion that Marshall Field, publisher of the Chicago Sun and PM, "is more dangerous and causes America more trouble than some 30 per cent of the Communists about whom we know what they are doing."

In Chicago, Field said "Kravchenko's statements do not deserve a reply.

Kravchenko, who was born in Russia in 1905, now is trying to become an American citizen.

A House judiciary subcommittee will hold a hearing tomorrow on a bill to let him remain in America permanently as a legal entry under the immigration quota.

PROTEST DIMS MOSCOW'S HOPE OF LEND-LEASE

U. S. Lodges New Complaint on Seizure of Romonia Oil Equipment

Washington, July 22—(AP)—A new American protest to Moscow involving $1,000,000 worth of oil machinery missing in Romania clouded Russia's hope today of getting Lend-Lease refinery equipment from the United States.

Delivery of $18,000,000 worth of post lend-lease supplies, much of it oil equipment, has been stopped by Congress because of Moscow's delay in settling the Soviet Union's wartime account.

Administration officials who have urged Congress to relax this stand lest it be interpreted abroad as an American disregard of contract pledges acknowledged that Russia's tactics in Romania might permanently bar the shipment despite Moscow's willingness to pay for the goods.

Formal Protest

The State Department disclosed yesterday a formal note had been handed the Soviet Foreign Office, protesting Russia's failure to pay for 7,000 tons of oil equipment removed from Romania by Red Army troops.

In its detailed memorandum, the United States contended that Russian members of a Soviet-American commission setup to iron out the question had:

1. Failed to co-operate during nine meetings held over a period of 23 months.

2. Delayed replying to American documents which, the State Department said, proved the oil properties belonged to Romano-Americana, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

The Russian position throughout the lengthy argument, the State Department said, was to ask proof that the equipment involved did not belong to the Germans. The Russians further requested proof that all equipment owned by the company between January, 1942, and October, 1944, was not Nazi property.

Discouraged by the Russian attitude the American members of the commission withdrew June 12 because:

"It became obvious there was no hope of securing any co-operation from Soviet members in carrying out the commission's responsibilities."

The State Department announcement said the American Embassy in Moscow has requested a statement from the Russian Government expressing "its view and intentions" on the case.

A Soviet delegation has been here for weeks trying to negotiate a settlement of Russia's $11,000,000,000 Lend-Lease account. Little progress has been made toward an agreement.

ESPIONAGE AGENCY RAPPED BY DONDERO

WASHINGTON, July 22—(AP)—Rep. Dondero (R-Mich) said today the nation's central intelligence agency contains "Communist elements" and is being run in an "inept and amateurish manner."

By contrast, he told the house, "we are confronted with a Russian espionage net in this country which is without parallel in history."

Dondero said Rear Admiral Roscoe Hillenkoetter, the present head of the intelligence agency, has not had time to prove himself, but he was critical of Hillenkoetter's predecessors—Rear Admiral Sidney Souers and Lt. Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg.

In creating the central intelligence group in January, 1946, Dondero said, President Truman "practically insured its failure" by naming Souers to head it.

Dondero described Souers as "a St. Louis boy, formerly head of a defunct insurance organization, a man with absolutely no knowledge of the mechanics and technique of espionage or counter espionage."

Loan Pact Revised To Aid Britain

Washington, July 22 (AP)—Answering British pleas, the United States today changed a clause of the $3,750,000,000 loan agreement to help Britain stretch out its fast disappearing dollar resources.

Government officials disclosed the American Government has ruled that London can reduce purchases from the United States and buy more from its colonies without violating the loan accord.

A "nondiscrimination" provision in Article Nine of the loan agreement previously prevented the British from restricting imports from the United States in order to conserve scarce dollars.

Ruling Explained

Government officials emphasized, however, the ruling applies only to British purchases from "nonself-governing territories" such as Jamaica and Tanganyika.

The favorable American response will be forwarded to the British by the American Ambassador in London, said these officials. The British originally raised the subject with William L. Clayton, Under Secretary of State, when he visited London last month en route to the trade conference in Geneva.

The actual decision came from the National Advisory Council on Monetary Problems, made up of the secretaries of the State, Treasury and Commerce departments and the heads of the Export-Import Bank and the Federal Reserve Board.

Cannot Gauge Help

American financial experts said they cannot tell now how much this would help the British. They predicted, however, that Britain might stretch out the remainder of its loan into 1948 as a result.

Because of heavy withdrawals, the British have only $1,300,000,000 left of the $3,750,000,000 which was made available one year ago, July 15. The spending has been about twice as heavy as British schedules anticipated when the loan was granted.

Britain Hails Concession

LONDON, July 22 (AP)—High British quarters hailed the decision of the United States to waive Article 9 of the British loan agreement, as it relates to the colonies, as a "most welcome and helpful development that will remove at least one of our worries."

Both the Treasury and the Foreign Office declined comment officially, explaining that notification of the American attitude had not yet reached the Government.

A source close to Treasury negotiators, however, said that Britain would be "most grateful" to America for agreeing to treat the British Isles and the non-self-governing colonies as an economic unit.

"The principal benefit," he said, "will be that we won't have to worry any more about prices at which the colonies are able to offer us additional food and other goods."

Under Article 9, Britain was forbidden to "discriminate" against the United States by buying more of a given commodity than she bought before the war from Empire sources, which the United States also could furnish, unless the price was lower.

Urges Canceling Finland's Debt

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—The cancellation of Finland's $8,000,000 debt to the United States was proposed today by Senator William Knowland, Republican, of California. Introducing legislation to that end, he said, that writing off the debt would be "a friendly gesture to a great people."

U.S.-Trained Dutch Now Fight in Java

Marines Were Equipped at Camp Lejeune, N. C.

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP).—About 7,000 Dutch marines, now fighting in eastern Java, were trained and equipped at Camp Lejeune, N. C., during the summer of 1945.

Marine Corps headquarters, in response to an inquiry, said today that Dutch marines were trained at Lejeune, and an official at the Netherlands Embassy said the unit is now in Java.

The Dutch troops were trained at the request of the Netherlands government, the embassy official said, and were given the same basic training as United States Marines, including instruction in the use of automatic weapons, hand grenades, flame throwers, etc.

They were issued the same equipment as that given a brigade of United States Marines, he said. This would include some fifteen tanks, about twelve 105-mm howitzers and an impressive collection of automatic weapons, machine guns, mortars, anti-tank guns, flame-throwers and mobile equipment such as jeeps and half-tracks.

Netherlands Note to U. S.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, July 22—Following is the text of the note handed by the Netherlands Government to the British and American Governments on the Indonesian situation on Sunday as given out today by the Netherlands Embassy:

For many months the Netherlands Government have patiently labored to arrive at an arrangement under which the "Republic of Indonesia," whose authority extends no farther than to Java and Sumatra, would take its full position side by side with its coequals, the State of East-Indonesia (comprising Celebes, the lesser Sunda Islands, the Moluccas and other island territories) and Borneo. The Netherlands Government's relations with the latter two states are excellent, as are those between these two states themselves.

Relations of all three with the Republic left much to be desired, the attitude of the dominant members of its Government being one of marked truculence and political expansionism at the cost of its equals; an attitude caused to some extent, no doubt, by the turbulent conditions within the borders of the Republic, the precarious balance between various parties and the lack or absence of Republican political unity between the widely different ethnical groups to be found in its territory.

The Netherlands Government entertained high hopes that the Linggadjati [Cheribon] agreement, concluded with the Republic on March 25, 1947, would open the door to a rapid and effective execution of its terms, designed to lead to the establishment of the federated free states of Indonesia, a federation which in time was to be linked with the Netherlands by a common allegiance to the House of Orange.

These hopes have not been fulfilled.

Proposals made by the Netherlands Government, whose reasonable character was not disputed and which left ample room for negotiations, have in effect been rejected by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia. That Government is obviously led by a desire to endeavor to improve their position by a process of procrastination, under a cloak of formulas which, though vague, sound conciliatory, but leave no doubt for the initiated as to their fundamentally dilatory, negative character.

Indonesians who disagree with these tactics are numerous, but they have difficulty in making themselves heard under the present regime, which is totalitarian in its inspiration, as evidenced by the repeated assumption of all power by President Soekarno. This regime continues to follow the practice of keeping hostages, a practice which stands condemned by the whole world and is unworthy of a Government claiming to be civilized.

In the area controlled by the Republic, destruction of economic assets which are indispensable for the rehabilitation and the recovery of the country (in particular means of communications) is proceeding at a rate which will make it increasingly difficult to feed and clothe the very large population, which in Java alone (an island about half as large as England and Scotland) numbers forty million inhabitants.

This wanton devastation, wrought largely by guerrillas who in part are beyond the control of the Government of the Republic, must result in considerable delay in securing for all nations the many products of Java and Sumatra of which the whole world stands in need.

As long as the moderate and realistic influence of Mr. Sjahrir made itself felt, hope seemed justified that ultimately reason would prevail, and that in spite of difficulties terms would be agreed on, acceptable to all parties and guaranteeing a modicum of sound constitutional concepts for the future-federation. The fact that he was repudiated and replaced by an administration incapable of either giving definite undertakings or of abiding by them if they were given, proves that there is at present no sufficiently responsible authority in the Republic of Indonesia with whom the Netherlands Government can negotiate with any degree of confidence.

As, moreover, the friendly advice repeatedly tendered on behalf of the American and British Governments has not been heeded by the Republican Government, Her Majesty's Government have with the utmost reluctance come to the conclusion that measures must now be taken to create conditions more favorable to the successful implementation of the principles underlying the Linggadjati Agreement.

It should not be supposed that the Netherlands Government has lost patience or is lacking therein. The decisive consideration is that the dilatory practices obviously pursued by the Republic can only result in an aggravation of an untenable economic position without there being any prospect of a

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form of compensation in the shape of a speedy political settlement.

The Netherlands Government has no designs on the integrity of the Republic. It remains prepared, as before, to come to terms with the Republic, assuming that the Republic is supported by the majority of the population and by the ethnical elements composing it.

They have, however, no choice but to resort to police measures of a strictly limited character, designed to create conditions in the Republic under which the common man once again will be able to follow in freedom his lawful pursuits for his own benefit and for the good of the world at large, creating at the same time the conditions which must enable the principles embodied in the Linggadjati Agreement to come to full fruition.

Naming Of Bohlen To Succeed Cohen Held Hint Of U. S. Concern For Russia

Washington, July 22—(AP)—Secretary of State Marshall's concern over American relations with Russia was reflected anew today in the promotion of his personal adviser on Soviet affairs to a top-level State Department post.

President Truman, at Marshall's request, nominated Charles E. "Chip" Bohlen to succeed Benjamin V. Cohen as department counselor, an official who ranks after Marshall himself and two undersecretaries.

Cohen, who with Thomas (Tommy the Cork) Corcoran composed the team of inner White House advisers in the early stages of the Roosevelt New Deal, resigned after 14 years of almost unbroken government service to take a rest "from all official responsibilities."

The nomination of Bohlen was sent to the Senate late yesterday along with that of John Carter Vincent to be minister to Switzerland. The changes were the latest in a series which has widely shifted the line-up of the "team" Marshall said he was joining when he took office six months ago.

Specialist To Russia

Bohlen, 42 year old specialist in Russian affairs, has been a close consultant to successive secretaries of state for almost four years. He served as Russian interpreter to President Roosevelt at the Yalta Big Three conference in 1943 and to President Truman at Potsdam two years later.

Three tours of diplomatic service and attendance at several conferences in Moscow have helped fit him for the role of expert on troubled relations with the Soviets.

Bohlen, a native of Clayton, N. Y., and a graduate of Harvard, has been a special assistant to the secretary since last November.

His appointment as counsellor averted an automatic transfer to a foreign post at the end of this year as required by a statute limiting Foreign Service officers to four-year tours at home. The act, approved last year, makes an exception of career diplomats named to posts requiring Senate confirmation.

Vincent, because of his four years' domestic service, was selected for the Switzerland post after heading both the Office of Far Eastern Affairs and the Division of Chinese Affairs. He succeeds Leland Harrison, 64, who is retiring.

House Creates Group To Make Global Survey

Unprecedented 19-Member Committee Will Study American Foreign Policy Abroad

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Washington, July 22 (AP)—The House created today an unprecedented nineteen-member special committee to make a global survey of United States foreign policy as a preliminary to determining how American dollars can best be spent to speed world stability.

The action was by voice vote after brief debate. It does not require Senate concurrence. Speaker Martin (R., Mass.) will name the members later.

"It seems to me," said Representative Clarence Brown (R., Ohio), "and I believe to any responsible individual, that the Congress, which is being called upon to appropriate vast sums of money for relief abroad, should be informed on what's going on in Europe."

To Make Independent Study

Representative Keefe (R., Wis.) agreed, saying that in the past the Administration has come before Congress after committing the country to some particular foreign program and has requested funds "on a piecemeal basis."

A few minutes later, the House passed another resolution empowering its standing Committee on Foreign Affairs to make an independent study of its own on the world situation.

The resolution noted that the "foreign policy of the United States today assumes new importance in the operations of the entire economic system of the United States and conditions the survival of free institutions both at home and abroad."

The committee has tentatively planned to send several subcommittees to foreign countries after adjournment, including one to Europe and the Middle East and another to South America.

Study Outlined

The resolution creating the special committee directs it to study:

1. "Actual and prospective needs of foreign nations and peoples, including those within United States military zones, both for relief in terms of food, clothing and so forth, and of economic rehabilitation.

2. "Resources and facilities available to meet such needs within and without the continental United States.

3. "Existing or contemplated agencies, whether private, domestic or international, qualified to deal with such needs.

4. "Any or all measures which might assist in assessing relative needs and in correlating such assistance as the United States can properly make without weakening its domestic economy."

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Conferees Settle Secretary's Title

Head of Services to Have 'National Defense' Post

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP).—Senate and House conferees agreed today to call the proposed new head of the armed services the "Secretary of National Defense."

That was the title proposed for the new Cabinet officer by the House. The Senate had suggested "Secretary of National Security."

The conferees are seeking to settle differences between Senate and House bills to unify the Army, Navy and Air Forces under an over-all Secretary.

Senator Chan Gurney, Republican, of South Dakota, chairman of the Senate group, said major points have not been settled.

Conferees told reporters these points are unsettled:

A Senate provision giving the proposed Secretary control over the funds or budget for the proposed three departments of Army, Navy and Air Forces. The House merely allowed supervision and coordination.

House provisions listing definite functions for the Marine Corps, naval air arm and many other Army and Navy units. The Senate bill covers these matters in broad terms, with details to be determined in a Presidential executive order already agreed upon by the three services.

A House provision requiring a civilian to head the central intelligence agency. The Senate bill would allow either a civilian or an officer to head the agency.

Navy Dropping 1,000 Officers In Budget Cut

800 to Leave Service, 200 Will Revert to Ranks Between Aug. 15-Oct. 1

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP).—The Navy announced today an "immediate reduction" of 1,000 officers because of budget cuts voted by Congress. The move will reduce the number of officers from a present strength of 47,000 to 46,000.

Congress gave the Navy $3,300,000,000 for its operations until July, 1948, or approximately $200,000,000 less than President Truman had asked.

Of the 1,000 officers affected, 800 will leave the Navy and 200 will revert to non-commissioned ranks, the announcement said. All officers concerned will be notified not later than Aug. 15 and the change will be completed by Oct. 1.

Wave Officers Affected

Of the 800 to leave the service, 500 will be reserve line officers now on active duty and a small number of Wave officers. About 300 regular Navy temporary line officers who were formerly enlisted men and who were given commissoins during the war will also be separated, the Navy said. About 200 temporary line warrant officers will go back to the ranks.

A $225,000,000 Army construction program in the United States and abroad was approved today by the House Armed Services Committee, which sent to the House for action a bill asked by the War Department for $100,000,000 worth of building in this country, including $5,000,000 for emergency projects, and $125,000,000 of building overseas. The latter would include $20,000,000 for emergency projects.

Proposed Projects

Projects proposed in the bill, for construction of family quarters and utilities unless otherwise noted, include:

Army and Navy medical procurement office, engineering and development division, Fort Totten, N. Y.—Medical equipment laboratory, $390,000.

Fort Jay, Governors Island, N. Y.—$682,700.

United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., $2,449,750.

Picatinny Arsenal, N. J.—Research and development equipment for high explosives, completed bombs, rockets and rocket powders, and laundry, $1,978,800, of which $1,228,800 is authorized to be expended during the fiscal year 1948.

The Senate approved without change today a Senate-House compromise to provide $194,587,859 for the Department of the Interior for the next twelve months. The bill, as sent to the President, earmarks $89,528,038 for reclamation project construction in the West.

The final allotment for the department as a whole is $101,500,000, or 34.3 per cent, below the President's budget estimate, but $33,174,000 more than originally recommended by the House.

The House adopted the conference report yesterday.

Senate and House conferees today broke a deadlock on farm appropriations that had threatened to delay the scheduled adjournment of Congress this week. The conference agreement now goes back to the House for approval and then to the Senate.

Senator Richard B. Russell, Democrat, Georgia, announced the agreement and estimated that total funds allowed the Department of Agriculture for operations in the current fiscal year will be "about $40,000,000 below" the figure voted by the Senate. The exact total, he said, is being compiled.

The Senate had added $92,664,160 cash to the $572,172,266 voted by the House. However, total agricultural expenditures, including contract authorizations and transfers of previous appropriations, are expected to be near $1,000,000,000 for the fiscal year under the compromise.

Continue Crop Program

Senator C. Wayland Brooks, Republican, of Illinois, reported that the conference had agreed to continue the program for 1948 crops with a $150,000,000 fund promised to meet benefit payments and other costs. These include pay for farmer committeemen at state, county and local levels.

Agreement to continue the "conservation and use" program on a reduced basis next year—with maximum individual payments reduced from the present $10,000 top to $500 ended the stalemate. The House previously had voted twice to eliminate the benefit-payment program in 1948 and sharply cut back payments on this year's crops.

The farm bill is one of the last five major measures to finance operation of government agencies this fiscal year remaining to be passed before adjournment. Seven others have cleared Congress.

SAY LITTLEJOHN OFFERED TO QUIT

Washington, July 22 (A. P.).—Robert M. Littlejohn offered to quit as War Assets Administrator this month, but President Truman persuaded him to stay on.

Government officials who reported this privately today said that the incident occurred after a House committee report lashed out at what it called "confusion, carelessness and chaos" in the WAA and urged that Littlejohn, a former major-general, step out to make way for a "business-like," civilian management.

Mr. Truman not only urged Littlejohn to remain, but also wrote a laudatory letter which the WAA chief released last night along with a report detailing large gains in disposing of surplus war property during his twelve-month administration.

The letter congratulated Littlejohn on a "fine record" in a job requiring "speed, strength and stamina." It noted that $2,800,000,000 has been turned over to the Treasury from surplus sales in the year, mostly from the WAA.

But Littlejohn entered his second year under a new barrage of criticism from Capitol Hill. The ink on his first anniversary report was hardly dry when Representative Ploeser (R.-Mo.), chairman of the House Small Business Committee, questioned its "veracity" and said that it was based on apparent "gross exaggeration."

"For instance," Ploeser said in a statement, "Gen. Littlejohn states that in the last year the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has purchased over $577,000,000 worth of surplus for small business. That agency advised us that their total purchases, including real property, were $53,373,613. This is one-tenth of the amount claimed by Gen. Littlejohn."

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PEOPLE'S PARTY DEFENDED

It 'Fronts' Only for Americans, Gen. Holdridge Declares

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—Brig. Gen. H. C. Holdridge, retired, today issued a statement denying that the People's party, which he heads, is "fronting" for anybody except the American people.

General Holdridge was replying to testimony yesterday by Walter A. Steele of the American Coalition of Patriotic, Civic and Fraternal Societies, before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Among other things, Mr. Steele had said that incorporators of the People's party include a former Communist leader of Columbus, Ohio, and a number of "fronters." He did not name them.

General Holdridge said:

"The People's party is composed of a small, sincere, patriotic group of American citizens. We are opposed to totalitarianism in any form, either of 'left' or 'right.' We are fronting only for the American people—not for foreign ideologies."

He characterized Mr. Steele's statements as "hysteria" and "exemplifying the Washington witch hunt at its lowest levels."

LAW ADMITS BARRED WIVES

Truman's Approval Eases Way for Some of Ineligible Races

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—President Truman signed legislation today to permit racially inadmissible wives of members of the United States armed services to enter the United States for permanent residence if they meet other qualifications.

Previous laws prohibit the entrance into this country of persons of some nationalities, such as Japanese or Koreans. The new law applies to marriages that take place not later than thirty days from today.

Senators Back Bohlen Choice For Cohen Post

Foreign Relations Group Also Approves Vincent as Minister to Berne

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP).—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee gave quick approval today to President Truman's nomination of Charles E. Bohlen, expert on Russian affairs, to be State Department Counselor.

The committee also approved the nomination of John Carter Vincent, of Georgia, a career man, to be Minister to Switzerland.

Mr. Bohlen's nomination for the top-level State Department post was widely regarded as reflecting Secretary of State George L. Marshall's concern over American relations with Russia. He has been Mr. Marshall's personal adviser on Soviet affairs. He was appointed as successor to Benjamin V. Cohen, resigned.

Mr. Vincent, who was born in Seneca, Kan., went to high school in Macon, Ga., and was graduated from Mercer University there, will succeed Leland Harrison. The State Department said Mr. Harrison, American minister to Switzerland for the last ten years, has been recalled by President Truman for consultations here, prior to expected retirement. Now sixty-four, Mr. Harrison is a veteran of thirty-nine years in the diplomatic service. He is a native of New York City and has served as Assistant Secretary of State, Minister to Sweden, Ambassador to Denmark, and as a member of the American commission to negotiate the peace after World War I.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee also approved President Truman's nominations of Warren R. Austin, Herschel V. Johnson, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and John Foster Dulles as delegates to the next United Nations General Assembly meeting.

The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee approved the nominations of David K. E. Bruce, of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce, and W. A. Ayres, of Kansas, to be a member of the Federal Trade Commission. The committee postponed until tomorrow action on the nomination of Burton N. Behling to be a member of the Federal Power Commission.

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TRUMAN APPOINTS U. S. DELEGATION TO U. N. ASSEMBLY

Washington, July 22—(AP)—President Truman yesterday named the American delegation to the September session of the United Nations General Assembly, and left off the list members of Congress who served at previous regular sessions.

State Department officials told reporters that Chairman Vandenberg (R-Mich.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Connally (D-Tex.) and others who served at the Assembly's first two sessions had been omitted at their own request.

Secretary of State Marshall is expected to head the delegation to the next session, opening in New York September 16. Mr. Truman sent to the Senate the nominations of these other members:

Delegates—Warren R. Austin, U. S. senior representative on the U. N. Security Council, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Hershel V. Johnson, and John Foster Dulles.

Alternates—Charles Fahy, recently State Department legal advisor; Willard Thorp, Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs; Francis B. Sayre, Adlai Stevenson and Dr. Virginia C. Gildersleeve.

Secretary Marshall's name was not submitted with the othres, as he does not require Senate confirmation.

HOUSE VOTES END OF ALL CONTROLS ON CREDIT BUYING

Rejects Senate Plan to Continue Modified Curbs to Dec. 31.

ISSUE HOTLY DEBATED

Opponents Side with Truman's Argument of Inflation Dangers.

WASHINGTON, July 22. — (AP) The house voted today to strip the administration of all authority to control installment buying. The measure proposes to end immediately the restraints on credit purchases of such things as automobiles, refrigerators and radios.

The senate had approved a bill to continue the controls in modified form to December 31 but the house rejected this and sent its own measure to the senate.

Since President Truman has advised congress he will lift the controls imposed in wartime—unless congress gives him peacetime authority—today's house action pointed directly toward an early end of all installment buying regulations.

Brush Aside Truman Request

The house action was by voice vote. There was no rollcall.

The house vote brushed aside Mr. Truman's request that he be given peacetime authority to continue the installment buying curbs, as a check against inflationary tendencies. The controls (known as Regulation W), were instituted by executive order under authority of the trading with the enemy act.

They require one-third down payments, with installments running no more than 15 months, on automobiles, cooking stoves and ranges, mechanical dishwashers, ironers, refrigerators, washing machines, room unit air conditioners, radios, phonographs, sewing machines and suction cleaners.

A 20 per cent down payment, with installments limited to 15 months, is required for furniture and soft surface floor coverings.

The bill approved by the senate would extend the controls to December 31, with the down payment required to be no more than 20 per cent, and the installments to be limited to two years.

In a report preceding the house vote, a majority of the house banking committee said Regulation W "bears most heavily on persons of limited income and in many cases undoubtedy effectively excludes them from these markets."

On the other hand, the committee said "it gives to the man of financial means, in effect, priority of rights to buy whatever he wants and whenever he is willing to pay the price."

Opponents of the bill sided with Mr. Truman's argument that elimination of the contfols would contribute to inflation dangers.

The house defeated an amendment by Rep. Monroney (D-Okla) to continue the controls to next year and another by Rep. Buffett (R-Neb) to keep controls on automobile credit purchases.

Rep. Crawford (R-Mich) declared "to remove these controls at this time is dangerous. Prices are perfectly ridiculous. This bill will help the 'big boys' and the finance companies, but will hurt the little businessman."

Rep. Sabath (D-Ill) said "they told us when they killed OPA that prices would not go up, but look what happened."

Rep. Monroney said the bill "adds more fire to inflation." After the house vote, he told reporters that there was little if any prospect that the senate could prevail on the house to accept its views.

Rep. Brown (D-Ga) described as "bunk" the argument that the installment controls would have anything to do with inflation. He said "it's time to get rid of regimentation."

Banking Chairman Wolcott (R-Mich) asked the house, if the controls are necessary to prevent inflation, why the administration had removed controls on all but a few consumer items.

Rep. Spence (D-Ky) said "it seems incongruous that a man who has established good credit should have it regulated from Washington."

SECURITY SETUP OF ATOMIC PLANTS BEING TIGHTENED

WASHINGTON, July 22—(AP) Senator Hickenlooper (R-Iowa) said today the security program covering the nation's atomic energy installations has been strengthened since the first of the year.

"The security on January 1 last, both as to personnel and methods, was probably substantially reduced from its peak during the war," Hickenlooper told newsmen after a lengthy session of the Senate-House atomic energy committee and the atomic commission.

He said this was not to be interpreted as being critical of the army, which had control of the projects until January 1, when the civilian commission took over.

Program Reviewed

Hickenlooper, chairman of the congressional committee, said his group and the commission reviewed the entire program.

"The commission is making very satisfactory efforts to meet all their problems, and their progress and development are going along in a satisfactory manner," he said.

He said there was some discussion of "the kind of people we have working for us" and that "we're convinced that is completely in hand."

The commission, the senator continued, is conducting a "constant evaluation" of its security program and attempting to adopt it to peacetime needs, which he said are considerably changed from needs during the war.

During the war, he said, there was "almost a super-abundance of security activities" while at other times the personnel and their activities were reduced. The program is now "more extensive that it was at the first of the year," he said, declining to attribute any of the change to recent published reports of security leaks.

The situation has "not changed materially" since public disclosure that some document were taken from the Los Alamos (N.M.) testing station and their recovery from two former army sergeants, he said.

Today's meeting with Chairman David E. Lilienthal and other members of the commission, Hickenlooper said, "was devoted entirely to a canvassing of almost all phases of the situation," including reports from engineers who have made recent inspections of the atomic installations.

Considerable time was spent in airing the problems of turning Los Alamos and Hanford, Washington, into permanent communities, he said.

The commission left with him a letter discussing possible changes in the penal code to conform to new problems of security, he said, but he has not yet examined the letter and declined to comment on it.

Atomic Scientist Defended

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—The reputation of Dr. Edward U. Condon, atomic bomb scientist, was upheld today by Representative Chet Holifield, Democrat, of California, who called on "rumor-mongering character assassins" to "put up or shut up."

In a House speech, Mr. Holifield declared:

"It begins to appear that someone is making a concerted effort to discredit the atomic bomb scientists and in particular those who last year supported the President in his program for establishing a civilian Atomic Energy Commission."

Representative Holifield devoted most of his speech to a paragraph-by-paragraph analysis of a Washington newspaper story of July 17 which said Dr. Condon would be called before the House Committee on Un-American Activities for questioning "about Russian A bomb 'know how'."

The Congressman quoted the story as saying "the committee feels his contacts with Russian scientists and pro-Communist sympathizers in this country' would qualify him for giving this type of testimony.

Then Mr. Holifield quoted from what he said was a letter written June 24 by Dr. Frank B. Jewett, president of the National Academy of Sciences, to George Merck, Republican finance chairman in New Jersey. The letter discussed magazine articles written by Representative J. Parnall Thomas, Republican, of New Jersey, chairman of the Un-American Activities Committee, and said:

"I think it is high time that some of you in the New Jersey Republican high command let Thomas know that articles like these are harmful and do neither the nation nor the Republican party any good. I am particularly incensed at his (Condon's) treatement by Thomas in these articles."

Mr. Holifield told his colleagues the newspaper story said Dr. Condon was invited "secretly" by the Russians to the 220th anniversary of the Russian Academy of Sciences in Moscow in 1945, and commented:

"Dr. Condon was not invited by the Russians, secretly or in any other way. He was chosen as a delegate of the science committee of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship and the American Institute of Physics."

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Roosevelt Blocked Naming of a Polar Sea In His Honor; Preferred 'Smoking Volcano'

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—The late President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harold L. Ickes, former Secretary of the Interior, declined to have a South Polar Sea and mountain range named in their honor, it was disclosed today.

Mr. Roosevelt vetoed the naming of a sea in his honor because Norwegians previously had given it the name of famed explorer Roald Amundsen, Meredith F. Burrill, director of the Federal Board of Geographical Names, told a reporter. He said Mr. Roosevelt preferred having "a smoking volcano" named for him.

"A proposal to call an important range the Ickes Mountains was dropped at the firm insistence of Mr. Ickes," Mr. Burrill added.

"Mr. Ickes said that, since the ultimate responsibility for the Board of Geographical Names was with the Secretary of the Interior, he could not permit his own name to be used."

Mr. Burrill submitted to the Interior Secretary 850 Antarctic place-names adopted by the board, after four years of study, for the United States Government maps and documents of the future.

He said some news dispatches from the Navy's 1947 expedition referred to Amundsen Sea as Franklin D. Roosevelt Sea because it was so listed on certain Navy charts.

"President Roosevelt's name had been applied apparently in ignorance of the earlier Norwegian naming," Dr. Burrill said.

"The matter was called to Mr. Roosevelt's attention. The President said emphatically that Amundsen's name should be retained. He added that he didn't want a frozen ocean named after him anyway—that he would prefer a smoking volcano.

"Informed that we were fresh out of smoking volcanoes at the South Pole, the President replied, 'Maybe we'll have to send (Admiral Richard E.) Dick Byrd back there to find one.'

"However, his name is honored on our list—in Roosevelt Island."

HOUSE PASSES MEASURE TO CURB OIL EXPORTS

WASHINGTON July 22 — (AP) The House passed and sent to the Senate today a bill to forbid exports of oil and gasoline if they interfere with national defense or security or impair civilian supplies.

The merchant marine committee sponsored the measure after an inquiry into shipments of petroleum products to Russia.

The bill would bar exports of gasoline diesel bunker and lubricating oils unless the Secretary of Commerce certifies that they will not injure defense security or civilian supplies.

The secretary would have to make monthly reports to Congress on exports.

U.S. WARNING GIVEN BALKANS

Punitive Steps Suggested For Refusal To Co-Operate

Lake Success, N.Y., July 22 (AP)—The United States stepped into the final stages of the Balkan debate today with a warning to three Soviet satellites that any refusal to co-operate with a proposed border commission might bring punitive action by the United Nations Security Council.

Taking note of Russian contentions that the Security Council could only make recommendations, Herschel V. Johnson, deputy delegate, said that any country which took an attitude of non-compliance would lay itself open to much graver charges and action under another section of the United Nations charter.

Johnson apparently referred to the chapter providing for sanctions and military action.

Linked To Veto Suggestion

The American stand tied in with a previous statement from an authoritative source that a Russian veto killing the present Greek complaint might be followed immediately by stiffer charges and direct accusations against Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria in an entirely new complaint.

The new United States statement could mean that a new complaint would be offered even if Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, withheld the big power veto and instead counseled the satellites to adopt a policy of non-co-operation.

Committed to continuous debate until a vote is reached, delegates today spent the first two hours discussing a French amendment to the United States plan for an eleven-nation semi-permanent border commission. Johnson accepted the French phrasing that the Security Council "finds that it is concerned with a dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security."

Would Accept British Plan

In the interests of speeding up the case, the United States was ready to accept a British revision which would sidestep the question of which of the Balkan countries was responsible for past disorders and concentrate on future action.

Russia had attacked that portion of the American resolution on the grounds that it presumed the guilt of Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. Gromyko contends the fault for border disturbances lies solely with the present Greek Government.

Still untouched on the Security Council table was a counter-proposal by Gromyko, which called for evacuation of foreign military personnel from Greece and United Nations supervision of all economic aid to that country.

Vote Subject To Delay

Delegates debated three hours at an afternoon session and finally agreed on a revised preamble incorporating the American and French versions. No vote was taken, however, and the Security Council president, Oscar Lange, of Poland, announced that balloting on all sections of the resolution would be delayed until the final meeting on the case.

The Council adjourned until tomorrow afternoon. Two more sessions are scheduled this week on Thursday, but today's slow progress reduced hopes for a vote before next week.

DUTCH NOTIFY U.N. ON JAVA

Security Council Told Of "Resort To Police Measures"

Lake Success, N.Y., July 22 (AP)—The fighting between Dutch and Indonesian forces was officially brought to the attention of the United Nations Security Council today by the Netherlands Government, which announced it had been obliged to "resort to police measures" to restore order.

The Dutch communication blamed the current difficulties on the failure of the Indonesian Republic to co-operate in preserving order.

The Netherlands Government asked for no action. There was a general belief, however, that a formal complaint would be filed soon either by the Indonesian Government or by some other nation inside the United Nations.

Note From Brisbane Group

United Nations officials disclosed this morning that a communication had been received from a group of Indonesians at Brisbane, Australia. The contents were not disclosed, but it was assumed that the note contained an appeal for United Nations action.

Appeals from nongovernmental organizations do not constitute a basis for Security Council action, under terms of the charter. There also was a legal question as to whether the Council could act even on a complaint from the Indonesian Republic, since the Netherlands Government still claims jurisdiction.

The most likely possibility seemed to be that if the present situation continues, Security Council action might be initiated by some interested country, such as India or the Soviet Union. India was known to be watching developments closely. Russia also was reported to be interested. But the Soviet delegate, Andrei A. Gromyko, said today he had "nothing in my mind at present" on the affair.

Ukraine Move Recalled

In this connection, it was recalled that the Soviet Ukraine brought the Indonesian question before the Security Council in January, 1946, in London. At that time, the Council refused to act.

The Netherlands note was submitted in accordance with a promise to keep the Security Council informed on developments. It began by referring to the agreement last March 25 between the Dutch and Indonesians for Indonesian independence in 1949, and then declared:

"It has become clear that the present Government of the republic is either not prepared or not able to implement that agreement."

Stands By Program

The note charged the Indonesians with failure to live up to terms of the truce concluded last October 14 and said widespread disorders were permitted inside Indonesian-controlled territory.

It concluded by declaring the Netherlands Government stood firmly on its decision to "carry out the political program" based on the agreement of March 25 and that it hoped circumstances would soon permit a resumption of "constructive co-operation."

DUTCH ADVISE U. N. OF CLASH IN JAVA

Limited Police Action Taken With Utmost Reluctance, Delegate Says in Note

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., July 22—J. W. M. Snouck Hurgronje, Netherlands representative to the United Nations, advised the United ment had been compelled, "with Government had been compelled, the utmost reluctance," to resort to "police measures of a strictly limited character" to maintain law and order in the Netherland East Indies.

The letter accused the recently recognized Government of the Indonesian Republic of consistent violation of the truce it concluded with the Netherlands Government in October, 1946. It charged that the Indonesian Government was "incapable of maintaining security, law and order in their territory while refusing to cooperate with the Netherlands Government."

However, the letter pledged the "unalterable decision" of the Netherlands to carry out the political program contained in the Linggadjati [Cheribon] Agreement, under which the Netherland East Indies are to become a free sovereign nation, the United States of Indonesia, on Jan. 1, 1949.

Cooperation Hoped For

"The Netherlands Government confidently hopes," the letter concluded, "that circumstances will soon permit resumption of constructive cooperation with the Republic as desired by innumerable Indonesians in Republican territory, which cooperation already successfully exists with the states of East Indonesia and Borneo."

The Linggadjati Agreement was signed at Batavia on March 25 after five months of negotiations between Sutan Sjahrir, Premier of the Indonesian Republic, and Dr. Hubertus J. van Mook, Acting Governor General of the Netherlands East Indies.

Under it the Netherlands Indies are to be constituted into the United States of Indonesia, with three federative parts; one is the Indonesian Republic of Java, Madura and Sumatra; one is Borneo, and one is the "Great East" or East Indonesia. The United States of Indonesia would be proposed by the Netherlands for admission to the United Nations on Jan. 1, 1949.

Dr. Eelco N. van Kleffens, who was then Netherlands representative on the Security Council, informed the Security Council of the Linggadjati Agreement the day after it was signed.

In February, 1946, the Ukraine charged in the Security Council that the use of British and Dutch troops in Indonesia was endangering peace and security, but the matter was dropped after the majority of the Council voted against a Ukrainian proposal to send a commission of inquiry to the islands to "establish peace."

TEXT OF THE LETTER

The text of Mr. Snouck Hurgronje's letter follows:

His Excellency
Mr. Trygve Lie
Secretary General of the
United Nations
Sir,

July 21, 1947.

In pursuance to the letter addressed to you by Mr. E. N. van Kleffens, then representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations, on March 26, 1947, 174/51, (advising the Security Council of the signing of a Dutch-Indonesian agreement at Batavia on March 25), I have the honor, under instructions from my Government, to communicate the following to you:

From the discussions which have been carried on with the Indonesian Republic since the signing of the Linggadjati Agreement on March 25, it has become clear that the present Government of the Republic is either not prepared or not able to implement that agreement. Furthermore the truce concluded on October 14, 1946 has in reality never been complied with by the Republican forces; the Government of the Republic themselves have not denied that hostilities were committed by their forces.

During the last few months acts of violence both on demarcation lines in Java and Sumatra and against East Indonesia and western Borneo have rather increased than decreased. They were accompanied by a senseless destruction of valuable economic assets.

By maintaining the food blockade a part of the population of Indonesia was brought to the verge of starvation. Hostages are still being imprisoned and held in Republican territory and a hostile and inflammatory propaganda was maintained.

The Netherlands, as the state with whom the sovereignty of this territory rests and which consequently is ultimately responsible for maintaining law and order, cannot allow these inimical actions to continue. It has become patently clear that the present Republican Government is incapable of maintaining security, law and order in their territory whilst refusing to cooperate with the Netherlands Government to create the necessary conditions thereto.

In these circumstances Her Majesty's Government have, with the utmost reluctance, been compelled to authorize the Lieutenant Governor General to resort to police-measures of a strictly limited character.

The Netherlands Government wished to stress that it maintains its unalterable decision to carry out the political program based upon the principles underlying the Linggadjati Agreement.

The Netherlands Government confidently hopes that circumstances will soon permit resumption of constructive cooperation with the Republic as desired by innumerable Indonesians in Republican territory, which cooperation already successfully exists with the states of East Indonesia and Borneo.

I have the honor to be, sir,
your obedient servant,
SNOUCK HURGRONJE.

JUL 1947

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30.24- 11079

Stories of Jap Tortures Mark Court Martial of Navy Man

NEW YORK, July 22 — (AP) Chief Signalman Harold E. Hirshberg, 29, of Brooklyn, was accused today at his Navy Court Martial of being involved in the death of an American Army private who allegedly was trampled by Japanese guards after they had pumped his stomach full of water.

The alleged incident took place at a Japanese prisoner of war camp at Zablin Field on Luzon Island in the Philippines in 1944. The soldier was named at the trial as George Garrett. No address was given.

Nine Accusations

Involvement in the Garrett death was one of nine accusations read for the first time to the court by Lt. Cmdr. Fred H. Frey, judge advocate, who is prosecuting the case.

Hirshberg, the first World War Two enlisted man to be tried on charges of maltreating prisoners of war in Japanese camps, pleaded innocent to all nine specifications.

The first prosecution witness, Army Capt. Richard T. Pullen, who was a prisoner with the defendant at Nielson Field near Manila, testified that Hirshberg told him he had a Japanese wife whom he married in Hong Kong before the war.

Hirshberg said he had two children by the Japanese wife and that his Japanese guards permitted him to communicate with her, Pullen said. Hirshberg's American wife and child live in Brooklyn.

Frey charged that Hirshberg reported to the Japanese March 1, 1944, that Garrett was planning to escape from the camp. The Army private thereupon was tortured for three days and died, the judge advocate said.

Tells of Tortures

The specification said the Japanese guards starved Garrett, struck him about the head and body with clubs, rifle butts, straps and fists, placed a hose in his mouth and filled his stomach with water, then laid him on the ground and jumped on him.

In the other specifications, Hirshberg was accused of telling the Japanese of escape plans of two other Army privates, William R. Hill and John L. Baker, both of whom then were beaten and starved by the Japanese.

The defendant also was charged with assaulting six American soldiers and sailors at Nielson Field between Nov. 10, 1942 and June 1, 1943, while he was head of a work section.

The men allegedly assaulted included George N. Gaboury, Carpenter's Mate first class; Thomas B. Hurtt, a Chief Signalman; Jim Edwards, a private; and Robert H. Welch, a coxswain. Addresses were not given for any of the men.

Hirshberg enlisted in the Navy in 1936. He was captured at Corregidor in May, 1942, and held at camps in the Philippines and in Japan. Liberated after V-J Day, he continued his Navy career and recently had been assigned to Shore Patrol work here.

JUL 1947

B38 (SEG) (19?)

LONDON, JULY 22-(AP)-DR.OTTO JOHN, A GERMAN DOING SPECIAL WORK FOR THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE, TOLD A LONDON MEETING LAST NIGHT THAT ADOLF HITLER ESCAPED ASSASSINATION IN MARCH OF 1943 ONLY BACAUSE AN ENGLISH-MADE FUSE FAILED TO SET OFF A BOMB SMUGGLED INTO HIS PRIVATE PLANE.

JOHN SAID THE FUSE WAS ATTACHED TO A BOMB CONSTRUCTED OF TWO COGNAC BOTTLES ADDRESSED BY A HIGH COMMAND OFFICER TO A FRIEND AT FIELD HEADQUARTERS ON THE EASTERN FRONT. THE PILOT OF HITLER'S PLANE WAS PERSUADED TO TAKE THE INNOCENT-APPEARING PACKAGE ABOARD JUST BEFORE THE PLANE TOOK OFF FROM BERLIN.

JOHN DECLARED THAT AN ANXIOUS WAIT FOLLOWED AS THE PLOTTERS IN BERLIN WAITED TO HEAR THAT HITLER HAD DIED IN A MID-AIR EXPLOSION. INSTEAD, TO THEIR INTENSE DISAPPOINTMENT, HE SAID, WORD CAME THAT THE PLANE HAD MADE A ROUTINE LANDING AT ITS DESTINATION.

THE BOMB SUBSEQUENTLY WAS RECOVERED WITHOUT ITS DEADLY NATURE BEING DISCOVERED, JOHN SAID, AND INVESTIGATION DISCLOSED THAT THE FUSE WHICH THE CONSPIRATORS HAD OBTAINED FROM ENGLISH SOURCES WAS DEFECTIVE.

JOHN DID NOT REVEAL HOW THE FUSE HAD BEEN OBTAINED OR FURTHER DETAILS OF THE PLOT.

JOHN SAID THERE WERE NUMEROUS DESPERATE MEN IN GERMANY PLOTTING TO KILL HITLER AS EARLY AS 1933. THEY NEVER WERE ABLE TO GET CLOSE ENOUGH AND HITLER RAN OUT HIS STRING AT LEAST UNTIL 1945 WHEN HE WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE COMMITTED SUICIDE IN THE FALL OF BERLIN.

THE ABORTIVE ATTEMPT TO KILL HITLER IN THE MUNICH BEER HALL BOMBING OF 1939 MADE HIM WARY, JOHN SAID.

HE TOLD OF MANY UNUSUAL PLOTS. IN ONE, CONSPIRATORS TRIED TO COMMUNICATE WITH U.S. AUTHORITIES IN THE HOPE OF HAVING HITLER'S HEADQUARTERS ATTACKED BY PARACHUTE TROOPS. JOHN SAID ANOTHER PLOT IN WHICH HE WAS ASSOCIATED WAS PREDICATED ON HAVING PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT INDICATE IN A SUBSTANTIAL MANNER THAT HE WOULD SUPPORT PRINCE LOUIS FERDINAND, GRANDSON OF KAISER WILHELM II, AS HEAD OF A GERMAN STATE. THE PLOTTERS HOPED A PROMISE OF AMERICAN SUPPORT WOULD RALLY ENOUGH POLITICAL AND MILITARY OPPOSITION TO UNSEAT HITLER.

JOHN SAID HITLER OWED HIS LIFE ON MANY OCCASIONS TO HUNCHES AND SNAP JUDGMENTS. GERMAN SUCCESSES NOTICEABLY DECREASED THE NUMBER OF PLOTTERS.

"THERE WAS NEVER A SUBSTANTIAL, UNITED RESISTANCE MOVEMENT IN GERMANY," HE SAID, "THERE WERE INDIVIDUALS WHO WOULD HAVE STOPPED AT NOTHING TO ELIMINATE HITLER. BUT WE NEVER FOUND OURSELVES TOGETHER."

JOHN IS ASSISTING THE FOREIGN OFFICE IN INVESTIGATING WAR CRIMINALS.

JP854AED

JUL 1947

WITH RANGOON (160)

LONDON, JULY 22-(AP)-U TIN TUT, BURMESE MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO, SAID TODAY THERE WAS "SOME CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE" CONNECTING FORMER PREMIER U SAW WITH THE ASSASSINATION LAST SATURDAY OF SEVEN LEADERS OF THE BURMA EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

"IT REMAINS TO BE SEEN," HE TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE, WHETHER THE RED FLAG PARTY, WHICH HE SAID WAS THE "OPENLY SUBVERSIVE" UNOFFICIAL,

COMMUNIST FACTION, WAS IMPLICATED. HE SAI
THAT THE MURDERS WERE "JUST A POLITICAL V
"IT MAY HAVE BEEN AN ATTEMPTED COUP D'E
WOULD HAVE BEEN BETTER PLANNED," TIN TUT S
U SAW WAS UNDER BRITISH ARREST FROM 194
SECRETLY NEGOTIATING WITH THE JAPANESE AFT
PROMISE FROM WINSTON CHURCHILL OF DOMINION
LAST SEPTEMBER WHEN SEVERAL PISTOL SHOTS W
SHIELD OF HIS CAR.
HE NOW IS IN JAIL AGAIN, HAVING BEEN AR
SLAYING.
TIN TUT SAID HE WAS NOT INCLINED "TO
OF BEING ASSOCIATED WITH THE KILLINGS. TH
COMMUNIST ASSERTIONS THAT "BRITISH HIRELIN
JJ1015AED

JUL 1947

1947

LONDON--SECOND ADD FOLO JERUSALEM X X X FRENCH TERRITORY. (B44).

THE SPOKESMAN SAID A NEW POLICY WAS DEEMED NECESSARY BECAUSE "THE BRITISH PRACTICE OF DEPORTING ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS TO CYPRUS APPARENTLY HAD AN INSUFFICIENT DETERRENT EFFECT."

HE SAID THE IMMIGRANTS WERE TO LAND IN FRANCE THURSDAY OR FRIDAY AND THAT FRENCH AUTHORITIES HAD AGREED TO RECEIVE THEM.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID THE PRESIDENT WARFIELD SAILED FROM FRANCE WITHOUT AUTHORITY. REPLYING TO A QUESTION, HE WAS UNABLE TO SUGGEST HOW 4,500 JEWS BOARDED A SHIP WITHOUT KNOWLEDGE OF AUTHORITIES HE SAID THE FRENCH ISSUED A PERMIT ENTITLING THE VESSEL TO TRAVEL ONLY IN FAIR WEATHER AND WITH NEITHER CARGO NOR PASSENGERS. THE SPOKESMAN ASSERTED THE FRENCH APPARENTLY TRIED TO PREVENT THE SHIP FROM SAILING.

"THERE IS A TENDENCY TO REPRESENT THE WHOLE QUESTION OF ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION AS AN ANGLO-JEWISH STRUGGLE," THE SPOKESMAN SAID, "IT IS NOT AN ANGLO-JEWISH STRUGGLE. IT IS AN ARAB-JEWISH STRUGGLE WITHIN THE BORDERS OF PALESTINE IN WHICH BRITAIN IS CALLED UPON, AS A MANDATORY POWER, TO EXERCISE A JUDICIOUS ROLE."

HE SAID GREAT BRITAIN CONSIDERED 1,500 IMMIGRATION CERTIFICATES TO PALESTINE PER MONTH A "FAIR LEVEL" IN VIEW OF CIRCUMSTANCES INSIDE PALESTINE. THE YEARLY TOTAL OF 18,000 WAS EXCEEDED ONLY IN 1937, HE SAID, AND REPRESENTED A "NOT UNREASONABLE CONTRIBUTION TO THE PROBLEM OF JEWISH IMMIGRATION."

THE SPOKESMAN SAID HE HOPED OTHER UNITED NATIONS WOULD ABSORB WHAT HE CALLED THEIR SHARES OF JEWISH IMMIGRANTS FROM DISPLACED PERSONS CAMPS. HE SAID COLOMBIA MIGHT RECEIVE 4,500.

EZ942AED

NIGHT LEAD IMMIGRANTS (180)
BY ARTHUR GAVSHON

LONDON, JULY 22-(AP)-COLONIAL SECRETARY ARTHUR CREECH JONES TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY THE 4,500 JEWISH PASSENGERS OF THE IMMIGRATION SHIP PRESIDENT WARFIELD WHO ARE BEING RETURNED FROM PALESTINE WOULD BE DISEMBARKED IN FRANCE.

HE DECLINED TO SPECULATE ON THEIR FUTURE AFTER THAT, BUT DECLARED BRITISH ARMED FORCES "IN NO CIRCUMSTANCES" WOULD BE USED TO COMPEL THEM TO GO TO SOUTH AMERICA OR ANYWHERE ELSE.

A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN EARLIER TOLD REPORTERS THE DECISION WHERE THE IMMIGRANTS WOULD GO AFTER THEY ARE RETURNED TO FRANCE WAS "A MATTER FOR FRANCE", AND BRITAIN'S TASK WOULD END ONCE THEY ARE RETURNED TO THE "COUNTRY OR TERRITORIAL WATERS" FROM WHICH THEY SAILED FOR THE HOLY LAND.

PARIS DISPATCHES SAID A SPECIAL FRENCH CABINET MEETING WAS STUDYING THE QUESTION. YESTERDAY A FRENCH FOREIGN OFFICE SOURCE SAID THE THREE BRITISH DEPORTATION SHIPS WOULD BE ALLOWED TO ENTER THE PORT OF VILLEFRANCHE-SUR-MER, BUT INDICATED THE JEWS MIGHT NOT BE ALLOWED TO LAND.

FRENCH INFORMANTS IN PARIS HINTED YESTERDAY THAT THE 4,500 REFUGEES MIGHT BE SENT TO COLOMBIA BECAUSE MANY OF THEM WERE REPORTED TO HAVE HAD COLOMBIAN PASSPORTS.

THE COLOMBIAN EMBASSY IN PARIS DECLARED TODAY IT WAS "ABSOLUTELY IMPOSSIBLE" THAT ANY LARGE NUMBER OF THEM PASSESSED COLOMBIAN VISAS OR PASSPORTS.

RP415PED

WITH JERUSALEM

Paris, July 22--(AP)--The French cabinet was studying today the fate of the 4,500 Jews who attempted to enter Palestine without immigration certificates and now are on route back to the Southern French port of Villefranche-sur-Mer.

Government sources said France was trying to decide whether to permit the immigrants to come ashore from the three ships carrying them.

A [redacted] spokesman said there was no immediate official reaction to a British Foreign Office statement that the immigrants' future destination was a French responsibility.

Meanwhile, the Colombian Embassy said it was "absolutely impossible" that all or any large number of the Jews possessed Colombian visas or passports. It said its consulate at Marseille had issued only 112 visas since May, 1946. A spokesman said that he believed that if they had such visas, they were counterfeit.

30.24- 11081

BY (250) (Q IN)

PARIS, JULY 22-(AP)-THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE TODAY TOOK A FIRST STEP TOWARD ESTABLISHING PERMANENT LIAISON WITH THE UNITED NATIONS WHEN IT DIRECTED ITS SECRETARY-GENERAL TO INFORM THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT OF THE CONFERENCE PROGRAM.

THE CONFERENCE'S FOUR TECHNICAL GROUPS ALSO WERE AUTHORIZED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION TO CONTACT EXISTING INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS SUCH AS THE EUROPEAN COAL ORGANIZATION.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S DECISIONS ARE TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE 16-NATION STEERING COMMITTEE WHICH IS THE OVERALL SUPERVISORY AGENT IN THE CONTINENT'S EFFORT TO FRAME ITS OWN RECONSTRUCTION WITH AMERICAN AID UNDER THE MARSHALL PROPOSAL.

THE FOUR TECHNICAL COMMITTES DEALING WITH FOOD AND AGRICULTURE, FUEL AND POWER, TRANSPORT, AND METAL INDUSTRIES WERE AUTHORIZED TO CONTACT APPROPRIATE INTERNATIONAL GROUPS DIRECTLY.

SUCH ORGANIZATIONS SPECIFICALLY MENTIONED WERE, BESIDES THE COAL ORGANIZATION, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMISSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS, THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION, THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE, THE EUROPEAN CENTRAL INLAND TRANSPORTS ORGANIZATION (ECITO), THE ECONOMIC EMERGENCY COMMITTEE FOR EUROPE, THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION, AND THE WORLD BANK.

THE FUEL AND POWER TECHNICAL COMMITTEE AT ITS MORNING SESSION DESIGNATED THREE SUB-COMMITTEES TO BEGIN THIS WORK OF GATHERING AND COORDINATING INFORMATION FROM EXISTING BODIES.

JS519PED

1947

DR. HOOFT, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES AND CHAIRMAN OF THE WORLD STUDENT CHRISTIAN FEDERATION, EXPRESSED REGRET THAT RUSSIAN DELEGATES DID NOT ATTEND, SAYING: Gave address later

"THE MOSCOW PATRIARCHATE CONSIDERED IT WAS NOT READY THIS YEAR TO SEND A YOUTH DELEGATION FROM THE SOVIET UNION. WE MUST CONTINUE TO SEEK MEANS WHICH WILL ENABLE US TO ENTER INTO FRATERNAL RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE YOUNG CHRISTIANS OF RUSSIA."

RP419PED

BY [illegible]

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, JULY 22-(AP)-HUNGARIAN REPUBLICAN CIRCLES HERE SAID TODAY THAT FRIENDS OF GEORGES DONATH, A MEMBER OF THE HUNGARIAN SMALLHOLDERS PARTY, HAD APPEALED TO UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY GENERAL TRYGVE LIE TO SAVE HIM FROM A DEATH SENTENCE.

DONATH WAS CONDEMNED RECENTLY IN HUNGARY FOR AN ALLEGED CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT--A CONSPIRACY WHICH THE COMMUNISTS, NOW IN CONTROL, ALLEGED WAS INSPIRED BY FORMER PREMIER FERENC NAGY AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE SMALLHOLDERS PARTY.

THE INFORMANTS HERE SAID THE APPEAL TO LIE HAD BEEN FORWARD IN THE NAME OF EMRE VEER,AN OUSTED DEPUTY OF THE HUNGARIAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AND CHAIRMAN OF THE REPUBLICAN LEAGUE, WHO WAS LAST REPORTED LIVING IN EXILE IN AUSTRIA.

G558AED

JUL 1947

WITH BATAVIA

THE HAGUE, THE NETHERLANDS, JULY 22-(AP)-A MEMORANDUM EXPLAINING THE NETHERLANDS' POSITION IN THE INDONESIAN CRISIS HAS BEEN FORWARDED TO THE UNITED NATIONS, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE DOCUMENT WAS HANDED YESTERDAY TO ADRIAN J.PELT, DEPUTY TO U.N. SECRETARY-GENERAL TRYGVE LIE, ON BEHALF OF THE FOREIGN MINISTRY. OFFICIALS SAID THE STEP WAS TAKEN IN LINE WITH A DUTCH PLEDGE OF LAST YEAR THAT THE GOVERNEMTN WOULD INFORM THE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL OF DEVELOPMENTS IN THE INDONESIAN SITUATION.

JJ1005AED

JUL 1947

(350)

BY RICHARD KASISCHKE

BERLIN, JULY 22-(AP)-WHILE THE NATIONS OF EUROPE ARE LINING UP EITHER UNDER THE MARSHALL PLAN OR MOLOTOV PLAN, TENS OF THOUSANDS OF GERMANS CAUGHT ON THE MOLOTOV SIDE OF THE FENCE ARE TODAY CHOOSING FOR THE WEST AND ATTEMPTING TO RISK AN ILLEGAL FLIGHT FROM THE RUSSIAN ZONE TO THE U.S. SECTOR, ACCORDING TO OFFICIAL INFORMATION.

THIS EXODUS FROM THE EAST IS PROGRESSING DESPITE INCESSANT PROPAGANDA IN THE RUSSIAN-CONTROLLED SECTION OF THE GERMAN PRESS, WHICH SEEKS TO REPRESENT THE COMBINED U.S.-BRITISH ZONES OF WESTERN GERMANY AS A "HUNGER PARADISE" AND A "COLONY FOR WALL STREET CAPITALISTS."

AMERICAN AND BRITISH PROTESTATION THAT THEIR ZONES, JAMMED WITH 40,000,000 GERMANS, CAN HOLD NO MORE ARE PROVING UNAVAILING, ESPECIALLY AFTER THE RUSSIAN WALKOUT ON THE PARIS ECONOMIC CONFERENCE APPARENTLY SPLIT EUROPE AND GERMANY DOWN THE MIDDLE, ECONOMICALLY AND IDEOLOGICALLY.

THE EXODUS OF GERMANS FROM THE RUSSIAN ZONE, WHICH HIT A PEAK OF 67,000 LAST JULY AND THEN SLUMPED DURING THE WINTER, REVIVED THIS SPRING. DURING APRIL AMERICAN ZONE BORDER POLICE TURNED BACK 41,879 PERSONS WHO ATTEMPTED TO ENTER THE ZONE ILLEGALLY AND IN ADDITION APPREHENDED ANOTHER 2,818 PERSONS AFTER THEY HAD SLIPPED PAST BORDER CONTROLS.

THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL ESTIMATE OF HOW MANY HAD ACTUALLY MADE THE BORDER CROSSING.

IN MID-JULY THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT OBSERVED THAT "THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ATTEMPTING ILLEGAL BORDER CROSSINGS INCREASED SHARPLY IN BAVARIA." IT ADDED THAT IN ORDER TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF GERMAN BORDER POLICE, MEASURES WERE BEING TAKEN TO PROVIDE THEM WITH TRANSPORTATION TO CATCH BORDER CROSSERS TRAVERSING FIELDS AND CLIMBING FENCES TO ESCAPE THE RUSSIAN ZONE.

AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES IN BAVARIA HAVE FOR MONTHS CALLED THIS SITUATION "SERIOUS", AND HAVE COMPLAINED TO GEN. LUCIUS D. CLAY, THE U.S. MILITARY GOVERNOR IN BERLIN.

BAVARIAN AUTHORITIES WHO HAD 30,000 SOVIET ZONE "REFUGEES" TO HANDLE IN THE SPACE OF TWO MONTHS, PLACED THEM IN CAMPS AFTER THE PRACTICE OF TURNING PEOPLE BACK FROM THE BORDER HAD PROVEN INEFFECTIVE.

(more)

JUL 1947

THERE ARE, ACCORDING TO RELIABLE SOURCES, SEVERAL REASONS FOR THIS FLIGHT TO THE WEST:

1. GERMANS LIVING IN THE RUSSIAN ZONE HAVE TOLD TOURING AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS THAT "EVEN IF WE SHOULD HAVE TO DO WITH FEWER CALORIES PER DAY WE WOULD HAVE SPIRITUAL FREEDOM UNDER THE AMERICANS AND BRITISH."

2. IN SOME SECTIONS OF THE RUSSIAN ZONE, PARTICULARLY SAXONY, WHERE THERE ARE URANIUM MINES, GERMANS HAVE BEEN REPORTED DRAFTED FOR FORCED LABOR. YOUNGER MEN AND WOMEN ESPECIALLY HAVE REBELLED AGAINST THE DRAFT AND ARE TAKING FLIGHT.

3. A FLIGHT FROM THE MILITARY DRAFT. THE NEUE ZEITUNG, OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWSPAPER OF THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT, RECENTLY REPORTED THAT THROUGHOUT THE RUSSIAN ZONE FORMER GERMAN ARMY OFFICERS AND PILOTS WERE BEING RECRUITED FOR SERVICE IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY. THE PAPER ADDED THAT THE PILOTS WERE TOLD THAT IF THEY FLED MEMBERS OF THEIR FAMILIES WOULD LOSE THEIR FOOD RATION CARDS OR BE HELD AS HOSTAGES.

COMMENTING ON THE EXODUS, THE AMERICAN-LICENSED BERLIN NEWSPAPER TAGESSPIEGEL PUBLISHED A CARTOON SHOWING GERMANS CRAWLING UNDER BARBED-WIRE FENCES FROM SOVIET- OCCUPIED THURINGIA TO REACH AMERICAN OCCUPIED HESSE. ON THE RUSSIAN SIDE THEY CARRIED MEAGER BELONGINGS AND ON THE AMERICAN SIDE THEY IMMEDIATELY LIGHTED UP CIGARETS AND PIPES.

A GERMAN BORDER POLICEMAN ON THE RUSSIAN SIDE IS PICTURED AS SAYING:

"OUR COMRADE MINISTER TELLS US WE SHOULD MAKE PROPAGANDA AGAINST THE WESTERN ZONES IN ORDER, TO DEFLECT CRITICAL ATTENTION FROM THE EASTERN (RUSSIAN) ZONE. YOU SEE WHAT AN EFFECT WE HAVE."

A RUSSIAN-LICENSED NEWSPAPER HERE PRINTED A REPLY WHICH STATED THAT MOST OF THE BORDER CROSSERS WERE WORK SHIRKERS AND BLACK-MARKETEERS." THEY ASSERTED THAT THE GERMANS FLEEING TO THE WEST WERE OF NO USE TO THE ECONOMY OF THE LABOR-SHORT EASTERN ZONE, AND THAT ONCE THEY REACHED THE WESTERN ZONE THEY "OPENED UP WITH A GREAT DEAL OF SLANDEROUS HATE PROPAGANDA AGAINST THE RUSSIAN ZONE."

MK334AED NM HOOKUP

FRANKFURT, JULY 22-(AP)-FOUR AMERICAN WOMEN PREPARED TO RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES TODAY AFTER AN EIGHT WEEK VISIT TO GERMANY DURING WHICH THEY BELIEVE THEY CONVINCED AT LEAST SOME GERMANS THAT CORN IS FOOD FOR HUMANS AS WELL AS LIVESTOCK.

THE GROUP, THREE NUTRITION EXPERTS AND AN ASSISTANT, WERE SENT HERE BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT. THEY VISITED BERLIN AND THE MAJOR CITIES OF THE U.S. AND BRITISH ZONES AND GAVE "CORN TALKS" TO HUNDREDS OF GERMAN OFFICIALS, MILLERS AND HOUSEWIVES.

GERMANS RECEIVING CORN FROM THE UNITED STATES, THEY FOUND, HAD NOT THE VAGUEST IDEA WHAT TO DO WITH IT.

"THEY MILLED THE CORN THE SAME WAY AS WHEAT," SAID MISS JANE EBBS, OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT'S OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL. "WHEN IT GOT THROUGH THE HANDS OF THE BAKERS, IT WAS A SAD SORT OF STICKY BREAD WHICH EVEN HUNGRY GERMANS COULDN'T EAT."

"OUR MISSION," SAID MISS EBBS, "WAS TO PROMOTE THE HAPPY UTILIZATION OF CORN AMONG THE GERMANS, WHO LOOK UPON IT AS ANIMAL FEED."

"WE CONVINCED SOME BRITISHERS, TOO," SHE SAID. "SOME OF THE CORN WAS GOING TO THE BRITISH ZONE AND THEY DIDN'T KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT IT, EITHER."

THE GROUP, WHICH HAS SUBMITTED A REPORT TO U.S. MILITARY GOVERNOR GENERAL LUCIUS D.CLAY, INCLUDES DR.ESTHER L.BATCHELDOR, OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT'S FOOD AND NUTRITION DIVISION; DR.HELEN G.OLDHAM, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, AND MISS VERA STATES, OF THE OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

G615AED

A93

(150)

MOSCOW, JUNE 22-(AP)-YURI KOROLKOV, CORRESPONDENT FOR THE COMMUNIST PARTY NEWSPAPER PRAVDA, REPORTED TODAY THAT HE HAD FOUND WIDESPREAD CIRCULATION OF ANTI-SOVIET PROPAGANDA IN DISPLACED PERSON CAMPS HE HAD VISITED IN GERMANY.

"I WAS SHOWN SEVERAL NEWSPAPERS PRINTED IN THE RUSSIAN, UKRAINIAN, ESTONIAN AND LATVIAN LANGUAGES," HE WROTE. IT IS HARD TO IMAGINE MORE ABOMINABLE ANTI-SOVIET INVENTIONS.

"THE SOURCE IS ALSO REVEALING. THE SO-CALLED INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN COMES OUT IN MUNICH, IN WHICH THEY SYSTEMATICALLY PUBLISH THE LATEST ANTI-SOVIET ARTICLES WHICH HAVE APPEARED IN BRITISH AND AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS."

THE CORRESPONDENT REPORTED THAT IN RECRUITING LABOR AMONG THE DP'S, BRITAIN, CANADA, ARGENTINA AND BRAZIL WANTED "HEAVY WORKERS." HE SAID THAT IN BRITAIN, "THE MUSICIAN, ENGINEER AND LAWYER WILL ALL BE EMPLOYED MERELY AT PHYSICAL LABOR"; THAT IN CANADA, THE RECRUITS MUST "LABOR IN FORESTS DISTANT FROM POPULATED POINTS," AND THAT IN SOUTH AMERICA, "THESE SLAVES WILL HAVE TO WORK IN VIRGIN FORESTS OR ON COFFEE PLANTATIONS."

MEANWHILE, A MEMBER OF THE COMMISSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION OF WOMEN, TOLD A CORRESPONDENT FOR TRUD, TRADE UNION ORGAN, THAT THE FEDERATION SECRETARIAT HAD BEEN GRANTED PERMISSION TO VISIT ONLY THE SOVIET AND FRENCH OCCUPATION ZONES OF GERMANY TO OBSERVE THE PARTICIPATION OF GERMAN WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS IN DENAZIFICATION.

THE COMMISSION MEMBER DECLARED THAT THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH HAD AN IRON CURTAIN OF THEIR OWN IN THEIR ZONES.

"THEY CATEGORICALLY REFUSE TO GRANT PERMISSION," SHE SAID. "THIS PROVES THAT THE NOISY STATEMENTS OF SOME ENGLISH AND AMERICAN JOURNALISTS ABOUT 'CURTAINS' SHOULD BE DIRECTED TO A DIFFERENT ADDRESS."

JJ902AED

30.24- 11083

"IT IS COMPLETELY OBVIOUS," THE ARTICLE CONTINUED, "THAT A MAN WHO DOES NOT KNOW HOW TO KEEP A STATE SECRET WILLINGLY OR UNCONSCIOUSLY BECOMES THE ADHERENT OF THE FOE. CARELESS AND POLITICALLY NEARSIGHTED PEOPLE MAY INFLICT GREAT DAMAGE TO OUR COUNTRY."

THE ARTICLE THEN MENTIONED A STATE DECREE WHICH PROVIDES A MAXIMUM SENTENCE OF 20 YEARS FOR PERSONS WHO GIVE OUT STATE SECRETS.

"THERE ARE PEOPLE," IT CONTINUED, "WHO TALK SOMETHING LIKE THIS: 'THE WAR HAS BEEN OVER A LONG TIME. WHAT HAVE WE TO WORRY ABOUT?' USUALLY SUCH PERSONS GIVE AWAY STATE SECRETS TO FRIENDS AND ACQUAINTANCES WITHOUT EVEN THINKING. A PERSON WHO CANNOT KEEP A STATE SECRET IS A DISCOVERY FOR AN AGENT OF FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE."

THE ARTICLE THEN CITED SEVERAL INCIDENTS. IT STATED THAT RECENTLY AT THE KIROV PLANT IN LENINGRAD SEVERAL LEADERS MADE PUBLIC INFORMATION WHICH WAS A STATE SECRET.

"IN CONSEQUENCE OF THEIR CARELESSNESS," THE ARTICLE SAID, "THEY REPORTED TO ALIEN PERSONS FACTS ON THE PRODUCTION PROGRAM OF THE PLANT, ALONG WITH OTHER INFORMATION WHICH SHOULD NOT HAVE BEEN MADE PUBLIC."

IT SAID THAT THE FORMER CHIEF ENGINEER AT THE ZHDANOV PLANT HAD MADE A SPEECH WHICH GAVE OUT SECRET FACTS ON THE PLANT'S PROGRAM, THAT DOCUMENTS OF A SECRET CHARACTER WERE LOST BY MESSENGERS OF THE KALININ WORKS, AND IN ONE CASE THE PORTFOLIO OF A COURIER WAS CUT IN A STREETCAR AND A POCKET OF SECRET DOCUMENTS STOLEN. STILL ANOTHER MESSENGER LOST SEVERAL PACKETS OF SECRET DOCUMENTS ON THE STREET, AND ANOTHER FACTORY WAS CITED FOR KEEPING ITS DOCUMENTS NEGLIGENTLY.

"AT THE FACTORY WHERE ONE LUKIN WAS DIRECTOR," THE ARTICLE SAID, "STRANGERS WERE ABLE TO GET THROUGH GAPS IN THE FENCE, ELUDING GUARDS.

"LENINGRADERS SHOWED EXAMPLES OF GREAT ORGANIZATION AND VIGILENCE DURING THE WAR. THEY SHOULD DO THE SAME NOW. THE COUNTRY REQUIRES THIS OF ALL OF US."

WM942AED

1947

JUL

Moscow, July 22-(AP)-The Russian weekly New Times asserted today that the flying saucers flurry in the United States was an attempt to "call forth the ghosts of war and inflate war hysteria."

1947

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The article quoted the Dayton Herald to the effect that rumors of flying saucers were spread to "support the current campaign of the state department with the purpose to drag us into a new war."

MK Whitney 1735 rm 1512

Jerusalem, July 22-(ap)-High [redacted] british official, including gen. sir alan cunningham, the palestine high commissioner, attended a memorial service today for the victims of the king david hotel bombing [redacted] in which 100 persons lost their lives a year ago. nearly

[redacted]

Cunningham in his remarks noted that the ceremony was being held in the king david hall, "a few yards from where nearly 100 innocent people of all creds lost their lives as the result of a horrid and senseless crime."

[redacted]

JUL 1947

SECOND LEAD PALESTINE (110)
BY CARTER L. DAVIDSON

JERUSALEM, JULY 22-(AP)-SIRENS WAILED TONIGHT FOR THE THIRD TIME IN WARNING AGAINST WHAT APPEARED TO BE AN ALL-OUT UNDERGROUND OFFENSIVE THROUGHOUT JERUSALEM.

IN THE GATHERING DUSK, TROOPS AND POLICE ANSWERED WITH MACHINEGUN FIRE ATTACKS LAUNCHED SIMULTANEOUSLY ON THE PAY CORPS OFFICE IN A FORMER SYRIAN ORPHANAGE, ON THE MUSTASHPHA POLICE STATION AND ITS NEARBY BILLET AND ON A ROYAL AIR FORCE MOBILE PATROL TOURING THE CURFEWED MEA SHEARIM JEWISH QUARTER.

THE NIGHT OF TERROR USHERED IN A SECOND WEEK OF INCIDENTS IN WHICH EIGHT PERSONS HAVE BEEN KILLED AND 51 WOUNDED.

THE DUSK ATTACKS FOLLOWED A DAY OF SPORADIC DISTURBANCES THROUGHOUT PALESTINE, APPARENTLY IN RETALIATION FOR THE BRITISH INTERCEPTION OF THE REFUGEE SHIP EXODUS 1947 AND THE DEPORTATION OF ALL THE 4,500 JEWS ABOARD BACK TO FRANCE.

THREE YOUNG JEWS AMBUSHED A MILITARY POLICE JEEP IN THE FASHIONABLE JEWISH REHAVIA QUARTER OF PALESTINE TOWARD DUSK. THEY MISSED THEIR TARGET BUT ONE OF THE SIX BULLETS THEY FIRED HIT AND SERIOUSLY WOUNDED A JEW PASSING ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STREET.

GENERAL ALARM SIGNALS SOUNDED, THE NINTH IN FOUR DAYS. TROOPS WENT TO ACTION STATIONS. SECURITY COMPOUND GATES CLOSED SWIFTLY.

THE ATTACKS X X X ETC FOURTH GRAPH (ELIMINATING THIRD GRAPH STARTING "TODAY'S ATTACK" AND ENDING "THREE DAYS."

APPROXIMATELY 90,000 OF PALESTINE'S JEWS REMAINED UNDER A BRITISH-IMPOSED DAWN-TO-DUSK HOUSE ARREST, BUT LITTLE HOPE OF PEACE WAS IN SIGHT. IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI, JEWISH UNDERGROUND ORGANIZATION, APPEALED TO MEMBERS OF THE TWO OTHER UNDERGROUND GROUPS, HAGANA AND THE STERN GANG, TO JOIN IN ITS OFFENSIVE AGAINST BRITISH RULE.

TODAY'S ATTACK CAUSED NO CASUALTIES. BUT GENERAL ALARM SIRENS--THE EIGHTH SUCH ALARM IN FOUR DAYS--SENT TROOPS TO ACTION STATIONS, AND SECURITY COMPOUND GATES WERE QUICKLY CLOSED AS ARMORED CARS DASHED THROUGH THE STREETS OF JERUSALEM. THE ATTACK OCCURRED NEAR AN ARMY PAY STATION IN AN AREA WHERE OTHER ATTACKS WERE MADE ON MILITARY INSTALLATIONS IN THE PAST THREE DAYS.

THE ATTACKS APPARENTLY WERE THE RESULT OF THE BRITISH INTERCEPTION OF THE REFUGEE SHIP, EXODUS 1947, AND THE SUBSEQUENT DECISION TO DEPORT ALL 4,500 OF THE VESSEL'S UNCERTIFIED JEWISH IMMIGRANTS BACK TO FRANCE.

THE JEWISH AGENCY, WHICH HAS DENOUNCED THE DEPORTATION, MADE OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIONS TODAY TO THE BRITISH, FRENCH AND PALESTINE GOVERNMENTS, AN AGENCY SPOKESMAN ANNOUNCED, GIVING NO FURTHER DETAILS.

IN THE ALL-JEWISH CITY OF TEL AVIV, UNOFFICIAL REPORTS SAID TERRORIST BANDS CARRIED OUT TWO DIAMOND ROBBERIES AND ESCAPED WITH $40,000 WORTH OF LOOT. IN ONE OF THE ATTACKS, FIVE ARMED MEN ATTACKED A DIAMOND FACTORY OWNER ON CROWDED ALLENBY STREET AND SEIZED $35,000 IN DIAMONDS WHICH HE WAS CARRYING, THE REPORTS SAID, AND A FEW MINUTES LATER A JEWELRY SHOP IN ANOTHER PART OF THE CITY WAS RAIDED.

YESTERDAY'S OUTBURSTS WERE CLIMAXED BY A MINE BLAST IN HAIFA THAT LEFT ONE DEAD AND SEVEN WOUNDED. THE EXPLOSION OCCURRED SHORTLY AFTER IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT THE 4,500 JEWISH REFUGEES WHO ARRIVED HERE FRIDAY HAD BEEN DEPORTED TO FRANCE--THEIR POINT OF ORIGIN.

DURING THE HEIGHT OF YESTERDAY'S DISORDERS THE IRAQ PETROLEUM COMPANY'S PIPELINE WAS BLASTED IN THREE PLACES, ONCE AT HAIFA AND TWICE AT TIBERIUS, WITH SLIGHT DAMAGE. EIGHT JEWS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN ARRESTED IN CONNECTION WITH THE SABOTAGE.

G704AED

FRANGIEH SAID "ANY SETTLEMENT WHICH DOES NOT TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION THE RIGHTS OF THE ARABS OF PALESTINE AND THE FEELINGS OF THE ARAB PEOPLE WILL BE INVALID, DOOMED TO FAILURE AND RESULT IN THE MOST SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES."

HE DECLARED THERE WAS "LITTLE VALIDITY" IN THE ZIONIST ARGUMENT IT IS NECESSARY "TO TRANSPORT SEVERAL HUNDRED THOUSAND JEWS TO PALESTINE TO SAVE THEM FROM PERSECUTION" NOW THAT THE NAZI REGIME HAS BEEN DESTROYED.

THE RIGHT OF PALESTINE ARABS TO SELF-DETERMINATION, HE DECLARED, HAS "BEEN CONTINUOUSLY VIOLATED."

JJ4PED

IT ADDED THAT ARABS ALWAYS HAVE REATED THE JEWISH COMMUNITIES IN THEIR MIDST "WITH JUSTICE AND EQUALITY."

THE ARAB STATES ASSERTED THAT WITH FASCIST AND NAZI REGIMES DESTROYED, THERE WAS "LITTLE VALIDITY" FOR THE ZIONIST DESIRE "TO TRANSPORT SEVERAL HUNDRED THOUSANDS OF JEWS TO PALESTINE TO SAVE THEM FROM PERSECUTION."

"FURTHERMORE," THEY CONTINUED, "TO ACQUIESCE IN THE IMMIGRATION OF EUROPEAN JEWRY IS TANTAMOUNT TO ADMISSION OF BANKRUPTCY OF THE WESTERN DEMOCRACIES.

"THE WORLD REFUGEE PROBLEM MUST BE KEPT DISTINCT AND SEPARATE FROM THE PALESTINE QUESTION. IT IS A WORLD PROBLEM X X X. TO ATTEMPT TO SOLVE IT AT THE EXPENSE OF ANOTHER PEOPLE X X X IS THE HEIGHT OF INJUSTICE."

A127

FRANGIEH READ HIS STATEMENT IN FRENCH IN THE SMALL CENTRAL HALL OF THE LEBANESE FOREIGN MINISTRY. MEMBERS OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS, REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ARAB STATES, AND LOCAL AND FOREIGN NEWSMEN WERE CROWDED INTO THE OBLONG ROOM.

"ANY SETTLEMENT WHICH DOES NOT TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION OF THE RIGHTS OF THE ARABS OF PALESTINE AND THE FEELINGS OF THE ARAB PEOPLE," THE STATEMENT SAID, "WILL BE INVALID, DOOMED TO FAILURE AND RESULT IN MOST SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES."

THE ARAB STATES BASED THEIR CASE ON TWO POINTS: THE RIGHT OF PALESTINE FOR SELF-DETERMINATION AND MAINTENANCE OF PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

THEY ASSERTED THAT THE RIGHT OF SELF-DETERMINATION OF PALESTINE ARABS HAD "BEEN CONTINUOUSLY VIOLATED AND IS BEING VIOLATED."

ON THE QUESTION OF MIDDLE EASTERN PEACE, THE ARAB STATES SAID:

30.24- 11085

"THE ZIONISTS HAVE MARSHALED AN IMPOSING PROPAGANDA MACHINE THROUG OUT THE WORLD, AND IN PALESTINE AS ELSEWHERE THEY HAVE FORMULATED A MILITARY AND TERRORIST PROGRAM, HAVE BROKEN EVERY LAW, AND CHALLENGED RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY.

"THIS WILL UNDOUBTEDLY HAVE THE EFFECT OF PROVOKING SIMILAR ORGANIZATIONS IN OUR MIDST TO REPEL ZIONIST AGGRESSION AND SO INTRODUCE INTO THE ENTIRE MIDDLE EAST AN ELEMENT OF DISTURBANCE AND VIOLENCE, INSECURITY AND GENERAL TURBULENCE WHICH, IT IS FEARED, MIGHT WELL HAVE THE EFFECT OF JEPARDIZING THE POSITION OF JEWS HITHERTO LIVING IN PEACE THROUGHOUT THE ARAB WORLD."

THE STATEMENT SAID THE ARABS COULD NOT "REMAIN INACTIVE BEFORE DANGER," ADDING:

"THEY WILL NOT BE BLAMED IF THEY SHOULD RISE AS ONE MAN TO DEFEND THEIR NATURAL RIGHTS TO REPEL AGGRESSION AND TO RENDER THEIR DUTY FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS."

JJ1038AED

RANGOON, BURMA, JULY 22-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT PAPER, NEW TIMES OF BURMA, CARRIED A STATEMENT TODAY BY THAKIN NU, SUCCESSOR TO THE MURDERED U AUNG SAN AS DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE GOVERNOR'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, SAYING "NOTHING SHALL DETER ME FROM THE FIRM PURPOSE OF ACHIEVING THE ULTIMATE GOAL OUR BELOVED LEADER SET BEFORE US."

AUNG SAN HAD TAKEN A LEADING PART IN PREPARATIONS FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INDEPENDENT BURMA, OF WHICH HE WAS EXPECTED TO BE FIE FIRST PREMIER. THE GOVERNMENT HAS FIXED JULY 27 AS A NATIONAL DAY OF MOURNING FOR AUNG SAN AND HIS SIX FELLOW MINISTERS, WHO WERE MASSACRED BY MACHINEGUN FIRE AS THEY SAT IN EXECUTIVE SESSION SATURDAY.

AN ALLEGATION THAT THE MURDER OF AUNG SAN AND HIS FELLOW MINISTERS WAS "IMPERIALIST INSPIRED" AND CARRIED OUT AT THE INSTIGATION OF "BUREAUCRATS" WAS MADE TODAY AT A MASS MEETING ATTENDED BY SEVERAL THOUSAND STUDENTS AND BURMESE YOUTHS.

THE RALLY WAS SPONSORED BY THE ALL BURMA STUDENTS UNION, THE ALL BURMA YOUTH LEAGUE AND THE BURMA COMMUNIST PARTY.

AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE RALLY A MILE-LONG PROCESSION ON FOOT AND IN BUSES PASSED DOWN RANGOON STREETS TO JUBILEE HALL, WHERE THE DEMONSTRATORS PAID HOMAGE TO THE DEAD MINISTERS LYING IN STATE THERE.

ML613AED

U MYA SAID IT WAS HIS RECOLLECTION THAT THE LONE GUNMAN, BACKED BY FOUR OTHERS CARRYING MACHINEGUNS AND ARMS, DID NOT SAY A WORD AS HE OPENED FIRE.

THAKIN NU, THE NEW HEAD OF THE BURMESE GOVERNMENT, SAID HE SEIZED THE OPPORTUNITY TO ESCAPE AS THE GUNMAN TURNED HIS ATTENTION TO OTHERS AND LEAPED THROUGH THE DOORWAY.

THAKIN NU SAID THE SPECIAL TRIBUNAL WOULD BE SET UP WITHIN A FEW DAYS TO SIFT EVIDENCE AND EXAMINE ALL PERSONS ARRESTED IN CONNECTION WITH THE CASE, INCLUDING U SAW, HEAD OF THE MYOCHIT PARTY AND OTHER RIVAL POLITICAL LEADERS.

(U TIN TUT, BURMESE MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO WHO IS IN LONDON, SAID THERE WAS "SOME CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE" THAT U SAW OR HIS FOLLOWERS MAY HAVE PLOTTED THE ATTACK AS A "POLITICAL VENDETTA" BUT NOT AS AN ATTEMPTED COUP D'ETAT.)

WHITE FLAG, THE BRANCH OF THE BURMESE COMMUNIST PARTY THAT IS LED BY THAKIN THAN TUN, BROTHER-IN-LAW OF THE SLAIN AUNG SAN, IN A FORMAL STATEMENT CONDEMNED THE ASSASSINATIONS AND OFFERED COMPLETE SUPPORT TO THE ANTI-FASCIST PEOPLES FREEDOM LEAGUE, THE MAJORITY PARTY LED BY AUNG SAN AND THAKIN NU.

A MASS MEETING SPONSORED BY THE COMMUNISTS AND YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS CHARGED THE ASSASSINATIONS WERE CARRIED OUT AT THE INSTIGATION OF "IMPERIALISTS" AND "BUREAUCRATS", AN OBVIOUS REFERENCE TO THE BRITISH.

BRITISH MILITARY POLICE SUPPLEMENTED ARMED BURMESE GUARDS POSTED AT ALL ENTRANCES TO THE BURMA GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AS PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES WERE REDOUBLED.

RP5PED

BY SPENCER MOOSA

SHANGHAI, JULY 22-(AP)-THERE WERE STRONG INDICATIONS TODAY THAT THE NATIONALIST BLOCKADE OF COMMUNIST AREAS, WHICH IS PREVENTING UNRRA SUPPLIES FROM REACHING THE REDS, MIGHT LEAD TO SUSPENSION OF SUCH SUPPLIES TO GOVERNMENT-HELD TERRITORY NORTH OF THE YANGTZE RIVER.

SUSPENSION OF SUPPLIES FROM THE INTERNATIONAL AGENCY WOULD HAVE TO BE APPROVED BY THE UNRRA COUNCIL IN WASHINGTON, TO WHICH VARIOUS RECOMMENDATIONS ARE BEING SENT BY ITS FAR EASTERN COMMITTEE. COMMITTEEMEN CONFERRED TODAY WITH HARLAN CLEVELAND, DIRECTOR OF UNRRA'S CHINA OFFICE.

SHOULD SUPPLIES TO GOVERNMENT-HELD AREAS NORTH OF THE GREAT RIVER BE SUSPENDED, IT WAS BELIEVED THEY WOULD BE CONTINUED TO OTHER NATIONALIST REGIONS IN CHINA.

COMMUNIST RELIEF OFFICIALS DEMANDED RECENTLY THE WITHDRAWAL OF UNRRA AID TO CHINA IF THE AGENCY FAILS TO ARRANGE FOR DELIVERY OF SUPPLIES TO COMMUNIST AREAS. BECAUSE OF THE BLOCKADE, NO UNRRA SUPPLIES HAVE BEEN SENT TO RED REGIONS SINCE JULY 8.

THERE SEEMS TO BE NO POSSIBILITY, HOWEVER, OF UNRRA ACCEDING TO COMMUNIST DEMANDS FOR DIRECT SHIPMENTS INSTEAD OF THROUGH NATIONALIST PORTS. PRIOR TO THE BLOCKADE MOST SHIPMENTS WERE SENT THROUGH SHANGHAI TO RED-CONTROLLED PORTS IN SHANTUNG PROVINCE--SCENE OF MUCH OF THE RECENT FIGHTING IN THE CIVIL WAR.

THERE ALSO WERE SHIPMENTS BY RAIL FROM SHANGHAI TO KAIFENG IN HONAN PROVINCE FOR DISTRIBUTION TO COMMUNIST AREAS, INCLUDING DELIVERIES BY BOAT SOUTHWARD ALONG THE GRAND CANAL FROM TIENTSIN.

ONE SHIPMENT HAS BEEN HELD UP BY THE GOVERNMENT AT TIENTSIN FOR THE PAST TWO MONTHS.

VR519ACS

CHINESE (575-)

BY HAROLD K. MILKS

NANKING, JULY 22-(AP)-CHINA'S SORROW TODAY IS A 600-MILE SEGMENT OF NORTH CHINA STRETCHING FROM THE BORDERS OF SHENSI PROVINCE EAST TO THE SHANTUNG PENINSULA AND THE YELLOW SEA.

IN A YEAR OF FIGHTING SINCE THE COLLAPSE OF GEN. GEORGE C. MARSHALL'S MEDIATION MISSION, CHINESE COMMUNISTS HAVE SUCCEEDED IN GAINING A FIRM HOLD IN THIS VITAL AREA WHICH EFFECTIVELY SPLITS CENTRAL CHINA FROM THE RICH MANCHURIAN PROVINCES.

WITHIN THIS WIDE STRETCH, NORMALLY ONE OF CHINA'S MOST PRODUCTIVE AREAS, ARE NATIONALIST-HELD "ISLANDS" -- ISOLATED GARRISONS PENNED WITHIN CITY DEFENSE WALLS. COMMUNICATIONS, SUPPLY ROUTES AND THE COUNTRYSIDE GENERALLY ARE UNDER COMMUNIST DOMINATION.

THE SITUATION HAS CONVINCED SOME OF THE NATION'S HIGHEST LEADERS THAT ONLY A SHARP REVISION OF MILITARY POLICIES, INCLUDING ABANDONMENT OF THE GARRISON SYSTEM IN FAVOR OF HIGHLY MOBILE STRIKING FORCES, WILL PERMIT DEFEAT OF THE RED ARMIES.

CHINA'S CIVIL WAR TODAY IS DIVIDED AMONG THREE GREAT BATTLEGROUNDS, WITH THE HEAVIEST FIGHTING SHIFTING FROM MONTH TO MONTH BETWEEN MANCHURIA AND THE SHANTUNG PROVINCE AREA. THE THIRD GENERAL AREA INCLUDES HOPEH, SHANSI AND JEHOL PROVINCES. IN IT ARE PEIPING, TIENTSIN AND PAOTING.

THE COMMUNISTS' SUMMER OFFENSIVE IN MANCHURIA BROUGHT THEM WITHIN CANNON SOUND OF MUKDEN AND PROVOKED SERIOUS DISCUSSIONS IN NANKING CONCERNING THE ADVISABILITY OF ABANDONING ALL THE NORTHEASTERN PROVINCES.

TODAY, HAVING WON A COSTLY VICTORY AT SZEPINGKAI, THE GOVERNMENT CLAIMS POSSESSION OF RAIL LINES LINKING PEIPING WITH MUKDEN AND MUKDEN WITH CHANGCHUN, MANCHURIA'S CAPITAL.

WAR MAPS SHOW THAT NORTH OF SZEPINGKAI THE GOVERNMENT IS IN POSSESSION OF ALL OF THE RAILWAY WITH THE EXCEPTION OF A SMALL SECTION. ACTUALLY, FIELD REPORTS SAY RED TROOPS ARE STILL CROSSING AT MANY NORTHERN POINTS, MAKING "NUISANCE RAIDS" TO PREVENT RESUMPTION OF SERVICE.

LATEST PRO-GOVERNMENT REPORTS DECLARE THAT GOVERNMENT GEN. WANG YAO-WU'S CENTRAL SHANTUNG POCKET IS PREPARING FOR A GENERAL MOPPING UP. NEUTRAL SOURCES SAY, HOWEVER, THAT THE COMMUNISTS ARE FOLLOWING THEIR USUAL PRACTICE OF SHIFTING THEIR MAIN FORCES AWAY FROM GOVERNMENT CONCENTRATIONS TO STRIKE ELSEWHERE. THIS TIME IT APPEARS THAT THE REDS PLAN TO HIT HARD AGAINST THE WEISHAN LAKE AREA OF SOUTHWESTERN SHANTUNG.

THE GOVERNMENT ASSERTS IT HAS THE INITIATIVE IN THE HOPEH-SHANSI REGION WITH VARIOUS COLUMNS BATTLING THE REDS ALONG THE PEIPING-HANKOW AND TIENTSIN-PUKOW RAILWAYS. IN THE PAST TWO WEEKS THE GOVERNMENT HAS RECOVERED A NUMBER OF TOWNS, BUT THE GENERAL OUTLOOK REMAINS LITTLE CHANGED.

NORTH AND WEST OF THE MAIN NORTH CHINA BATTLEFRONTS STRETCH THOUSANDS OF SQUARE MILES OF NORTHERN CHAHAR, JEHOL AND SUIYUAN PROVINCES. THIS VAST AREA IS VIRTUALLY A NO-MAN'S LAND. REPORTS FROM THIS INNER MONGOLIAN REGION INDICATE THAT TRAVELLERS MAY GO HUNDREDS OF MILES WITHOUT SEEING EITHER GOVERNMENT OR COMMUNIST TROOPS.

ONE OF THE FORGOTTEN FRONTS OF CHINA'S CIVIL WAR IS THE SOUTHERNMOST COAST, WHERE ANTI-GOVERNMENT FORCES VARIOUSLY DESCRIBED AS COMMUNISTS, BANDITS AND PIRATES HOLD MUCH OF THE SEABOARD REGION FROM NEAR MACAO, TO THE INDO-CHINA BORDER. THE LATEST REPORTS SAY THESE IRREGULARS NOW CONTROL ALL OF LUICHOW PENINSULA EXCEPT THE GOVERNMENT STRONGHOLD OF FORT BAYARD, AND HOLD THE GREATER PART OF THE INTERIOR OF HAINAN ISLAND.

IN THE PAST FEW MONTHS, COMMUNIST FORCES DESCRIBED BY THE GOVERNMENT AS BETTER EQUIPPED AND BETTER TRAINED THAN EVER BEFORE, HAVE MANAGED TO HOLD THE INITIATIVE AND PREVENT GOVERNMENT TROOPS FROM EVEN APPROACHING JAPAN'S RECORD OF CONTROLLING AND OPERATING VITAL RAILLINES OF NORTH CHINA.

GOVERNMENT SUPPORTERS NOW HOPE TO SEE THE TIDE OF BATTLE TURNED WITHIN 12 MONTHS. THEY BASE THEIR HOPES ON THE NEW GENERAL MOBILIZATION ORDER, IMPROVED TRAINING METHODS -- AND POSSIBLE SUPPORT FROM THE UNITED STATES.

CY1120PPS

NANKING, JULY 22-(AP)-LT. GEN. KENSUKE ISOGAI, WARTIME OCCUPATION GOVERNOR OF HONG KONG, WAS SENTENCED BY A CHINESE MILITARY TRIBUNAL TODAY TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT FOR DEPORTING NON-COMBATANTS FROM THE BRITISH COLONY.

ISOGAI WAS ACQUITTED OF FOUR OTHER CHARGES, INCLUDING RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE MISTREATMENT OF CHINESE BY TROOPS UNDER HIS COMMAND IN NORTH CHINA PRIOR TO HIS GOVERNORSHIP OF HONG KONG.

THE DEFENDANT ASSERTED THAT CHINESE WERE DEPORTED FROM HONG KONG BECAUSE OF "STARVATION CONDITIONS" THERE. HE WAS GRANTED 10 DAYS IN WHICH TO APPEAL.

CY1202APS NM

NANKING, JULY 22 (AP)-THE EXECUTIVE YUAN TODAY DESIGNATED T.F. TSIANG, FORMER DIRECTOR OF THE CHINESE NATIONAL RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION, AS CHINESE DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL.

TSIANG WILL SERVE UNTIL THE REGULAR DELEGATE, DR. KUO TAI-CHI, RECOVERS FROM A RECENT ILLNESS.

GG1234PCS NM

SECOND NIGHT LEAD CHINESE

BY HAROLD K. MILKS

NANKING, WEDNESDAY, JULY 22-(AP)-LT. GEN. ALBERT C. WEDEMEYER CONFERRED FOR 35-MINUTES TODAY WITH GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK ON HIS FACT-FINDING MISSION TO NEEDY AND TROUBLED CHINA.

BEFORE GOING TO THE PRESIDENTIAL PALACE WITH THE U.S. AMBASSADOR, WEDEMEYER HAD SAID THAT "TIME IS SHORT" FOR HIS TASK OF GATHERING THE DATA ON WHICH FUTURE AMERICAN POLICY IN CHINA MAY BE BASED.

WEDEMEYER RETURNED TO HIS WAR-TIME THEATER YESTERDAY AS CHIANG CALLED AN EMERGENCY CONFERENCE OF HIS MILITARY LEADERS IN AN ATTEMPT TO STEP UP THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS, WHO HAVE DRIVEN A 600-MILE WEDGE BETWEEN CENTRAL CHINA AND MANCHURIA.

WEDEMEYER X X X THIRD GRAF FIRST NIGHT LEAD.

LB909PPS NM

30.24- 11087

TOKYO,WEDNESDAY,JULY 23-(AP)-THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH REPRESENTATIVE BROKE INTO AN AMERICAN-RUSSIAN DEBATE IN THE FOUR POWER COUNCIL MEETING TODAY WITH A PLEA THAT THE DELEGATES AVOID "INCREASING INTERNATIONAL DISHARMONY AMONG THE ALLIES."

EARLIER, THE BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE, W.MACMAHON BALL, HIMSELF HAD EXPRESSED THE VIEW THAT SUPREME HEADQUARTERS' CLAIMS OF SUCCESS IN THE OCCUPATION OF JAPAN WERE "TOO OPTIMISTIC."

AMERICAN CHAIRMAN GEORGE C.ATCHESON JR., HAD TERMED THE AGRARIAN PROGRAM "ONE OF THE GREAT ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE OCCUPATION AND ONE OF WHICH THE ALLIES CAN BE PROUD."

LT.GEN.KUZMA DEREVYANKO, THE SOVIET MEMBER, STYLED THE RURAL PROGRAM AN "UNSATISFACTORY HALF-WAY MEASURE" WHICH WAS BEING "POORLY IMPLEMENTED."

AS ATCHESON ANNOUNCED HE WAS PREPARING TO READ STATISTICS ON RURAL PROGRAMS IN "OTHER COUNTRIES," BALL INTERCEDED TO SAY HE PRESUMED ATCHESON INTENDED TO INCLUDE SOVIET LAND PROGRAMS.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH REPRESENTATIVE THEN MADE HIS REQUEST FOR MORE HARMONY AND ADDED:

"IF I APPEARED CRITICAL OF SCAP (SUPREME HEADQUARTERS) IT WAS NOT BECAUSE I THOUGHT IT HAD DONE SO LITTLE, BUT BECAUSE IT CLAIMED SO MUCH."

DEREVYANKO HAD CHARGED THAT JAPANESE GOVERNMENT WAS BEHIND IN ITS PURCHASE OF ABSENTEE-LANDLORD ESTATES, THAT "THE BROAD PEASANT MASSES" WERE UNABLE TO BUY LAND, AND THAT LANDLORDS WERE TRYING TO WRECK THE PROGRAM BY VIOLENCE, TRICKERY AND "VICIOUS PROPAGANDA."

THE AMERICAN REPLY WAS THAT THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT HAD ACQUIRED MORE THAN 1,300,000 ACRES FOR RESALE AND WAS AHEAD OF ITS PURCHASE SCHEDULE.

ATCHESON DECLARED THAT THE PROGRAM, DUE TO BE COMPLETED WITHIN TWO YEARS, WAS BEING CARRIED OUT WITHOUT "WIDESPREAD VIOLENCE OR BLOODSHED," WITHOUT "LIQUIDATION OF PEASANTS" AND WITHOUT "CONFISCATION WITHOUT COMPENSATION."

ET1103PCS NM JUL 1947

TOKYO,JULY 22-(AP)-A GROUP OF JAPANESE DOCTORS--ACTING ON MARGARET SANGER'S PROPOSAL FOR A TEN-YEAR MORATORIUM ON BIRTHS IN THE WORLD'S MOST OVER-POPULATED COUNTRIES--CONDUCTED JAPAN'S FIRST PUBLIC BIRTH CONTROL CLINIC TODAY.

THE PHYSICIANS DISCUSSED THE SOCIAL, CULTURAL AND MEDICAL ASPECTS OF BIRTH CONTROL AND THEN DISTRIBUTED LITERATURE TO A LARGE NUMBER OF WOMEN IN THE AUDIENCE.

"BIRTH CONTROL," EXPLAINED DR.FUMIKO Y.AMANO, "MEANS HEALTH FOR A MOTHER'S CHILDREN, IT MEANS ECONOMIC SECURITY AND A HAPPY FAMILY LIFE. IN FACT, IT MEANS THE REHABILITATION AND ESTABLISHMENT OF TRUE DEMOCRACY IN JAPAN."

HE ACCUSED JAPANESE WOMEN OF PARTIAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR WORLD WAR II BECAUSE OF THE ISLANDS' HIGH BIRTH RATE.

HE URGED THE JAPANESE TO FOLLOW THE ADVICE GIVEN RECENTLY BY MRS. SANGER IN LONDON THAT THE UNITED NATIONS SHOULD URGE A MORATORIUM ON CHILD BEARING.

IN RECENT YEARS, JAPAN'S POPULATION HAS INCREASED AT A RATE OF APPROXIMATELY 1,000,000 ANNUALLY.

VR1237ACS

A61FX (SHORTS)

TOKYO, JULY 22-(AP)-SOCIALIST PREMIER TETSU KATAYAMA DENIED TODAY THAT HE WAS CONSIDERING RESIGNATION OR REORGANIZATION OF HIS THREE-PARTY COALITION CABINET. 1947

A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN PREDICTED YESTERDAY THAT THE CABINET WOULD RESIGN OR BE REORGANIZED IF ITS ECONOMIC PROGRAM FAILED TO WIN LABOR SUPPORT. KATAYAMA, HOWEVER, TOLD A JAPANESE PRESS CONFERENCE HE EXPECTED TO AVOID DISUNITY WITHIN THE CABINET AND TO REGAIN THE FULL SUPPORT OF LABOR.

THE PREMIER VOICED AN APPEAL FOR POLITICAL HARMONY IN ORDER TO WIN "INTERNATIONAL CONFIDENCE" BEFORE THE JAPANESE PEACE CONFERENCE.

HF205APS

(130)

TOKYO,JULY 22-(AP)-GUSTAVE I.TOLSON, PRESIDENT OF THE NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE, AND SEVEN OTHER MEMBERS OF A MISSION ARRIVED TODAY FOR CONSULTATIONS WITH SUPREME ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ON SUPPLYING RAW COTTON TO JAPAN.

THE MISSION PLANS TO REMAIN HERE UNTIL ABOUT MID-AUGUST.

OTHER MEMBERS ARE: PAUL CLEVELAND, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE CHIEF OF CIVIL AFFAIRS, WAR DEPARTMENT; PAUL J.FICHTER OF THE ANDERSON-CLAYTON COMPANY; HARRIS L.KEMPNER OF THE AMERICAN COTTON SHIPPERS ASSOCIATION; READ DUNN (CQ), DIRECTOR OF THE FOREIGN TRADE DIVISION OF THE NATIONAL COTTON COUNCIL; G.G.EVANS, CHIEF OF THE FIBRES SECTION, STATE DEPARTMENT; E.D.WHITE, SPECIAL ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE; AND JULIUS SCHNITZER, CHIEF OF THE HIDES AND TEXTILES DIVISION, COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

AUGUST MAFFY, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK, IS EXPECTED TO JOIN THE GROUP LATER.

P328ACS JUL 19

(320)

TOKYO,JULY 22-(AP)-THE NAMES OF THE PILOTS WHO WILL FLY EIGHT B-29'S FROM JAPAN IN TIME TO ARRIVE OVER WASHINGTON FOR THE ARMY AIR FORCE DAY CELEBRATION AUG. 1 WERE ANNOUNCED TODAY BY LT.GEN. ENNIS C. WHITEHEAD, COMMANDING THE FAR EAST AIR FORCE.

THE PLANES, COMPOSING FLIGHT C OF THE 492ND BOMBER SQUADRON OF THE EIGHTH AIRFORCE STATION, FORT WORTH, WILL BE UNDER THE COMMAND OF LT. COL. HOWARD F.HUGOS, SAN ANTONIO. HUGOS' FLIGHT PLAN CALLS FOR APPROXIMATELY 16 HOURS TO COVER THE GREAT CIRCLE ROUTE TO ANCHORAGE.

AFTER REFUELING, THE PLANES WILL TAKE OFF AT ONE-MINUTE INTERVALS AND RENDEZVOUS OVER DETROIT DURING THE ESTIMATED 17-HOUR FLIGHT TO WASHINGTON. THE PLANES WILL LAND AT ANDREWS FIELD, MD., AFTER CIRCLING WASHINGTON ABOUT NOON AUG. 1. A HALF-DOZEN CORRESPONDENTS WILL MAKE THE TRIP.

PLANE COMMANDERS AND PILOTS INCLUDE: CAPT.GEORGE E.BURCH, BREAUX BRIDGE, LA., AND 1ST LT. JAMES S.HENSON, MUSKOGEE, OKLA.; CAPT. CHARLES E.CRECELIUS, CORYDON, IND., AND 1ST LT.JOHN RICHARDS, BREAUX BRIDGE; 1ST LT.DEAN G.CURRY, KANE, PA., AND 1ST LT.FLOYD A.GATESN LAKE CHARLES, LA.; CAPT.JOHN D.BARTLETT, SANTA FE,N.M., AND 1ST LT. KENNETH B.SIZER, BUENA VISTA, VA.; 1ST LT.J.B.UPTON, DOTHAN, ALA.,

AND 1ST LT.FREDERICK I.EGLIN,JR., 3827 ORCHARD DR., SIOUX CITY,IA.; 1ST LT.HORACE C.NICHOLS, MINERAL WELLS,TEXAS, AND 1ST LT.WILLIAM H. WALDING, 1268 HORTEN DR., MOBILE, ALA.

FOTHER OFFICERS MAKING THE FLIGHT INCLUDE MAJOR C.B.BENSON, 2000 OGDEN AVE., KNOXVILLE; CAPTAIN FREDERICK J.NOEL, CAIXA POSTAL 2461, SAO PAULO, BRAZIL, AND WILLIAM F.MCGEEHAN, 40 HIGHLAND RD., GREAT KILLS, STATEN ISLAND,N.Y.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS STANLEY C.BREWSTER, SISSETON,S.D.; ARTHUR D. SWANBERG,RT. 2, SYCAMORE,ILL.; WILBUR SIMMONS, SAMSON,ALA.; EUGENE Z. BUTLER, RT. 2, STURGEON BAY, WIS.; ROBERT V.HOFFMAN, 1530 JEFFERSON BLVD.; SOUTH BEND, IND.; WILLIAM R.GRACHER,ZELL,S.D.; JAMES SCHUTT, RT. 2, HOLLAND, MICH.; DENNIS M.DENMARK, RT. 2, BOX 379, WHISTLER, ALA.;CHARLES F.DUNCAN, BEMIS,TENN.; FRED R.ROTE, 3817 MONTICELLO BLVD., CLEVELAND HEIGHTS, CLEVELAND; WILLIAM C.MARTIN, 1337 MILAM ST., SHREVEPORT,LA.; HAROLD F.GANTRET, 96 CLINTON AVE., NEWARK, AND SECOND LT.VERNON V.KIRBY, JR., 41S.DAVIS AVE., RICHMOND, VA.

P607ACS NM

1947

B79KX (GOVERNORS AHEAD) (Q)
BY DOUGLAS LOVELACE (150)

JUL

ABOARD THE BATTLESHIP IOWA ENROUTE TO HAWAII, JULY 22-(AP)-THIS MIGHTY BATTLESHIP PAUSED LONG ENOUGH TODAY TO FIRE WITH HER SMALL GUNS ON AN "ENEMY" -- MUCH TO THE DELIGHT OF NINE STATE GOVERNORS, A LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR AND THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS OF ALASKA AND PUERTO RICO.

THE OBJECT WAS IDENTIFIED AS A FLOATING MINE, ENCOUNTERED AT MIDWAY BETWEEN THE WEST COAST AND HAWAII.

NAVAL GUNNERS TRAINED 20 AND 40 MILLIMETER GUNS ON THE BOBBING OBJECT AND FIRED BURSTS. THE MARINE CORPS' RIFLE CHAMPION, TECH.SGT. MAXIM BEEBE, WHO LEARNED SHARPSHOOTING AS A BOY AROUND ENUMCLAW,WASH., SCORED REPEATED HITS WITH A 30 CALIBER M-1 BUT WAS UNABLE TO DETONATE THE MINE. BEEBE'S SPOTTER RECORDED SEVEN HITS FROM RANGES BETWEEN 500 AND 250 YARDS.

WHILE MOST OF THE GOVERNORS WATCHED FROM THE BRIDGE, THE OBJECT FINALLY DISAPPEARED IN A BURST OF FIRE FROM MARINE AND NAVY GUNS.

THE IOWA WAS DELAYED 30 MINUTES.

FJV910PCS

1947

JUL

BULLETIN

PRECEDE BATAVIA

SINGAPORE, JULY 22-(AP)-SUTAN SJAHRIR, FORMER PREMIER OF THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC, ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT HE WOULD VISIT THE UNITED STATES AS WELL AS INDIA AND AUSTRALIA ON A SPECIAL MISSION FOR PRESIDENT SOEKARNO.

THE FORMER INDONESIAN PREMIER STOPPED HERE EN ROUTE BY SPECIAL INDIAN PLANE TO INDIA TO START A TOUR OF COUNTRIES SYMPATHETIC WITH THE REPUBLIC. HE EXPLAINED THAT SOEKARNO WANTED HIM TO ASSESS REACTION AND MAKE A REPORT ON WHICH THE REPUBLIC COULD TKE UCH

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REACTION AND MAKE A REPORT ON WHICH THE REPUBLIC COULD TAKE SUCH STEPS AS ARE NECESSARY IN THE FUTURE.

SJAHRIR SAID THAT IN INDIA HE WOULD SEE PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE INTERIM GOVERNMENT; MAHOMED ALI JINNAH, HEAD OF THE MOSLEM LEAGUE, AND LORD KILLEARN, BRITISH SPECIAL COMMISSIONER IN SOUTHEAST ASIA, WHO MODERATED THE LINGGADJATI (CHERIBON) AGREEMENT CONFERENCES AND NOW IS IN INDIA.

"WE EXPECT MUCH HELP FROM INDIA, MATERIALLY AND MORALLY," SJAHRIR SAID.

HE EXPLAINED HE HAD DEPARTED FROM JOGJAKARTA IN A DAKOTA TRANSPORT PLANE AT 3 A.M.

"I LEFT WITHOUT THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE DUTCH AND MANAGED TO ESCAPE THE DUTCH BOMBING OF THE JOGJAKARTA AIRFIELD," SJAHRIR SAID.

THE AIRFIELD WAS THE TARGET OF A DUTCH AIR ATTACK MONDAY AFTERNOON.

SJAHRIR SAID THE INDONESIANS HAD BELIEVED FOR TWO MONTHS THAT AN ARMED CLASH WAS INEVITABLE ADDING:

"BUT, OF COURSE, THE DUTCH AERIAL BOMBING WAS AN UNEXPECTED THING TO US. WE NEVER EXPECTED THE DUTCH WOULD RESORT TO SUCH TACTICS, KNOWING FULL WELL THAT THE INDONESIANS HAD NO PLANES."

SJAHRIR DECLARED THAT BY THEIR MILITARY ACTION THE DUTCH "HAVE . NOW COMPLETELY NULLIFIED THE CHERIBON AGREEMENT."

HE SAID THE REPUBLICAN ARMY HAD ENOUGH ARMS AND AMMUNITION FOR A "LONG WAR."

SJAHRIR DECLARED THAT NO NEGOTIATIONS COULD NOW BE STARTED ON THE OLD AGREEMENTS.

"EVERYTHING MUST START FRESH NOW THAT THE DUTCH HAVE IGNORED ALL AGREEMENTS."

HE SAID HE WOULD SEEK TO PERSUADE INDIA AND THE ARAB LEAGUE COUNTRIES TO BRING THE INDONESIAN CASE BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS.

"WE NEED NOW MORAL HELP FROM ALL COUNTRIES," HE DECLARED.

ANSWERING A QUESTION AS TO WHM HE HAD RESIGNED T

"WE NEED NOW MORAL HELP FROM ALL COUNTRIES," HE DECLARED.

ANSWERING A QUESTION AS TO WHY HE HAD RESIGNED THE PREMIERSHIP, SJAHRIR SAID:

"THE DUTCH WANTED ME TO DO TOO MUCH. HENCE, I WAS FORCED TO RESIGN."

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BATAVIA,JAVA,JULY 22-(AP)-THE NETHERLANDS ARMY CENSOR WITHHELD IN ITS ENTIRETY AN ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH ON DUTCH MILITARY ACTIONS IN JAVA WHICH CONTAINED MATERIAL OBTAINED FROM A HIGH-RANKING DUTCH OFFICER.

THE CENSOR SAID HE KILLED THE STORY ON INSTRUCTIONS FROM GENERAL STAFF INTELLIGENCE. HE SAID NO MILITARY INFORMATION FROM DUTCH SOURCES WOULD BE TRANSMITTED WHICH HAD NOT BEEN INCLUDED IN OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUES OF THE ARMY OR THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES GOVERNMENT.

THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC'S RADIO JOGJAKARTA, PREVIOUSLY AN IMPORTANT SOURCE OF NEWS FROM THE REPUBLICAN SIDE, WAS BEING JAMMED SYSTEMATICALLY, MONITORS REPORTED. REPUBLICAN RADIO SOERAKARTA STILL WAS BEING HEARD, HOWEVER.

ML615AED

JUL

1947

30.24-11089

INDONESIAN

JUL 1947

BY STANLEY S.SWINTON

BATAVIA, JAVA, JULY 22-(AP)-DUTCH TROOPS, MAINLY UNITED STATES-TRAINED MARINES, WERE REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE CAPTURED FOUR EAST JAVA COASTAL POINTS FROM THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC AFTER LARGE-SCALE LANDINGS FROM NAVAL VESSELS.

A COMMUNIQUE OF THE ROYAL NETHERLANDS NAVY CONFIRMED A REPORT OF THE AMPHIBIOUS OPERATION, FIRST SINCE WORLD WAR II, BROADCAST EARLIER BY THE REPUBLICAN RADIO.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT "ON THE TWENTY-FIRST OF JULY LANDING CRAFTS OF THE ROYAL NAVY ACCOMPANIED BY WARSHIPS DISEMBARKED TROOPS AT BANJOEWANGI ON THE EAST COAST OF JAVA AND PASIR PUTUH ON THE NORTH COAST."

BY MIDMORNING TODAY, THE DUTCH WERE REPORTED IN CONTROL OF BANJOEWANGI, ACROSS FROM THE ISLAND OF BALI; PASIR PUTUH, A SMALL PLACE ON THE NORTH COAST; SITOEBONDO, ALSO ON THE NORTH COAST ABOUT 45 MILES NORTHWEST OF BANJOEWANGI, AND PROBOLINGGO, ABOUT 55 MILES WEST OF SITOEBONDO.

BANJOEWANGI AND PROBOLINGGO HAVE BEEN THE REPUBLIC'S CHIEF EAST JAVA PORTS. MANY REPUBLICAN EXPORTS, INCLUDING RICE FOR INDIA, HAVE GONE OUT FROM THEM.

THE LANDING APPARENTLY WAS THE BIGGEST OPERATION SINCE THE DUTCH SUNDAY NIGHT BEGAN WHAT THEY CALL "POLICE ACTION" AND WHAT THE REPUBLIC TERMS A "COLONIAL WAR" AFTER A BREAKDOWN OF NEGOTIATIONS TOWARD A JOINT INTERIM GOVERNMENT FOR THE UNITED STATES OF INDONESIA.

(THE STATE DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON YESTERDAY SAID IN A STATEMENT THAT "THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PROFOUNDLY REGRETS THAT NEGOTIATION HAS BEEN DISCARDED AS THE MEANS OF ACHIEVING X X X VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATION BETWEEN THE NETHERLANDS AND INDONESIAN PEOPLES. X X X

(THE DEPARTMENT REPORTED THAT HERMAN BARUCH, AMBASSADOR TO THE HAGUE, WHEN INFORMED SUNDAY OF THE DUTCH DECISION UPON THE USE OF FORCE, HAD BEEN AUTHORIZED TO RESTATE THE AMERICAN POSITION--FOLLOWED THROUGH THE LAST TWO YEARS AND REPEATED IN A NOTE LAST MONTH OFFERING ECONOMIC AID TO THE INDIES IF AN INTERIM GOVERNMENT WAS AGREED UPON.

(BEFORE THE STATEMENT WAS ISSUED, THE DEPARTMENT WAS DISCLOSED TO HAVE GIVEN ITS BLESSING TO A BRITISH OFFER OF "GOOD OFFICES" IN AN EFFORT TO SETTLE THE DUTCH-INDONESIAN DISPUTE OVER THE FUTURE GOVERNMENT OF INDONESIA.)

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A33

OTHER DUTCH TROOPS TOWARD THE EASTERN END OF THE 700-MILE-LONG, CIGAR-SHAPED ISLAND OF JAVA, MEANWHILE, WERE REPORTED ADVANCING FROM SOERABAJA TOWARD MALANG, 45 MILES TO THE SOUTH. SOERABAJA IS 40 MILES NORTHWEST OF PROBOLINGGO.

A REPUBLICAN INFORMANT HERE SAID THESE TROOPS WERE MEETING STIFF RESISTANCE. THE LANDINGS OPENED THE WAY FOR THEIR SUPPORT BY MARINES AND OTHERS NOW HOLDING NORTHEAST JAVA IN A FIRM GRIP.

TOWARD THE WESTERN END OF JAVA, THE BATAVIA INFORMANT DECLARED, DUTCH FORCES ALSO WERE ENCOUNTERING STIFF RESISTANCE IN A PUSH SOUTH OF BUITENZORG, WHICH IS ABOUT 30 MILES SOUTH OF BATAVIA, THE DUTCH CAPITAL.

REPUBLICAN RADIO REPORTS MEANWHILE INDICATED THAT DUTCH FORCES WERE DRIVING EAST AND WEST FROM BANDOENG, WHICH IS SOME 75 MILES SOUTHEAST OF BATAVIA. BATAVIA IS NEAR THE NORTHWESTERN CORNER OF THE ISLAND.

THE RADIO SAID THE DUTCH HAD OCCUPIED VIRTUALLY THE ENTIRE AREA AROUND TJIANDJOER AND SOEKABOEMI, RESPECTIVELY 30 AND 40 MILES WEST OF BANDOENG, AND IN THE OTHER DIRECTION HAD DRIVEN WITH ARMORED SUPPORT ALMOST HALF THE 50-ODD MILES TO THE NORTH-COAST REPUBLICAN PORT OF CHERIBON.

IN THE SOEKABOEMI AREA, THE BROADCAST REPORTED, THE LAMPEJAN RAILROAD TUNNEL, KEY TO COMMUNICATIONS THERE, WAS CAPTURED UNDAMAGED, PERHAPS BY PARATROOPS. THE TUNNEL HAD BEEN DESCRIBED AS DEMOLISHED IN AN ERRONEOUS REPORT SEVERAL WEEKS AGO.

THE NAVY'S COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT IN THE LANDINGS "THERE WAS VERY LITTLE OPPOSITION, WHICH ENDED SOON AFTER SHELLING OF THE REPUBLICAN POSITIONS."

"THE SUBSEQUENT DISEMBARKATION," IT DECLARED, "WAS EFFECTED WITHOUT INCIDENTS. THE LANDED TROOPS CONSISTED IN THE MAIN OF MARINES."

THESE MARINES WERE SAID TO BE UNITED STATES-EQUIPPED AND TO BE FROM A BRIGADE WHICH TRAINED IN NORTH CAROLINA FOR WAR AGAINST THE JAPANESE.

THE REPUBLICAN RADIO SAID DUTCH PLANES BOMBED POERWOKERTO IN CENTRAL JAVA AND STRAFED A NEARBY AIRFIELD.

A DUTCH ARMY COMMUNIQUE REPORTED THAT NETHERLANDS PILOTS FLYING AMERICAN-BUILT MUSTANG (P-51) AND KITTYHAWK (P-40) FIGHTER PLANES YESTERDAY DESTROYED 10 REPUBLICAN AIRCRAFT ON THE GROUND AT FOUR FLYING FIELDS.

PREVIOUSLY AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES HAD ESTIMATED THAT THE REPUBLIC OWNED ONLY ABOUT 40 OLD JAPANESE PLANES.

J429AED

JUL 1947

(150) AP SPECIAL WASHINGTON SERVICE

WASHINGTON,JULY 22-(AP)-MRS.AKITO TSUKADO MILLER, JAPANESE WIFE OF A BEAVER,PA., NAVY LIEUTENANT, IS A STEP CLOSER TODAY TO BECOMING A LEGAL RESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A BILL BY REP.GRAHAM (R-PA) TO PERMIT HER TO REMAIN IN THE UNITED STATES PERMANENTLY WAS PASSED BY THE HOUSE AND SENT TO THE SENATE.

THE MILLERS WERE MARRIED IN SHANGHAI, CHINA IN 1936. MILLER WAS ON DUTY THERE WITH THE U.S. NAVY. LATER THE COUPLE MOVED TO THE PHILIPPINES WHERE A SON WAS BORN. MRS.MILLER AND THE BOY REMAINED THERE DURING THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION. THEY WERE JOINED BY LIEUTENANT MILLER IN 1945.

THE BOY, AN AMERICAN CITIZEN, SUBSEQUENTLY WAS TRANSPORTED TO THE FATHER'S HOME IN BEAVER. MRS.MILLER, ACCOMPANYING HER HUSBAND TO THE UNITED STATES ON A CHANGE OF STATION, WAS INFORMED UPON ARRIVAL IN SAN FRANCISCO LAST MARCH THAT BECAUSE OF HER ALIEN STATUS SHE WOULD HAVE TO BE SENT OUT OF THE COUNTRY. UPON AN APPEAL, SHE WAS ALLOWED TO REMAIN SIX MONTHS.

EG205PED

JUL 1947

(220) CHINA

WASHINGTON,JULY 22-(AP)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT ESTIMATED TODAY THAT THE UNITED STATES IN NINE MONTHS HAS TURNED OVER TO CHINA, OR "MADE AVAILABLE" TO HER, AMERICAN SURPLUS PROPERTY WHICH ORIGINALLY COST CLOSE TO $500,000,000.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT WHICH COINCIDED WITH THE ARRIVAL AT NANKING OF LT. GENERAL ALBERT C.WEDEMEYER'S NEW FACT-FINDING MISSION SAID:

(1.) FIXED INSTALLATIONS IN CHINA SUCH AS AIRFIELDS, WHICH ORIGINALLY COST $324,000,000 HAD BEEN TRANSFERRED.

2. MOTOR TRUCKS, CLOTHING, FOOD, MEDICAL SUPPLIES, AND OTHER MOVEABLE SURPLUS, COSTING $170,000,000, HAD BEEN MADE "AVAILABLE."

THE NATIONALIST GOVERNMENT'S EXECUTIVE YUAN HAS ACTUALLY TAKEN POSSESSION OF $59,700,000 OF THE MOVEABLE GOODS, THE STATEMENT ADDED. 1947

OFFICIALS SAID THE FIGURES WERE PUBLISHED "FOR THE RECORD." DR. GEORGE YEH, THE NANKING GOVERNMENT'S VICE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS HAD ESTIMATED ACTUAL RECEIPTS OF SURPLUS MATERIAL AS MUCH LOWER.

THE DEPARTMENT'S FIGURES WERE TAKEN FROM RECORDS OF THE FOREIGN LIQUIDATION COMMISSIONER AND COVERED THE NINE MONTHS UP TO MAY 31, THE LATEST DATE FOR WHICH THEY WERE COMPLETE.

BY A BULK SALE AGREEMENT OF AUGUST 30 LAST YEAR, CHINA ACQUIRED TITLE TO APPROXIMATELY $500,000,000 OF MOVEABLE SURPLUS SCATTERED AMONG 17 PACIFIC ISLANDS AND IN CHINA ITSELF. THIS WAS IN ADDITION TO THE FIXED INSTALLATIONS.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID ACTUAL TRANSFERS HAVE BEEN SPEEDED UP AND THAT THE ENTIRE OPERATION IS EXPECTED TO BE COMPLETED WITHIN THE SCHEDULED 22 MONTHS.

LT/GG641PED

AP SPECIAL WASHINGTON SERVICE

WASHINGTON,JULY 22-(AP)-THE CHINESE AMBASSADOR AND FIVE MEMBERS OF THE CHINESE LEGISLATIVE YUAN WERE LUNCHEON GUESTS TODAY OF REP.FULTON (R-PA), A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE.

THE LUNCHEON, GIVEN IN THE SPEAKER'S DINING ROOM OF THE HOUSE, WAS ATTENDED BY APPROXIMATELY 50 PERSONS, INCLUDING MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, THE COMMITTEE'S PROFESSIONAL STAFF AND SEVERAL MEMBERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA DELEGATION.

THE AMBASSADOR, WHO WAS ACCOMPANIED BY MRS.KOO, SAID IT WAS THE FIRST TIME HE HAD DINED IN THE SPEAKER'S DINING ROOM AND THE FIRST TIME HE HAD ATTENDED A CONGRESSIONAL LUNCHEON. HE WAS CERTAIN, HE SAID, THAT THE OCCASION WOULD INCREASE THE "HAPPY RELATIONS" EXISTING BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA.

THE VISITING MEMBERS OF THE YUAN, WHICH FORMULATES LEGISLATION FOR THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT, DESCRIBED THE WORKINGS OF CHINA'S LAW-MAKING BODIES. HERE ON A STUDY OF AMERICAN GOVERNMENTAL PROCEDURES, THEY ARE SYU WU, CHAOYUEN CHANG, ROBERT C.W.SHENG, YUI MING, AND Y.Y.KO.

AFTER THE LUNCHEON THEY TOURED THE CAPITOL.

THE VISITORS WERE WELCOMED BY CHAIRMAN EATON (R-NJ) OF THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE. REP.JUDD (R-MINN), A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE AND A FORMER MISSIONARY IN THE FAR EAST, ADDRESSED THE GROUP BRIEFLY IN THEIR NATIVE TONGUE. DR.KOO COMPLIMENTED HIM ON HIS "EXCELLENT" CHINESE.

RZ912PED

JUL 1947

FOLO WASHINGTON COMMNISM

YELLOW SPRINGS, O., JULY 22-(AP)-TESTIMONY BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES LINKING THE NAMES OF TWO ANTIOCH COLLEGE PROFESSORS WITH COMMUNISM WAS TERMED "RIDICULOUS" TODAY IN A STATEMENT BY MRS.JESSIE TREICHLER, ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT OF ANTIOCH COLLEGE.

MRS.TREICHLER, WHO ISSUED THE STATEMENT IN THE ABSENCE OF PRESIDENT ALGO HENDERSON AND VICE-PRESIDENT W.B.ALEXANDER, DECLARED, "AGAIN REPUTATIONS ARE BEING SMEARED BY THESE PROPAGANDISTIC LABELS."

IN WASHINGTON YESTERDAY, WALTER A.STEELE CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN COALITION OF PATRIOTIC, CIVIC AND FRATERNAL SOCIETIES, MENTIONED PROF. ARTHUR S.STEINBERG AND PROF. LEWIS COREY OF ANTIOCH COLLEGE IN HIS TESTIMONY ATTACKING COMMUNISM.

STEELE TOLD THE COMMITTEE THAT STEINBERG, UNDER THE NAME OF BERGER, WAS LISTED AMONG 140 PERSONS CONNECTED WITH THE CANADIAN SPY RING IN A DOCUMENT IN THE POSSESSION OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.

STEELE SAID HE HAD INFORMATION THAT COREY'S REAL NAME IS LEWIS COREY FRAINI AND THAT HE IS A CHARTER MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY.

MRS.TREICHLER DESCRIBED PROF.COREY, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL ECONOMY, "AS A NOTED ECONOMIST AND AUTHOR AND A SEVERE OPPONENT OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY AS HIS WRITINGS OF MANY YEARS SHOW."

"DR.STEINBERG," SHE SAID, "CATEGORICALLY DENIES ANY CONNECTION 'REMOTE, DIRECT OR INDIRECT WITH THE COMMUNIST PARTY.' HE IS AN OUTSTANDING GENETICIST WHO JOINED THE FELS RESEARCH INSTITUTE STAFF AS A GENETICIST IN 1946 AFTER TWO YEARS IN THE U.S.NAVY. WE HAVE LEARNED TO RESPECT HIM AS A TEACHER, WORKER AND HUMAN BEING."

PROF.STEINEBERG SAID HE WOULD MAKE NO COMMENT ON STEELE'S ASSERTIONS UNTIL HE HAD READ THE TESTIMONY.

IN A TELEPHONE INTERVIEW, PROF.COREY SAID:

"ONCE UPON A TIME I WAS A COMMUNIST, BUT TODAY I AM KNOWN AS AN ANTI-COMMUNIST. FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS I HAVE BEEN WRITING AGAINST COMMUNISM. X X X IT IS MEN LIKE STEELE WHO ARE THE BEST FRIENDS OF COMMUNISM BECAUSE THE BEST SERVICE ONE CAN DO TO COMMUNISM IS TO ATTACK LIBERALS AND ANTI-COMMUNISTS FOR COMMUNIST IDEALS THEY DO NOT HOLD."

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(136)

WITH WASHINGTON RACIAL

SALT LAKE CITY, JULY 22-(AP)-MORE THAN 100 AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN TOKYO HAVE FILED APPLICATIONS EITHER TO MARRY JAPANESE GIRLS OR TO BRING THEIR JAPANESE WIVES TO THE UNITED STATES, HITO OKADA, PRESIDENT OF THE JAPANESE-AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE REPORTED TONIGHT.

OKADA SAID THE BILL WHICH PRESIDENT TRUMAN SIGNED TODAY AUTHORIZING RACIALLY INADMISSIBLE WIVES OF MEMBERS OF THE U. S. ARMED FORCES TO ENTER THIS COUNTRY ALSO WILL APPLY TO NATIVES OF GUAM AND TO POLYNESIANS.

THERE ARE AT LEAST THREE CASES OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS MARRYING CANADIAN BORN GIRLS OF JAPANESE EXTRACTION WHICH WILL BE AFFECTED BY THE BILL, OKADA SAID.

OF THE MORE THAN 100 SERVICEMEN WHO HAVE MARRIED OR ARE PLANNING TO MARRY JAPANESE GIRLS, ABOUT HALF ARE OF JAPANESE EXTRACTION, OKADA ADDED.

THE LAW APPLIES ONLY TO MARRIAGES WHICH HAVE ALREADY TAKEN PLACE OR WILL TAKE PLACE NOT LATER THAN 30 DAHS FROM TODAY.

FJ838PCS NM

JUL 1947

30.24- 11091

FOLO WASHINGTON (180)
LAKE SUCCESS, JULY 22-(AP)-ANDREI A.GROMYKO, SOVIET DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS, AUTHORIZED THE FOLLOWING COMMENT TODAY ON THE TESTIMONY OF VICTOR A.KRAVCHENKO BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES:

"WHEN A DOG HAS NOTHING TO DO, IT ~~LEAKS~~ licks ITS UNDERBELLY. SOMETIMES THIS ATTRACTS SPECTATORS."

A REPORTER HANDED GROMYKO A DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON RELATING KRAVCHENKO'S COMMENTS REGARDING GROMYKO. HE RECEIVED IT IN A UNITED NATIONS CORRIDOR AFTER THE MORNING SESSION OF THE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL. WITH IT WAS A NOTE ASKING IF GROMYKO HAD ANY COMMENT.

AFTER LUNCH, ONE OF GROMYKO'S ASSISTANTS TOLD THE REPORTER HE HAD AN ANSWER. HE THEN HANDED HIM THE COMMENT WRITTEN IN PENCIL ON THE NOTE THAT THE REPORTER GAVE GROMYKO.

THE REPORTER SHORTLY AFTERWARD ASKED GROMYKO IF THAT WAS THE COMMENT HE CARED TO MAKE, WHETHER HE PREFERRED TO ALTER HIS REMARK FOR PUBLICATION. GROMYKO THOUGHT IT OVER AND THEN TOLD THE REPORTER THAT THE COMMENT WOULD "LOSE FLAVOR" IF ALTERED AND THAT HE PREFERRED NOT TO DO SO. HE HAD NOTHING FURTHER TO SAY ON THE SUBJECT.

AFTER THE SECURITY COUNCIL SESSION THIS AFTERNOON, THE REPORTER ASKED THE ASSISTANT OF GROMYKO WHO HAD GIVEN HIM THE ANSWER WHETHER HE MEANT "LEAKS" OR "LICKS" IN THE COMMENT.

SOME PERSONS FAMILIAR WITH RUSSIAN RECALLED THAT THE PHRASE CONFORMED TO A RUSSIAN SAYING IN WHICH THE WORD "LICKS" WAS USED.

THE ASSISTANT REPLIED THAT HE MEANT TO SAY "LICKS."

THE PENCILLED NOTE GIVEN THE REPORTER SPELLED OUT "LEAKS" BUT THE CHANGE TO "LICKS" WAS MADE VERBALLY.

TA700PED

JUL 1947

FIRST LEAD INDONESIAN

LAKE SUCCESS, JULY 22-(AP)-THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT INFORMED THE UNITED NATIONS TODAY THAT IT HAD BEEN COMPELLED TO "RESORT TO POLICE MEASURES" AGAINST THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC BECAUSE OF CONTINUED "ACTS OF VIOLENCE."

AT THE SAME TIME, IT WAS DISCLOSED THAT AN INDONESIAN GROUP IN BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA, HAD SENT A COMMUNICATION TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL. THE CONTENTS WERE NOT MADE PUBLIC, SINCE THE NOTE CAME FROM A NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION. IT WAS PRESUMED, HOWEVER, THAT THE COMMUNICATION WAS AN APPEAL FOR AID FOR THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC.

THE DUTCH NOTE CHARGED THE INDONESIANS WITH "SENSELESS DESTRUCTION," WITH MAINTAINING A FOOD BLOCKADE AND WITH CARRYING ON "HOSTILE AND INFLAMMATORY PROPAGANDA."

"THE NETHERLANDS AS THE STATE WITH WHOM THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THIS TERRITORY RESTS AND WHICH CONSEQUENTLY IS ULTIMATELY RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTAINING LAW AND ORDER CANNOT ALLOW THESE INIMICAL ACTIONS TO CONTINUE," THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT SAID.

more

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"IT HAS BECOME PATENTLY CLEAR THAT THE PRESENT REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT IS INCAPABLE OF MAINTAINING SECURITY, LAW AND ORDER IN THEIR TERRITORY WHILE REFUSING TO COOPERATE WITH THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT TO CREATE THE NECESSARY CONDITIONS THERETO.

"IN THESE CIRCUMSTANCES HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT HAVE WITH THE UTMOST RELUCTANCE BEEN COMPELLED TO AUTHORIZE THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR GENERAL TO RESORT TO POLICE MEASURES OF A STRICTLY LIMITED CHARACTER.

"THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT WISHED TO STRESS THAT IT MAINTAINS ITS UNALTERABLE DECISION TO CARRY OUT THE POLITICAL PROGRAM BASED UPON THE PRINCIPLES UNDERLYING THE LINGGADJATI AGREEMENT (IN WHICH THE DUTCH AGREED LAST MARCH 25 TO THE INDEPENDENCE OF INDONESIA IN 1949).

"THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT CONFIDENTLY HOPES THAT CIRCUMSTANCES WILL SOON PERMIT TO RESUME CONSTRUCTIVE COOPERATION WITH THE REPUBLIC AS DESIRED BY INNUMERABLE INDONESIANS IN REPUBLICAN TERRITORY, WHICH COOPERATION ALREADY SUCCESSFULLY EXISTS WITH THE STATES OF EAST INDONESIA AND BORNEO."

SINCE THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC IS NOT RECOGNIZED BY THE UNITED NATIONS AS A SOVEREIGN STATE, ANY COMPLAINT FROM INDONESIAN LEADERS WOULD RAISE IMPORTANT LEGAL POINTS.

U.N. EXPERTS EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT THE SECURITY COUNCIL COULD NOT ACT ON THE INDONESIAN SITUATION UNLESS A COMPLAINT WAS FILED BY AN INDEPENDENT COUNTRY--EITHER A MEMBER OR NON-MEMBER OF THE U.N.

EVEN THOUGH THE COUNCIL COULD NOT ACT DIRECTLY ON THE INDONESIAN COMMUNICATION, IT WAS POINTED OUT THAT SOME OTHER COUNTRY MIGHT EASILY FILE A COMPLAINT ON BEHALF OF THE INDONESIANS.

IN THIS CONNECTION, IT WAS RECALLED THAT THE SOVIET UKRAINE BROUGHT THE INDONESIAN QUESTION BEFORE THE COUNCIL IN JANUARY, 1946, IN LONDON--EVEN WITHOUT THE REQUEST OF THE INDONESIAN LEADERS.

AT THAT TIME, IT WAS CHARGED THAT THE PRESENCE OF BRITISH TROOPS IN INDONESIA THREATENED WORLD PEACE. THE UKRAINIAN REPRESENTATIVE DEMANDED CREATION OF A COMMISSION FOR AN ON-THE-SPOT INQUIRY, BUT THE COUNCIL DEFEATED THE PROPOSAL.

GH121APED NMUN

JUL 1947

INDONESIAN

LAKE SUCCESS, JULY 22-(AP)-A RELIABLE SOURCE SAID TODAY THAT THE UNITED NATIONS HAS RECEIVED A COMMUNICATION FROM THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC. ITS CONTENTS WERE NOT MADE PUBLIC PENDING CIRCULATION TO MEMBERS OF THE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL.

THE INDONESIAN TELEGRAM WAS REPORTED SHORTLY AFTER U.N. OFFICIALS SAID THEY HD RCEIVED A MEMORANDUM ON

SAID THEY HAD RE E

SAID THEY HAD RECEIVED A MEMORANDUM ON THE INDONESIAN FIGHTING FROM THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT. THIS MEMORANDUM WAS BEING CIRCULATED ALSO.

JJ111SAED

LAKE SUCCESS, JULY 22-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL WAS WARNED TODAY THAT "THE CHILDREN OF EUROPE AND OF THE WORLD ARE FACING STARVATION THIS WINTER" AS A RESULT OF DISAPPOINTING CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND.

THE WARNING WAS VOICED BY JOHN ALEXANDER OF BRITAIN, VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE FUND, WHO PRESENTED TO THE COUNCIL THE FIRST REPORT OF THE NEW AGENCY CREATED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY LAST FALL.

ALEXANDER SAID ONLY $20,000,000 HAD BEEN PLEDGED SO FAR, INCLUDING AN INITIAL CONTRIBUTION OF $15,000,000 BY THE UNITED STATES. THIS, HE SAID, WOULD PROVIDE ONE-HALF PINT OF MILK DAILY TO 3,250,000 CHILDREN IN EUROPE AND CHINA.

WILLARD L.THORP, U.S. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE, SAID THE UNITED STATES CONTRIBUTION SHOULD NOT BE REGARDED AS THE LIMIT OF WHAT THIS COUNTRY WOULD GIVE, SINCE HE HOPED THAT VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS WOULD MAKE FURTHER SUBSTANTIAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

IN ADDITION TO THE INITIAL $15,000,000 AMERICAN CONTRIBUTION, CONGRESS HAS MADE AVAILABLE ANOTHER $25,000,000 TO BE GIVEN IN A RATIO OF 57 PER CENT FOR EVERY 43 PER CENT SUBSCRIBED BY OTHER GOVERNMENTS.

JS603PED

A166UN
THIRD LEAD U.N.
BY MAX HARRELSON

LAKE SUCCESS, JULY 22-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES WARNED THE BALKAN STATES TODAY THAT ANY REFUSAL TO COOPERATE WITH THE PROPOSED BORDER WATCH COMMISSION MIGHT BRING PUNITIVE ACTION BY THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL.

THE WARNING WAS VOICED BY HERSCHEL V.JOHNSON, DEPUTY U.S. DELEGATE, IN REPLY TO SOVIET CONTENTIONS THAT THE COUNCIL COULD DO NO MORE THAN MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS UNDER CHAPTER VI OF THE U.N. CHARTER UNDER WHICH THE PRESENT CASE IS BEING CONSIDERED.

JOHNSON SAID REFUSAL OF ANY COUNTRY TO COOPERATE WITH THE PROPOSED BORDER COMMISSION WOULD LAY IT OPEN TO MUCH GRAVER CHARGES AND ACTION UNDER ANOTHER CHAPTER OF THE CHARTER. HE PRESUMABLY REFERRED TO CHAPTER VII, WHICH PROVIDES FOR SANCTIONS AND MILITARY ACTION.

JOHNSON SAID HE ACCEPTED A FRENCH AMENDMENT TO THE PREAMBLE OF THE AMERICAN RESOLUTION WHICH WOULD STIPULATE THAT CONTINUATION OF THE DISTURBED SITUATION IN THE BALKANS WOULD BE A THREAT TO PEACE.

MEANWHILE, BRITIAN PROPOSED THAT THE COUNCIL SIDESTEP A DECISION ON WHICH OF THE BALKAN COUNTRIES WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CURRENT DISORDERS IN THAT AREA.

THE ~~BRITISH~~ XXX SECOND GRAF SECOND LEAD.
GH103PED NMUN

1947 JUL

SECOND LEAD U.N.
BY MAX HARRELSON

LAKE SUCCESS, JULY 22-(AP)-BRITAIN PROPOSED TODAY THAT THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL SIDESTEP A DECISION ON WHICH OF THE BALKAN COUNTRIES WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CURRENT DISORDERS IN THAT AREA.

THE BRITISH PROPOSAL WAS CONTAINED IN AN AMENDMENT ELIMINATING A PARAGRAPH OF AN AMERICAN RESOLUTION WHICH RUSSIA AND THE SOVIET SATELLITES HAD ATTACKED ON THE GROUND THAT IT PRESUMED THE GUILT OF ALBANIA, YUGOSLAVIA AND BULGARIA.

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE AMERICAN DELEGATION SAID THE BRITISH AMENDMENT WOULD BE ACCEPTED BY THE UNITED STATES. THIS WAS ONE OF TWO CONCILIATORY MOVES MADE AT THIS MORNING'S COUNCIL SESSION IN AN EFFORT TO RECONCILE CONFLICTING SOVIET AND AMERICAN VIEWS.

THE OTHER MOVE WAS MADE BY FRANCE.

THE U.S. RESOLUTION REFERRED TO THE REPORT OF THE BALKAN INVESTIGATING COMMISSION WHICH DECLARED THAT ANY FUTURE HOSTILE ACTION ON THE PART OF THE THREE SOVIET SATELLITES WOULD BE CONSIDERED A THREAT TO PEACE. THE BRITISH AMENDMENT PROPOSED INSTEAD THAT ANY SUCH ACTION BY ANY ONE OF THE FOUR DISPUTING COUNTRIES SHOULD BE CLASSIFIED AS A THREAT.

FRENCH DELEGATE XXX SECOND GRAF FIRST LEAD.
GH123PED NMUN

1947 JUL

FIRST LEAD U.N.
BY MAX HARRELSON

LAKE SUCCESS, JULY 22-(AP)-FRANCE TOOK THE LEAD TODAY IN A MOVE TO RECONCILE CONFLICTING VIEWS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES ON THE BALKAN PROBLEM.

FRENCH DELEGATE ALEXANDRE PARODI TOLD THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL HE HAD PREPARED A SERIES OF AMENDMENTS TO THE AMERICAN PROPOSAL FOR CREATION OF A SEMI-PERMANENT BORDER WATCH ALONG GREECE'S TROUBLED NORTHERN BORDER.

HE DID NOT DISCLOSE IMMEDIATELY THE NATURE OF THE AMENDMENTS, BUT HE SAID THEIR AIM WAS TO STRESS CONCILIATION BETWEEN THE FOUR BALKAN COUNTRIES AND TO ESTABLISH GOOD NEIGHBORLY RELATIONS.

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD, HOWEVER, THE FRENCH PROPOSALS WOULD NOT CHANGE THE ESSENTIAL PROVISIONS OF THE AMERICAN RESOLUTION AND THAT THEY WOULD BE ACCEPTABLE TO THE U.S. DELEGATION.

DR.ALFONSO LOPEZ, COLOMBIA, CAUTIONED THE COUNCIL AGAINST ACTING ON UNSUBSTANTIATED REPORTS ABOUT CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN GREECE. HE APPARENTLY REFERRED T REHORTS THAT AN "INTERNATIONAL

GREECE. HE APPARENTLY REFERRED TO REPORTS THAT AN "INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE" HAD CROSSED INTO GREECE FROM ALBANIA.

"WE HAVE NOTHING TO SUBSTANTIATE THESE ALARMING REPORTS WE ARE GETTING EVERY DAY," LOPEZ SAID.

HERSCHEL V.JOHNSON, DEPUTY U.S.DELEGATE, NOTED THAT ALBANIA HAD NOT YET REPLIED TO THE COUNCIL'S NOTE OF JULY 5 ASKING FOR INFORMATION. HE SAID THIS "LACK OF COURTESY" WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR SOME OF THE DELAY IN THE INQUIRY.

IT WAS DISCLOSED X X X AS BEFORE.
FD1156AED

JUL 1947

30.24-1109

U. N. (350)
BY LARRY HAUCK

LAKE SUCCESS, JULY 22-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL TODAY ENTERED THE FINAL STAGES OF ITS HALF-YEAR TANGLE WITH THE BALKANS PROBLEM. A VOTE WAS EXPECTED TOMORROW OR THURSDAY.

THE BIGGEST QUESTION WAS WHETHER RUSSIA WOULD BETO THE AMERICAN PROPOSAL FOR AN 11-NATION SEMI-PERMANENT BORDER COMMISSION WITH HEADQUARTERS IN SALONIKA, OR WOULD ABSTAIN FROM VOTING AND CAST DOUBT ON THE COMMISSION'S AUTHORITY.

AS DELEGATES WERE CALLED (10:30 A.M. EDT) INTO DAY-LONG SESSION, THE UNITED STATES PREPARED TO SPEED UP DEBATE BY AGREEING TO A SERIES OF MINOR AMENDMENTS DESIGNED TO SATISFY SUCH COMPROMISE-MINDED COUNTRIES AS FRANCE AND COLOMBIA.

ALEXANDRE PARODI OF FRANCE WAS EXPECTED TO OFFER THE AMENDMENTS, WHICH WERE AGREED TO IN OFF-THE-FLOOR CONFERENCES, BUT AMERICAN SOURCES STRESSED THAT NO BASIC CHANGES WERE INVOLVED.

IT WAS DISCLOSED THAT RUSSIA HAD APPROACHED THE UNITED STATES WITH "FEELERS" REGARDING THE POSSIBILITY OF WATERING DOWN THE AMERICAN PROPOSAL AND HAD MET A FLAT REFUSAL.

NOW DELEGATES EXPECTED RUSSIA OR HER VOTING PARTNER -- POLAND -- TO ATTEMPT TO AMEND THE AMERICAN PLAN TO SUCH AN EXTENT AS TO BRING IT INTO LINE WITH THE SOVIET IDEAS.

TWO DIRECTLY-CONFLICTING RESOLUTIONS -- FROM THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA -- WERE ON THE TABLE. THE DELEGATES WERE SCHEDULED TO TAKE UP THE AMERICAN PROPOSAL FIRST.

LAST JANUARY THE COUNCIL, LOOKING INTO GREEK CHARGES THAT YUGOSLAVIA, ALBANIA AND BULGARIA WERE FOMENTING UNREST ON GREECE'S NORTHERN BORDERS, ORDERED AN 11-NATION BORDER INVESTIGATING COMMISSION INTO THE AREA. THE GROUP BROUGHT IN A MAJORITY REPORT IN JUNE FINDING THE THREE SOVIET SATELLITES RESPONSIBLE. RUSSIA AND POLAND DISSENTED:

THE AMERICAN RESOLUTION IS AN OUTGROWTH OF THAT REPORT, WHILE THE RUSSIAN RESOLUTION SUPPORTS THE COMMISSION'S MINORITY VIEW -- THAT THE PRESENT GREEK GOVERNMENT WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DISORDERS.

ON THE BASIS OF RUSSIA'S VIGOROUS REJECTION OF THE AMERICAN PLAN, OBSERVERS WERE CONVINCED THAT THE SOVIET UNION WOULD HAVE TO VETO OR ABSTAIN. THE UNITED STATES PROPOSAL APPEARED CERTAIN TO MUSTER THE NECESSARY SEVEN VOTES FOR PASSAGE UNLESS VETOED.

RUSSIA HAS CONTENDED THAT THE COUNCIL CAN ONLY MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS IN A CASE OF THIS KIND, AND THERE WERE INDICATIONS THAT IF SHE ABSTAINED HER THREE SATELLITES WOULD NOT BOW TO THE PROPOSED COMMISSION.

ML301AED

NEW YORK, JULY 22-(AP)-THE INTERIM COMMISSION OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION ANNOUNCED TODAY THE APPOINTMENT OF DR.JAMES C.TELFER, OF THE U.S. MARINE HOSPITAL, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., AS PORT HEALTH EXPERT IN CHINA.

THE COMMISSION SAID DR.TELFER LEFT TODAY FOR HIS NEW POST IN SHANGHAI, WHERE HE WILL WORK TOWARD THE REHABILITATION OF THE QUARANTINE SERVICE IN CHINA.

JS556PED

NEW YORK, JULY 22-(AP)-DR.EELCO N.VAN KLEFFENS, THE NEW NETHERLANDS AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, SAID TODAY UPON HIS ARRIVAL THAT "DISLOYAL INDONESIANS ARE HOLDING THOUSANDS OF DUTCH WHITE PEOPLE, MANY OF THEM WOMEN, AS HOSTAGES IN THE INTERIOR OF JAVA."

THE ACTION, REPORTED BY THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT, VIOLATED THE CHERIBON AGREEMENT SIGNED LAST MARCH 27 BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NETHERLANDS AND THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC, VAN KLEFFENS SAID. HE ARRIVED ABOARD THE HOLLAND-AMERICAN LINER VEENDAM.

HE SAID HIS GOVERNMENT DID NOT REGARD THE PRESENT FIGHTING IN INDONESIA "AS WAR, BUT A NEED TO RESTORE ORDER IN A RECALCITRANT STATE OF THE FEDERATION TO BE." HE APPARENTLY REFERRED TO THE CHERIBON AGREEMENT WHICH PROVIDES FOR THE COMPLETE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF INDONESIA BY JAN. 1, 1949.

ONE OF THE CHIEF PROBLEMS OF THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT IN INDONESIA, THE AMBASSADOR SAID, WAS TO DISPERSE BANDS OF YOUTHS ARMED WITH WAR-TIME JAPANESE EQUIPMENT WHO WERE WANDERING THROUGH THE COUNTRY "WANTONLY DEMOLISHING" BUILDINGS.

HE SAID ARBITRATION OF DIFFERENCES "IS NOT FEASIBLE DURING THE NON-EXECUTION OF THE CHERIBON AGREEMENT."

JS559PED

NEW YORK, JULY 22-(AP)-MAMHOUD FAHMY NOKRASHY, PRIME MINISTER OF EGYPT, ARRIVED BY PLANE FROM CAIRO TODAY TO HEAD THE DELEGATION WHICH WILL PRESENT HIS COUNTRY'S COMPLAINT AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN TO THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL.

THE COMPLAINT ASKS THAT BRITAIN WITHDRAW HER TROOPS FROM EGYPT AND RELINQUISH CONTROL OF THE SUDAN IMMEDIATELY.

"WE WANT TO GET RID OF RESTRICTIONS IMPOSED UPON US WHICH CRIPPLED OUR PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENT," THE PRIME MINISTER TOLD NEWSMEN.

"WE HAVE FULL CONFIDENCE IN THE UNITED NATIONS. OUR CASE IS JUST AND STRONG. OUR SOLE OBJECT IS TO ENJOY SOVEREIGN EQUALITY WITH OTHER NATIONS."

VS1118PED

End July 22, 1947

World Peace Is Menaced By Russian Satellites, U.S. Bluntly Tells UN

DEMANDS COUNCIL WARN 3 NATIONS 'TO KEEP ORDER'

Yugoslavia, Albania, Bulgaria Headed for War, Delegates Told.

HAUCK

RUSSIA HITS BACK

Countries Do Not Need American Advice on Internal Order, Gromyko Says.

LAKE SUCCESS, July 23—(AP) The United States suddenly removed diplomatic wraps today and bluntly told the United Nations Security Council that Yugoslavia, Albania and Bulgaria were a menace to international peace.

American Deputy Delegate Herschel V. Johnson said there was not "the slightest evidence of civil liberties" in the three Soviet satellites and "a dictatorship is a dictatorship no matter what you call it."

NIGHT

Demands Council Warn Nations

He demanded that the Council warn the three nations "to keep order in their own houses and leave other peoples affairs alone" lest a war break out in the Balkans affecting the whole world. It was the second time in a UN meeting today that diplomatic talk was dropped.

Noting that Johnson had "begun to speak candidly," Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko jumped into the debate to say:

"Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Albania do not need the advice of the United States on their internal order. If such advice is given from the rostrum of the United Nations, although not asked for, the only explanation is that these authors overestimate the importance of their advice."

"There has been much talk of monarchy-fascism as if that were the only form of government that might be objectionable to some people," Johnson said. "We have no brief for the Greek government as such, but Greece is not a menace to international peace. We think her three northern neighbors are."

Red Talk Termed 'Junk'

Previously Russia's vigorous defense of Albania in a UN membership committee touched off one of the strongest personal attacks ever leveled at a Soviet delegate here.

Stripping off all diplomatic language, Britain's Valentine G. Lawford termed a speech by Alexei N. Krasilnikov, chief UN deputy to Andrei A. Gromyko, "junk" and said it was "deplorable" that UN delegates should be subjected to such tirades "day after day."

The United States and Australia quickly joined in lambasting Krasilnikov, Soviet delegate to the committee and former minister to Iceland.

As Albania's application for UN membership was under fire in the committee, the parent Security Council resumed discussions of the Greek case where Albania has been accused — along with Yugoslavia and Bulgaria—of fomenting Balkan border disorders.

Krasilnikov delivered a 30-minute speech castigating the western powers for their opposition to the admission of Albania and accusing them of attempting to "undermine the young peoples republic of Albania."

Charges False Accusations

He said all the reasons advanced by the United States and Britain were based on "false accusations" and that they were attempting to get the Tirana government to accept conditions dictated by foreign powers. He added that certain powers would not be satisfied unless they could seat a man on the Albanian general staff to suppress the democratic element in Albania.

He repeated Soviet arguments advanced for Albania and against Greece from recent months and termed opposition contentions as all "lies."

As Krasilnikov finished speaking, Lawford, sitting next to him, turned, looked directly at the Soviet representative and said in measured words:

"It is deplorable that we should be subjected day after day, week after week, month after month to this junk about provocations, lies, noises and repetitions. We are presumed to be intelligent officials and not a gathering of illiterates.

"We draw our conclusions from facts and not from slogans and watch words. I term the Soviet speech a regrettably offensive production."

Glad of Censorship

Col. W. H. Hodgson of Australia followed to say:

"How glad I am that these meetings are now open to the press. Previously we have had to put up with calculated abuse and distortions of this particular representative of the Soviet Union for a long time.

"He attempts to out-Caesar his senior Caesars. His speech was a complete distortion.

Hayden Raynor, United States representative, declared:

"I won't dignify the utterly ridiculous and irrelevant statements of the Soviet delegate by answering. I resent the tenor of his remarks."

The Russian delegate retorted that it was his "duty" to defend Albania against "false accusations" and, referring to the "ridiculous charge, commented:

"Maybe I have the same opinion of their statements."

Henrique de Souza Gomez remarked that it would be unwise to continue discussions in "the present atmosphere" and a committee decision on Albania was put off until the next meeting on Monday.

Russian Deputy At U.N. Takes Lambasting

Lake Success, July 23 (AP)—Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Gromyko's top deputy in the United Nations was lambasted today in one of the strongest personal attacks ever made in the United Nations.

After Alexei N. Krasilnikov had delivered a 30-minute speech castigating the western powers for their opposition to the admission of Soviet-supported Albania to the United Nations, Britain's Valentine G. Lawford said in measured words:

"It is deplorable that we should be subjected, day after day, week after week, month after month to this junk about provocations, lies, noises and repetitions. We are presumed to be intelligent officials and not a gathering of illiterates.

"We draw our conclusions from facts and not from slogans. I term the Soviet speech a regrettably offensive production."

U.S. Delegate's View

Col. W. R. Hodgson, of Australia, took the floor immediately to declare:

"How glad I am that these meetings are now open to the press. Previously, we have had to put up with calculated abuse and distortions of this particular representative of the Soviet Union for a long time."

Hayden Raynor, of the United States, told delegates:

"I won't dignify the utterly ridiculous and irrelevant statements of the Soviet delegate by answering.

"I resent the tenor of his remarks."

DAY

A Peace-Loving State

Krasilnikov, the Soviet delegate to the United Nations membership committee, had said certain powers would not be satisfied unless they could seat a man on the Albanian general staff to suppress the democratic elements in Albania.

He said these powers keep repeating accusations against Albania which have been proved many times to be outright "lies."

Krasilnikov pictured the Soviet-supported country as a peace-loving state that could satisfy all the obligations of the United Nations Charter.

The United States drafted two questions Monday for Albania that are to be acted upon by the committee. The United States asked whether Albania intended to comply with the April recommendation by the Security Council that Britain and Albania take their Corfu mine dispute to the International Court of Justice and, if so, when. France also suggested that the Council ask Albania about her intentions.

Firm On No Veto

This came after the United States, Britain, France and Australia expressed "grave" doubts about admitting Albania.

A major shift in the Council lineup from last year came when Pierre Ordonneau, of France, reversed his country's approval of Albania. He told Council members France's opinion of Albania had been seriously damaged by her attitude in the Corfu case and the attitude of the Albanian delegations before the Security Council.

Meanwhile, Frederick H. Osborn, United States deputy delegate, told the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission that this country was standing firm on its demand that no veto apply to the punishment of atomic crimes.

In a brief statement to the working committee of the commission, Osborn proposed that the delegates postpone discussion of the veto problem until it could be taken up in a point-by-point debate.

Gromyko's Views

He said that the United States would not be a "party to any change in the principle" by which no veto shall apply on atomic punishments. He insisted again that the principles laid down by Bernard M. Baruch to the commission last year must be upheld.

Osborn spoke after Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet delegate, asked the working committee to discuss thoroughly a Russian proposal that would have the effect of permitting a veto in the Security Council on any final decision to punish violation of any atomic-control pact.

Gromyko said the delegates had agreed in principle that there should be no veto on the day-to-day operations of an international control agency but, he said, Russia felt that the veto right in the Security Council must not be altered.

Holds To It "Unequivocally"

"The issue before us . . . is clear-cut," Osborn said. "It is whether 'there shall be any legal right, by veto or otherwise, whereby a willful violator of the terms of the (atomic control) treaty or convention shall be protected from the consequences of violations of its terms.'

"The view of ten members of this commission as expressed by their adherence to the year-end report is that no such right should exist. This is the principle which was first enunciated on behalf of the United States by Mr. Baruch on June 14, 1946.

"The United States has held consistently and unequivocally to this principle throughout these negotiations. It holds unequivocally to this principle now."

Four Nations Had Accepted.

Washington, July 23 (A. P.).—Before Russia's rejection, four of the ten nations invited had accepted the American invitation to begin discussions August 19 on a peace treaty with Japan. Britain, Australia and New Zealand all suggested a later date for the conference. The Netherlands agreed to the proposal in general terms.

The American proposal was submitted at a meeting of representatives of ten countries in Washington, June 11. Russia, it developed later, was not represented, but the proposal was submitted immediately in Moscow to Foreign Minister Molotov by American Ambassador Walter Bedell Smith.

The Soviet Embassy here hinted at an unfavorable reply from Moscow by issuing a statement Saturday stressing that Russia did not take part in the initial June 11 meeting.

U. S. STANDS FIRM ON MILITARY AID

Harrelson

LAKE SUCCESS, July 23—(AP) The United States made it clear to the United Nations today that she had no intention of abandoning the Truman Doctrine of military aid to countries threatened by Communism.

The American position was set forth by Assistant Secretary of State Willard L. Thorp, who told the Economic and Social Council the United States was strongly opposed to a Russian proposal to prohibit international loans for military purposes.

Thorp spoke after Britain and France had challenged another Soviet declaration that certain powerful nations were seeking to impose an economic dictatorship over the weaker countries.

Opposed to Large Armaments

"Unfortunately," he said, "in some parts of the world today there is a relationship between military and economic matters. We do not favor large armaments but we feel we must attack the problem directly.

"By this (the Soviet) suggestion we are permitting countries which have large resources to militarize and saying that those countries which need assistance may not do so."

NIGHT

He said this would be "discriminatory."

Soviet Delegate Alexander P. Morozov said he had observed a tendency on the part of some powers "to regard economically less-developed countries not as sovereign, but as merely a supplement to the developed countries."

This tendency, he said, meant "dictating" to the under-developed countries what they should produce, import and export.

Czechs Back Russia

Russia was supported by Czechoslovakia.

French delegate George Boris declared he could find no basis for Soviet charges that there was "a tendency to victimize weaker countries for the benefit of stronger ones."

British Minister of State Hector McNeil said Russia took the at

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titude that if economic aid is offered to certain countries the sovereignty of these countries is reduced.

He pointed out that Russia had entered into agreements to aid Poland, Czechoslovakia, Romania and Yugoslovia and added:

"I hope these agreements were entered into freely. I hope the sovereignty of these recipient countries has not suffered from these agreements."

Czechoslovak Delegate Ladislav Radimsky urged the Economic and Employment commission to assert its jurisdiction over questions being considered by all international economic organizations—even those outside the U.N.

He did not mention the 16-nation economic committee set up in Paris to implement the Marshall plan, but he made it clear that he was referring to this body. He said "events of the past weeks" had made it "more important than at any other time" that the commission coordinate all economic problems.

U.N. Atomic Unit Drops Veto Issue

Lake Success, N.Y., July 23 (AP)—United Nations atomic delegates shelved the vital issue of the veto indefinitely today after the United States and Russia reaffirmed their sharply opposed positions.

Frederick H. Osborn, United States deputy, told the working committee of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission that this country stands firmly behind the principle of no veto on atomic punishments and "will not be a party to any change."

Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, declared Russia still is behind the veto in the Security Council; that any attempts to change the present setup were "doomed to failure."

Other Results Of Session

Other results of the session, one of the most important for the working committee in months, were:

1. Russia lost a stubborn battle to put the commission on record for an international convention banning the atomic bomb immediately. The majority agreed without a vote that it was more important to work on a convention setting up controls than to give priority on one convention banning the bomb.

2. The commission completed discussion of twelve Soviet proposals, without any major gain for Russia. Gromyko thus failed in his effort to substitute the Russian plan for the American control plan favored by the commission majority.

Gromyko's Stand

On the veto, Gromyko said the delegates had agreed there would be no veto on the day-to-day activities of a proposed international control organization.

Then he said the unanimity principle in the Security Council, by which any of the five great powers can kill an important matter by a negative vote, must not be altered.

One feature of the Soviet plan calls for setting up the control agency to operate within the framework of the Security Council, where the veto could apply on important and final decisions. The United States contends the veto must not apply on any atomic questions.

Osborn in a short statement said this country held fast to the principle voiced by Bernard M. Baruch on June 14, 1946, and later indorsed by ten members of the twelve-nation committee, that there shall not be any legal right by veto or otherwise whereby a willful violator of an atomic treaty shall be protected from the consequences of such violations.

Veto Debate Set Aside

The majority, without a record vote, then approved Osborn's suggestion that the veto debate be set aside pending more detailed study. There was no hint today when the subject would come up again.

The commission must make a second report to the Security Council before the United Nations Assembly meets September 16. It will deal with functions of an international control agency and limitations of its powers.

Russia has attempted unsuccessfully, by the twelve proposals, to overturn the United States plan for atomic control embodied in the commission's first report and write in the Russian plan.

U.S Plan Set Forth

The United States plan called for one single convention setting up an atomic development authority with complete powers over atomic matters everywhere and providing for disposal of existing atomic bombs when adequate safeguards are assured.

The Russians want three conventions. One would ban the bomb now; the second would specify controls to be exercised by an international control organ, and the third would lay down atomic quotas for each nation signing the pact.

Backs Bill to Protect U. N. Seal

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—Legislation making it unlawful to use the seal or emblem of the United Nations without authorization was approved today by the House Foreign Affairs Committee. Violators would be subject to $500 fine or a year's imprisonment.

RUSSIA TURNS DOWN U.S. BID ON JAP PACT

Moscow Calls For Four-Power Talks, Assails Unilateral Step

London, July 23 (AP)—Russia tonight rejected the American invitation to an eleven-nation preliminary conference on peace for Japan, proposing instead the speedy convocation of a four-power Foreign Ministers' Council to take up the task.

Replying to a United States invitation of July 11 to meet with ten other powers in Washington on August 19, the Soviet Government declared in a statement broadcast by the Moscow radio that the United States had taken "unilateral action" in proposing the conference without previous four-power consultation.

Says Russia Cannot Agree

The broadcast added:

"The Soviet Government cannot agree that the question of the calling of a conference for preparation of a peace treaty with Japan be decided by the Government of the United States in a unilateral manner, without preliminary consultation with the Governments of the Soviet Union, China and Great Britain."

The statement continued, "The Council of Foreign Ministers, formed on the initiative of the United States of America, was created precisely for preliminary work on the preparation of peace treaties and cannot, therefore, be ignored."

"As to the date for the convocation of the Council of Foreign Ministers to consider the question of a peace treaty with Japan, the Soviet Government suggests that the Soviet, Chinese and British Ambassadors in Washington, together with a representative of the United States, decide the earliest moment acceptable to all the interested governments, bearing in mind the desire to speed up the convocation of the Council," the statement concluded.

Interests Recognized

Moscow said the Moscow agreement of 1945 recognized that the four powers had "particular interests" regarding the post-war situation of Japan.

The United States proposal for an eleven-nation conference of Britain, the U.S.S.R., China, France, the Netherlands, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, the Republic of the Philippines and the United States, all members of the Far Eastern Commission, was interpreted at the time as having been designed to discard the Foreign Ministers' Council in making the peace for Japan. Long delays have been encountered in the Council in writing the peace for Europe.

Avoids Unanimous Vote

At the Moscow meeting of Britain, the United States and the U.S.S.R. in December, 1945, it was agreed, with the later concurrence of China, that the Far Eastern Commission could "take action by less than unanimous vote" provided the majority included Russia, the United States, Britain and China.

A British Foreign Office spokesman said Britain was "not surprised" at the Soviet rejection of the invitation. He noted that Moscow previously had indicated a desire to write the Japanese peace in the same manner as the peace for Germany, Austria, and the European satellites—by big power consultation before a general peace conference.

Britain and Australia already have expressed approval of an early start on a peace treaty by the eleven nations which fought Japan, but they have asked that the meeting be held later than Aug. 19 because of a scheduled conference of British Empire countries in Australia Aug. 26. The Empire conference has been called to discuss views on the treaty. Washington has replied that the Aug. 19 date was only a tentative suggestion.

The complete text of the Soviet reply, as broadcast by the Moscow radio:

"On July 11 of this year the American Ambassador, General Bedell Smith, told Viacheslav M. Molotov, the U. S. S. R. Minister of Foreign Affairs, that the government of the United States proposed to call on Aug. 19 of this year a conference for the preparation of a peace treaty with Japan, comprising the representatives of eleven powers, members of the Far Eastern Commission.

"At the same time the United States government unilaterally began negotiations on this question with the governments of the remaining powers who are represented in the Far Eastern Commission.

"Thus the government of the United States began arrangements for the conference for the preparation of the peace treaty with Japan, having taken a unilateral decision without consulting the governments of the Soviet Union, China and Great Britain.

"Incidentally, it is also common knowledge that the four powers, the U. S. A., the Soviet Union, China and Great Britain, secured the victory over the aggressor, Japan, with their armed forces and that even during the war against Japan they reached certain agreements among themselves, both concerning the question of the waging of the war and the questions of post-war peaceful regularization.

"Suffice it to call to mind such documents as the Cairo declaration, the decision of the Yalta conference and the Postdam declaration.

"Further, after the conclusion of the war against Japan the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union, as well as China, which also agreed, established at the December conference in Moscow in 1945 that these four countries would participate in the Allied Council for Japan and that the Far Eastern Commission in Washington should take decisions with the obligatory agreement of representatives of the four above-mentioned powers, by which act the particular interests of these states in question regarding the post-war situation in Japan was recognized.

"In view of these circumstances, the Soviet government cannot agree that the question of the calling of a conference for the preparation of a peace treaty with Japan be decided by the government of the United States in a unilateral manner, without preliminary consultation with the governments of the Soviet Union, China and Great Britain, especially since the Council of Foreign Ministers formed on the initiative of the United States of America, was created precisely for the preliminary work on the preparation of peace treaties and cannot, therefore, be ignored in the preparation of a peace treaty with Japan.

"In accordance with the opinions expressed, the Soviet government considers it necessary that the question of the calling of a conference for the preparation of a peace treaty with Japan be examined preliminarily by the Council of Foreign Ministers, comprising the representatives of the above four powers.

"As to the date for the convocation of the Council of Foreign Ministers to consider the question of a peace treaty with Japan, the Soviet government suggests that the Soviet, Chinese and British Ambassadors in Washington, together with a representative of the United States, decide the earliest moment acceptable to all the interested governments, bearing in mind the desire to speed up the convocation of the Council."

Russians Reject U.S. Bid To Plan Jap Treaty

London, July 23 (AP)—Russia rejected a United States invitation to join in preparing a Japanese peace treaty and charged that America had acted in a "unilateral manner" in proposing a preliminary conference for August 19 in Washington, the Moscow radio said tonight.

The broadcast Soviet reply to the Washington invitation declared that Russia "cannot agree" to the proposed August 19 meeting of the eleven nations which fought Japan.

The Soviet note delivered to Washington yesterday declared that the Council of Foreign Ministers—representing the United States, Russia, Britain and China—should be intrusted with preliminary work in drafting a Japanese treaty in accordanee with war-time agreements among the powers.

Indonesians Retreat, Fire Four Towns

Batavia, Java, July 23 (AP)—Four Java towns were in flames today as Indonesian troops retreating on two fronts from which their capital is threatened, adopted scorched-earth tactics before a determined Dutch Army drive, an Indonesian communiqué announced.

Salatiga, important town south of Semarang and astride the highway to the Indonesian capital, Jogjakarta, was burning, the communiqué said. Armor-supported Dutch infantry had seized Salatiga and driven beyond it on the route to Jogjakarta.

The Republicans also put the torch to Lawang, 12 miles north of Malang, objective of another Dutch drive in east-central Java.

In the west, Soemedang and Tjitjalengka, both 20 miles east of Bandoeng, also were fired, the communiqué added. It said both towns were leveled.

Nearing Cheribon

Another Indonesian bulletin said a Dutch column of 50 armored vehicles, including tanks, was less than 20 miles from the important north-coast port of Cheribon. This is the column that has advanced more than 55 miles northeast from Bandoeng since Monday.

In the Batavia area, the Indonesians said, a Dutch motorized column sliced southwest for 30 miles, capturing a number of places.

The Indonesians reported strafing attacks by Dutch planes in central and western Java.

Also In Sumatra

At the same time, official Dutch dispatches from Sumatra said irregular Indonesian soldiers of "the People's Army" on the big neighboring island were also applying the scorched-earth tactics.

These dispatches said the irregulars burned more than 100 homes before evacuating the town of Arnhemia, a few miles south of Dutch-held Medan. Arnhemia is now in Dutch hands, the dispatches said.

An Indonesian communiqué

acknowledged that Dutch troops in East-Central Java were only 12 miles from the key Indonesian stronghold of Malang, and were driving southward to a town only 7 miles from Malang.

Capital Threatened

Other Dutch units threatened the Republican capital of Jogjakarta with a two-pronged drive. One Dutch column driving south from Semarang on the north-central coast took Salatiga, key town on a highway winding 46 mountainous miles to Jogjakarta.

Just ahead of the Dutch drive on Malang, the broadcast Indonesian bulletin said, republican forces successfully scorched the earth. Fighting was under way in the area of Lawang, twelve miles north of Malang, the communiqué added.

On Sumatra, the Dutch dispatches said, damage of at least $200,000 was caused when the Indonesians poured gasoline on Arnhemia's homes and fired them.

The town's police instructor barricaded himself and his men in the police barracks and fought off the irregulars, who sought to burn the barracks building, the dispatches added.

Planes Bomb Jogjakarta

Advices from Jogjakarta said the Indonesians had imposed a nightly curfew there as officials took an increasingly grave view of the military situation. The city remained calm, however, despite a bombing attack by Dutch planes at noon, the dispatch said.

A dispatch from Associated Press Correspondent Harris Jackson in Jojakarta quoted a republican communiqué as saying that meanwhile an Indonesian counterdrive was nearing the outskirts of Dutch-held Semarang, 27 miles north of Salatiga and the base for the Dutch jumpoff toward Jogjakarta.

Indonesian forces have been reported attempting to infiltrate Semarang, an important Dutch military base on the north coast of central Java.

A Dutch army communiqué indicated that motorized columns and armor-protected troops were pushing deep into both Java and Sumatra on at least ten fronts against sporadic resistance.

Almost Pinched Off

On the extreme eastern front in Java, Dutch forces appeared to have about 10 miles to go to pinch off a 2,400-square-mile segment of the island. These troops were striking southward from the broad beachhead across the northeast coastal road in the Probolinggo sector and westward from the east coast city of Banjoewangi.

Antara said the Dutch objective in this sector was to overrun the Bondowoso area, the richest grain and sugar section in eastern Java.

Prior to the Indonesian communiqué, a high republican military source reported that Dutch troops had made a new landing on the south coast near Loemadjang and expressed fear they soon would take Malang, some 50 miles to the west, center of East Java's rich sugar land.

One Juncture Already

The Dutch communiqué indicated that Marines landed on the north and east coasts of East Java had already sealed off a part of East Java by joining at Djember.

DUTCH CAPTURE JAVA PORT CITY WITHOUT A FIGHT

Troops Push Halfway Across Island to Take Cheribon Without Resistance.

DEFENDERS BURN TOWNS

Fleeing Indonesians Begin Systematic Application of Scorched Earth Policy.

BATAVIA, Java, (Thursday) July 24.—(AP) Dutch troops driving in from three sides have captured the important north Java coast port of Cheribon, semi-official dispatches from the Cheribon area said today.

The reports said Dutch forces moved into the city, 130 miles east of Batavia, yesterday afternoon. Cheribon's Indonesian defenders offered no resistance and bridges in the area were captured intact, the dispatches added.

Pushed Halfway Across Java

The port city was captured by troops who pushed halfway across Java from Bandoeng. It is in the heart of the rich northwest Java rice growing area.

The mountain resort of Linggadjati, just outside Cheribon, was the scene of the conference where the Dutch and the Indonesians reached a political agreement which failed to work in practice and touched off current hostilities.

The capture of Cheribon occurred as Indonesian Republicans began a systematic application of a scorched earth policy.

Four republican towns were put to the torch by the Republicans, an Indonesian communique announced. Salatiga, important objective south of Semarang, was burning when Dutch forces, driving from Semarang toward Jogkakarta, entered the town. Salatiga lies 46 miles by road across mountainous terrain from Jogjakarta.

Sumatra Set Afire

The retreating Republicans also put the torch to Lawang, 12 miles north of Malang, in East Central Java, toward which other Dutch forces were advancing, and, to Soemedang and Tjitjalengka, 20 miles east of Bandoeng, in western Java.

In Sumatra, to which the fighting had spread, an official Dutch dispatch said irregular Indonesian soldiers belonging to the so-called people's army had burned more than 100 homes before evacuating Arnhemia, a few miles south of Medan. Damage from the fires in Sumatra was estimated by the Dutch as high as $200,000.

The Dutch discounted the effectiveness of the Indonesian scorched earth tactics, however the Netherlands army said this policy "manifested itself chiefly in robbing the more well-to-do inhabitants, especially the Chinese, and burning their properties."

In East Java, Dutch troops striking south from the Probolinggo beachhead and west from the eastern port of Banjoewangi threatened to slice the republic in two by cutting off 2,400 square miles of the island from contact with Republican centers to the west.

A Dutch army communique from Sumatra said a Dutch column had moved more than 70 miles to the west of Palembang, in the southeastern part of the island. In addition, the communique said Dutch troops had successfully occupied the entire plain around the coastal city of Padang.

Dutch Step Up Air Offensive

The Dutch air offensive was stepped up today. Jogjakarta's airport was bombed at noon again. A nightly curfew was imposed in the Republican capital, where high officials took an increasingly grave, though still confident view of the military situation.

These officials took the view that Dutch gains at first were to be expected in what they called a "colonial war." The Dutch insisted that their military operations constitute only "police action" of a "very limited nature."

An Indonesian bulletin announced the Dutch drive on Cheribon, reporting that a column of 50 armored vehicles, including tanks, was approaching the north coast port after driving 55 miles northeast from Bandoeng since Monday.

The Indonesian army reported 15 attacks yesterday on Cheribon by rocket-firing Dutch planes. The Indonesians said they shot down two of the planes.

The only news favorable to the republican forces listed in their communiqué was that they were attacking behind the Dutch at Semarang, north central Java port, and had "succeeded in nearing the outskirts of the town." Semarang is the key Dutch military base in central Java for their drive southward across the island to Jogjakarta, republican capital.

A new Dutch amphibious landing, on the south Java coast at Loemadjang, on the route to Malang, was reported by a high republican military source to have taken place yesterday. However, this landing was not immediately confirmed by either republican or Dutch communiqués.

Britain 'Determined' To End Indonesian War

LONDON, Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin said today that Britain was "determined" to bring the earliest possible end to the fighting in Indonesia, but declined to recommend action through the United Nations at present.

Bevin told the House of Commons he could not now give an opinion on "whether the Security Council of the United Nations is the best and most appropriate means" of achieving an end to the fighting because several previous complaints had "dragged on" inconclusively through vetoes and other "disappointing" difficulties.

But, he added, he was "keeping in close touch with events" and was working on "other methods" which might be more appropriate if they proved practicable. He did not say what these methods were.

No Point To Seeing Sjahrir

Bevin spoke in answer to questions after diplomatic quarters had reported United Nations intervention was likely to be requested by India or Australia. It was officially announced that India already has asked the British Government to do its best to get the Dutch and Indonesians to resume negotiations. A similar communication was reported sent to the United States.

Britain last Saturday offered her "good offices" to the Dutch Government for mediation of the dispute. This offer was not accepted by the Dutch for the present.

Bevin said he saw no point to seeing Sutan Sjahrir, former Indonesian Prime Minster, who is on a trip abroad to enlist foreign support for the Indonesian Republic, because Sjahrir no longer is an official.

Sjahrir, who arrived in Rangoon, Burma, en route to India, said he planned to go to England "only if time permits."

Dispatches from the Hague said scattered one-hour sitdown strikes occurred in the Netherlands today as a protest against military action in Java and Sumatra. The strikes were limited to a dry-dock company, a bread factory, some road builders and about 500 building trades workers in Amsterdam and near-by localities. The Communist party had asked the workers to strike.

Russ-British Trade Dispute

London, July 23 (AP)—A British Government source said today that British-Russian trade talks in Moscow have "taken a turn for the worse and a breakdown now is rather likely."

The informant said that an unexpected disagreement had arisen over the price of wheat which Russia planned to trade for British machinery.

Negotiations began some weeks ago and early last week were authoritatively reported to be near a successful conclusion. Government quarters here had no explanation of the sudden new bargaining difficulties.

Based On Code Cable

The latest report was said to be based on a code cable received last night from J. Harold Wilson, chief British negotiator in Moscow.

It led to some unofficial speculation that Wilson might be "playing poker" with the Russians—reporting near failure of the conference in the hope of being able to wring some last-minute price concessions from the Soviet negotiators.

Government sources, however, expressed serious concern. One informant close to the British Cabinet emphasized that the projected pact was of prime importance for Britain both economically and politically.

Counted On Russian Wheat

Economically, he said, the British had counted heavily on Russian wheat to help end bread rationing here.

Politically, the informant said, the Government viewed the agreement as important on the grounds that it would help force a tie with Russia "when her links with the West are breaking."

SECRET U. S. TALKS DENIED BY BEVIN

London, July 23 (A. P.).—Foreign Secretary Bevin told a questioner in Parliament today that Great Britain was holding no behind-the-scenes talks with the United States on the Marshall plan. He said economic reconstruction talks in Paris were making "good progress."

Bevin urged early ratification of peace treaties with Italy, Finland, Romania, Bulgaria and Hungary. The major Powers already have agreed on the accords and the United States has ratified them. Bevin said Italy apparently was holding back in the belief that the Soviet Union might not ratify the Italian treaty.

Another questioner asked whether ratification of the Bulgarian and Romanian treaties would be delayed until those countries "show some intention" of honoring civil liberties clauses. Bevin replied:

"I think that would be a mistake. The best thing to do is to get the treaties ratified, then get the countries admitted to the United Nations and get the human clauses into operation and the whole thing could be discussed in public assembly."

Peace Sought by Britain.

London, July 23 (A. P.).—Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin said today that Britain was determined to seek an end to warfare in Indonesia "at the earliest possible moment" and was working on several possible solutions which he did not disclose. Speaking to the House of Commons, Bevin said that he could not at present give an opinion on "whether the Security Council of the United Nations is the best and most appropriate means of achieving this object."

Well-informed diplomatic informants said earlier that either India or Australia might ask the United Nations to intervene.

1,297,300 British Under Arms

London, July 23 (AP)—Britain's military forces contained 1,297,300 men and women as of June 30, the Secretary of State for War, F. J. Bellenger, told the House of Commons today.

British Flyers Due Here

Binbrook, England, July 23 (AP)—Sixteen Lincoln bombers of the Royal Air Forces crack No. 617 squadron took off today for a goodwill tour of the United States. The planes were due to stop at Gander, Newfoundland, en route.

FRENCH OFFER HOSPITALITY

Will Not Compel Returned Jews to Leave, Minister Says

PARIS, July 23 (AP)—A Government spokesman said today that France would "take humane solutions" in dealing with the 4,500 Jewish refugees expected to be returned to a French Mediterranean port tomorrow or Friday. François Mitterand, Minister of Veterans' Affairs, said that "France will guarantee their feeding and, if they wish it, hospitality."

A spokesman for the British Embassy said that "we are bringing the refugees back to France and leaving them to the French Government." M. Mitterand said France had no direct responsibility for the Jews' sailing to Palestine "because for the most part the immigrants came from different occupation zones in Germany and had passports, apparently regular ones, indicating that Colombia was their final destination."

A Colombian Embassy spokesman denied that Colombian consulates in France had given visas to those aboard the Exodus.

The Jewish Agency for Palestine said the refugees were mostly from displaced persons' camps in the British and American zones of Germany. He added that the French Government had agreed that it would not send any ships bearing Jewish passengers to Palestine but the captain of the Exodus had sailed before Government officials went aboard for a final check of passports.

After Alfred Duff Cooper, the British Ambassador, had met French Government heads this afternoon, an Embassy spokesman said the refugees were "illegal Jewish" immigrants who tried to enter Palestine "in an illegal manner, so they were being brought back to their last port of debarkation."

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Marshall Seeks Trizonal Talks

Paris, July 23 (AP)—The French Government studied closely tonight a call by Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Secretary of State, for a three-power conference of the United States, Great Britain and France to determine the future industrial level in western Germany.

French officials said Marshall had addressed such a proposal to Georges Bidault, Foreign Minister, through the French Embassy at Washington, but declined to speculate on what France would reply.

Official sources said Marshall offered to suspend any American or British-American decision concerning the level of industry in Germany and the control of the highly industrial Ruhr basin until France had a chance to state her case.

The French are concerned over what they view as a revival of German heavy industry and the war potential.

FRANCE, ARGENTINA SIGN FOOD CREDIT AGREEMENT

PARIS, July 23. — (AP) In the presence of Senora Eva Duarte Peron, France and Argentina signed tonight a new commercial treaty by which France will receive 600,000,000 pesos ($148,200,000) in credits for essential food purchases from the South American country.

Signing of the agreement followed a dinner at the foreign ministry in honor of Senora Peron, wife of President Juan D. Peron, of Argentine, who is visiting France during her current European tour.

Under the accord, to remain in effect five years, both nations agreed to grant greater freedom in private commercial operations on a reciprocal basis, French sources said.

Women Defer Action On Trade Union Plan

Paris, July 23 (AP)—The International Federation of Business and Professional Women deferred action today on a motion calling for the creation of a trade union inside the federation.

In a presidential report to the federation, which is holding its first postwar congress, Dr. Lena M. Phillips, of New York, stressed the need for the equality of women with men, including equal pay for equal work.

Dr. Phillips said membership of the federation was about 300,000.

French Cabinet Confers.

Paris, July 23 (A. P.).—Francois Mitterand, French Minister for Veterans and War Victims, said today that France would not "close her doors" to the 4,500 Jewish immigrants intercepted by the British off Palestine last week, now reported to be bound for a French port. He added, however, that France had to respect international agreements and Anglo-French agreements. France, he pointed out, has promised not to help clandestine immigration to Palestine.

Meanwhile, the government has not announced a decision with regard to the refugees, who had sailed from Palestine from Sete, in southern France, aboard the former Chesapeake Bay steamship President Warfield. The French said that all passengers had Colombian visas at the time.

As the Cabinet met on the problem with British Ambassador Alfred Duff-Cooper, Mitterand said that France would make a "human solution."

"The Jews will do whatever they want," the Minister said. "We will give them food, and, if they wish it, France will offer them her hospitality."

In Vulpera, Switzerland, Dr. Nahum Goldman, member of the Jewish agency, said that he could not believe that the French Government would agree to the forcible return of the immigrants to France. The New Yorker, who is vacationing in Switzerland, said that he would go to Paris tonight to intercede for the immigrants.

The immigrants, traveling on British troopships, were expected to arrive in southern France on Thursday or Friday.

Japs Fighting, Foes Allege

The Hague, the Netherlands, July 23 (AP)—The Dutch and the Indonesians charged one another today with using Japanese in the conflict in Indonesia.

A Dutch military spokesman said the Dutch were bombing republican-held airfields because the Indonesians had at their disposal fairly large numbers of Japanese flying instructors, a good many Japanese fighter planes and Japanese-trained Indonesian pilots. He said the Dutch objectives were all military ones.

A Batavia dispatch said the Indonesian news agency Antara had reported that Japanese were being used by the Dutch in western Java and that two of three crewmen who bailed out of a burning Dutch plane over Palembang, in Sumatra, were Japanese. The Dutch in Batavia dismissed this charge as "nonsense," saying the Indonesians probably mistook native troops from the island of Amboina for Japanese.

Fleeing 'Quislings' Reach Spain

OSLO, Norway, July 23 (AP)—The Foreign Office said today that eight "quislings" fleeing Norwegian justice had landed at Vigo, Spain, after three weeks aboard the sixty-foot yacht Solrbis. The Chargé d'Affaires in Madrid has been ordered to act, probably to demand that the men be handed over to Norway. The yacht sailed from Bergen with four escaped collaborators and four others who were awaiting sentences.

Dutch Unions Aid Indonesia.

Amsterdam, July 23 (A. P.).—Dock workers' and seamen's unions here, Communist affiliated, ordered a boycott of ships bound for Indonesia with goods that might "further, directly or indirectly, the military forces." The unions also urged the World Federation of Trade Unions to act to make the boycott worldwide.

BERLIN BLAST IS FATAL TO 8

Explosion In Police Station Injures 9; Sabotage Hinted

Berlin, July 23 (AP)—A mysterious explosion wrecked a large part of German police headquarters in the Russian sector of Berlin today, killing eight persons and injuring nine, and raising the possibility that a sabotage ring was in operation.

The American-licensed newspaper *Der Abend* said a suitcase found in the ruins "leads to the conclusion that a bomb was smuggled into the building" and declared the blast "presumably was the act of saboteurs."

But the Berlin radio, controlled by the Soviet Military Administration, said tonight the police had uncovered "no suspicion of sabotage" and that the blast was "beyond doubt an accident."

The explosion occurred in a wing of the building that houses a special police squad charged with the demolition of abandoned munitions and dangerously weakened structures, so there was the possibility that the blast was caused by the accidental detonation of explosives.

A British statement said investigation so far had established that the explosion occurred shortly after Walter Budde, head of the Berlin police bomb disposal section, and three civilian workers had taken two large boxes into the building.

Guards were told the boxes contained teller mines which were to be destroyed.

Russians Won't Comment

Budde was killed when one wing of the five-story building facing a courtyard was demolished.

Russian authorities would not comment, and police said they were still investigating.

The dead included four German policeman and four workmen. Together with the nine injured this was the highest toll taken in a series of three explosions in the Russian sector of Berlin in little over a year.

Last September an explosion in the central German administration building for the Soviet zone in Berlin killed an interpreter. A year ago last March a similar blast damaged police headquarters in Alexanderplatz in the Soviet sector and caused two deaths.

Unconfirmed reports at the time said the administration building blast was from a bomb lowered into the building. Police said that the Alexanderplatz blast was caused by accidental discharge of old munitions in the courtyard. Soviet authorities have been silent on the possibility these explosions were part of an organized campaign against their occupation.

Some months ago a series of explosions was directed at de-Nazification courts in the American zone. A gang led by a former SS man was apprehended and convicted by a military court on charges of carrying out the attacks.

8 Killed, 9 Hurt In Berlin Police Station Blast

Berlin, July 23 (AP)—An explosion rocked German police headquarters in the Russian zone of Berlin today, killing eight Germans and injuring nine.

The American-licensed newspaper, *Der Abend*, reported it "presumably was an act of sabotage" and that a suitcase found in the ruins "leads to the conclusion that a bomb was smugled into the building."

Soviet officials maintained silence.

It was the third such explosion in administrative buildings in the Soviet section.

In Critical Condition

Four policemen and four German workmen were killed. At least two of the injured were reported in critical conditions.

The reason for the explosion was obscure. The blast occurred in a wing of the building used by a police squad charged with destroying abandoned munitions and bombed buildings deemed dangerous to traffic. For this reason, one police theory was that old munitions might have been touched off accidentally.

A year ago last March a similar explosion damaged German police headquarters extensively in Alexanderplatz in the Russian section of Berlin. Two persons were killed.

Munitions Blamed Then

Police at the time placed the blame on old munitions gathered in the courtyard.

An explosion in the German central administration building in Berlin for the Soviet zone occurred last September. An interpreter was killed.

The series of explosions in Berlin were similar to those of last winter in the American occupation zone, in which de-Nazification courts were the targets. Subsequently, a gang led by a former SS operative was caught and convicted by a military court of the bombings.

Supersonic Bomb Hits Reich Target

Farge, Germany, July 23 (AP)—An American Superfortress flying so high it was out of sight scored a hit on a U-boat pen today with a British bomb that traveled at supersonic speed—too fast to be seen or heard.

This target practice was part of the newly inaugurated British-American project to test the penetration qualities of the latest type armor-piercing bombs upon the pen's concrete roof, which is from 12 to 24 feet thick.

Spectators at the official observation post in a field a few hundred yards north of the pen had an eerie experience—mostly because of what could not be seen.

Radio Signals Only

Only radio signals from the high flying aircraft to a communications truck at the observation post told the British and American observers on the ground what was going on overhead.

"He's coming in for a run," said the British signal officer.

All eyes turned skyward, but nothing could be seen except a few scattered clouds. Occasionally the faraway hum of aircraft engines could be heard.

"The bomb's away," the signal officer said. All eyes scanned the heavens more intently than ever. They still saw nothing but fleecy clouds against the blue.

Then, suddenly, a billow of dust and cement particles flew up from the roof of the pen simultaneously with an earsplitting report. The unseen bomb had struck.

Carried No Explosive

Officers said the missile carried no explosive and that the sharp report was caused less by the impact of steel against concrete than by the supersonic waves engendered by the bomb's speed.

While the phantom-like airplane headed back to its base at Giebelstadt, the observers scrambled atop the pen—1,400 feet long, 300 feet wide and 75 high—to examine the bomb's performance.

Those results are being kept secret by the Air Force officials. They declined to divulge how high the airplane was flying, what weight or type bomb was used, or how deep it penetrated into the concrete.

The bombing presently is being done by three Superfortresses which came from Smoky Hill Airbase, near Salina, Kan.

DURANT'S SENTENCE CUT

Reduced From 15 to 14 Years Upon Review in Frankfort

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, Germany, July 23 (AP)—The fifteen-year jail sentence imposed on Col. Jack W. Durant of Chicago for his part in the $1,500,000 Kronberg Cas' e jewel theft was reduced today to fourteen years.

Brig. Gen. Robinson E. Duff, Frankfort military commander, ordered the reduction after reviewing the court-martial. He disapproved the finding of guilty on one charge accusing Colonel Durant of signing another officer's name without authority.

Colonel Durant's Wac bride, Capt. Kathleen B. Nash Durant, also was convicted in the case.

29,000 IN U.S. FAMILIES REPORTED IN GERMANY

FRANKFURT—(AP) The population of American wives and children in occupied Germany and Austria has reached its peak at about 29,000, United States Army Hearquarters announced today. For the next several months new arrivals should almost exactly offset those returning to the United States.

This was reassuring to Germans, who have watched the number of American dependents grow, forcing the requisition of many German homes.

There are 16,610 families of American soldiers and civilians here now, including 11,682 children under 18 years of age—909 of them under six months old.

Frankfurt has the largest American population with 2,292. There are 2,011 in Berlin, 1,844 in Munich, 1,663 in Wiesbaden, 1,291 in Vienna, 1,199 in Heidelberg, and 1,193 in Nuernberg.

Paralysis Cases in Vienna

VIENNA, July 23 (AP).—A travel ban affecting children throughout Austria has been ordered by the ministry of health to combat an epidemic of infantile paralysis, the Vienna city health office said today. Officials said thirty-three cases had been reported in Vienna.

Austria To Aid Refugees

Vienna, July 23 (AP)—The Austrian Government has assured the United States it will make more living space available for refugees making their way into the country from neighboring Balkan states, an American Army headquarters spokesman said today.

ITALY VOTES TO ACT ON PACT

ROME, July 23—(AP) Italy's constituent assembly decided by a vote of 232 to 204 tonight to consider immediately ratification of the peace treaty.

Hungary Gets New Vote Law Favoring Reds

Parliament Passes Measure With Only Few Dissents; Election Aug. 31 Likely

BUDAPEST, July 23 (AP).—The Hungarian Parliament passed a new election law today, with only eleven independents and possibly half the number of Right-Wing members of the Small Holders party opposing the measure. A standing vote was taken.

Although there has been no official announcement of the date of the election, it was understood that Parliament would be dissolved Friday and the elections held Aug. 31.

The law, drafted by Interior Minister Laszlo Rajak, a leading Communist, and Justice Minister Istvan Ries, a Left-Wing Social Democrat, was passed without changes.

A Hungarian legal expert, explaining the law recently to American correspondents, said it would "assure the victory of the Communist-dominated coalition government" in the elections. The coalition includes the now thoroughly weakened Small Holders party, which won a Parliamentary majority in the last free elections.

The law makes no provision for determining whether a person votes only once. It provides no penalty for voting more than once.

The law disfranchises members of former Fascist organizations who have returned "from the West" since Oct. 31, 1945. The legal expert said this category could disqualify as many as 40,000 persons who oppose Communism.

Parties other than those in the present coalition which wish to participate in the elections must present petitions signed by 5,000 "qualified" voters in each district of Hungary, a procedure which could entail rounding up 50,000 signatures. In addition, the party must be approved by the national election committee, whose members are representatives of the coalition and of the Communist-dominated trade union council. The present coalition is made up of the Communist, Social Democrat, Small Holders and Peasant parties.

GUERRILLAS RAID 3 GREEK VILLAGES

23 Civilians Reported Slain In One Of Attacks

Athens, July 23 (AP)—The Ministry of Public Order announced tonight that a "Communist band" descended from 6,000-foot Mount Vermion Tuesday night and killed 23 civilians in an attack on the village of Anatolikon in north central Greece.

Anatolikon is in the Ptolemais region, about 30 miles south of the Yugoslav border and 19 miles northwest of the town of Kozane.

The attack lasted several hours. Sixteen villagers were wounded and 40 houses in the settlement of 1,200 persons were set afire before gendarmerie units drove off the guerrilla force of 300 men. The dead included sixteen women and children.

Two Other Villages Raided

An earlier ministry announcement told of two other guerrilla attacks on Greek villages along the Bulgarian and Yugoslav borders.

The announcement said the village of Vrontou, 7 miles south of the Bulgarian frontier and 70 miles northeast of Salonika, was raided by a band of 500 that included women. A number of houses, the school, church and village hall were burned. An unofficial report said 30 of the guerrilla band were killed.

Violence Still Boils On Crete

There were no details concerning the attack on Orma, the second village, 6 miles from the Yugoslav border and 55 miles northwest of Salonika.

Violence continued to boil on the islands of Crete. Press reports said nineteen houses were set afire in three villages southeast of Heracleon in reprisal against Leftists.

Two ambushes of guerrilla bands on the slopes of Mount Olympus resulted in 51 guerrillas killed and 50 captured, press reports said.

bania.

The investigators originally had been scheduled to leave yesterday. Meanwhile, Athens newspapers published unconfirmed reports that a majority of the subcommission was "convinced" that the guerrillas had struck from Albania.

The Greek 8th Division in Epirus said that it had inflicted 528 casualties on irregulars within four days, exclusive of losses from Greek Air Force planes.

An estimated force of 800 to 1,000 rebels were being shelled in the forest ereas west of Ioannina.

The Government said 26 guerrillas were killed and 20 captured on Mount Olympus and that 25 were killed and 30 captured at Aghai. The rebels seized seven military tracks carrying wheat near Lamia.

The Ministry of Public Orders said guerrillas had attacked near the Bulgarian and Yugoslavia borders.

A band of 500, including women, was said to have struck at Vrontou, seven miles south of Bulgaria, and burned 70 houses, the school, church and city hall. The Ministry said 30 attackers were killed.

The Ministry said another band of 200 attacked Orma, six miles from Yugoslavia and 60 miles northwest of Salonika. No details were given.

The commission decided last week to go to Ioannina to investigate the situation after the Greek Government had asserted that a guerrilla force including elements of an "international brigade," had invaded the country from Albania.

The conservative newspaper *Ethnos* reported, meanwhile, that approximately 1,000 more guerrillas had filtered into Greece from Albania within the last few days and were trying to contact other irregular units in the Grammos Mountains.

U.N. Balkan Group Probing Greek Charges Of 'Invasion'

Athens, July 23 (AP)—The United Nations Balkan subcommission continued today its investigation at Ioannina, where the Greek Army claims to have routed a guerrilla force which "invaded" from Al-

UN COURIER BALKED AT ALBANIAN BORDER

ATHENS, July 23 — (AP) A courier of the United Nations subcommission investigating Balkan border disorders said tonight Albanian frontier guards had refused to accept a letter from the group requesting the Albanian government to cooperate in the investigation of Greek charges of a guerrilla "invasion" from Albania.

The messenger said the border guards turned him back at an Albanian frontier station at Kavavia, 25 miles north of Ioannina.

The sub-commission was reported yesterday to have been "convinced" that a guerrilla attack on Konitsa July 13 was launched from Albania.

Since the hearing on recent Greek guerrilla activities began, Soviet and Polish members of the sub-commission have challenged testimony by witnesses who said the irregular soldiers entered Greece from Albania and participated in attacks.

Giant Grain Harvest 'Assured,' Russ Report

Moscow, July 23 (AP)—The newspaper *Izvestia* said today that a tremendous grain harvest was assured on the "Gigantic" state farm in the Kuban, which covers an acreage larger than some European countries.

The article said the Gigantic, largest state farm in Russia, had reached its prewar production level despite hot winds, unseasonable frosts and a strange early-spring storm which deposited black snow and sand on a large acreage. The farm is devoted almost entirely to wheat.

[Production estimates and figures were not given.]

POLAND TO SET UP PORT FREE ZONES

Acts to Spur Foreign Trade by Dropping Customs Duties in Gdynia, Gdansk, Szczecin

GDYNIA, Poland, July 23 (AP)—To spur foreign trade, Poland plans to establish zones free from customs duties in the Baltic ports of Gdynia and Gdańsk and the former German port city of Stettin, now called Szczecin.

The Vice Minister of Navigation, Kazimierz Petrusewicz, commenting on the Government's announcement, said free zones always had been "an important factor in making the economic life of the ports brisker."

Heretofore, many foreign ships bringing cargoes into or taking shipments out of Poland have anchored far outside the breakwaters of the Baltic ports to avoid paying the port tax. At the official rate of exchange, 100 zlotys to each United States dollar, many ships have been automatically prohibited from taking full advantage of port facilities. A recently established commercial rate of 300 to 400 to the dollar has eased the situation somewhat.

M. Petrusewicz said Szczecin, which before the war was Berlin's port designated chiefly for import purposes, was now rapidly changing its structure.

"At present," he said, "it is being converted to servicing high seas fishing as well as the export of coal, the import of ore and transit traffic."

He also announced the opening of a new coal shipping port at Ustka, east of Szczecin. Another is planned at Kolobrzeg.

M. Petrusewicz reported that the Baltic ports, despite extensive war damaeg, were rapidly getting back into their pre-war stride, reconstruction having been pushed day and night since the end of hostilities.

He said that in May of this year more than 1,000,000 tons of import and export goods had passed through Gdynia and Gdansk, the latter once the Free City of Danzig. Szczecin handled 44,000 tons of goods in the few last months of 1946 that it was in operation, and in May of this year alone, 71,000 tons passed through the port.

M. Petrusewicz said he expected a great development of Szczecin, pointing out it was the port closest to the North Sea and the Atlantic Ocean. Czechoslovakia, Hungary and other landlocked central European countries are expected to use Szczecin extensively.

Total tonnage of Polish ocean-going ships amounted to 123,198 before the war and now was 148,645 tons, aided substantially by vessels received as reparations from Germany, he said. Nineteen vessels of the former German mercantile fleet were handed over to Poland by the Soviet Union out of its share of reparations.

Jews Off Before Ship Explosion

Jerusalem, July 23 (AP)—Official sources reported today that the British ship Empire Lifeguard had been sunk in Haifa harbor, presumably by saboteurs, shortly after disembarking most of the 261 legal Jewish immigrants transported to the Holy Land from detention camps on Cyprus.

A British release disclosing the sinking said:

"The Empire Lifeguard, a transport returning Jewish immigrants from Cyprus, was sunk this morning in Haifa harbor by an internal explosion after all the immigrants had disembarked.

"It is believed that a charge was placed on board while the ship was taking on the immigrants at Famagusta (a port in Cyprus).

"No casualties have been reported so far."

Caught Fire First

Advices from Haifa said that fire had broken out aboard the Empire Lifeguard shortly after she arrived in the harbor, and that the immigrants had been put ashore hurriedly.

Official sources said that 40 or 50 immigrants still were aboard the vessel when the explosion which preceded the fire occurred, but none was injured.

The ship was said to have gone down alongside the quay and to be resting half-submerged, with her keel on the bottom of the harbor.

Had Entry Certificates

The Empire Lifequard is a Liberty ship, which had been repeatedly used to deport illegal Jewish immigrants from Palestine to Cyprus. The Jews disembarked from her today were part of the regular monthly quota given entry certificates after being detained at Cyprus.

Meanwhile, a continuing wave of violence, apparently fanned by the recent deportation of 4,500 Jewish immigrants intercepted while trying to enter Palestine aboard the steamer president Warfield, resulted in serious injury to four more British soldiers in Haifa.

Mines Blow Up Trucks

Two army trucks were blown up by three mines on the citrus belt highway between Rehovoth and Rishon Lezion. A British officer and soldier were injured seriously and five others were wounded slightly, the army said. The explosions occured a few hundred yards from the place where the Palestine Railway Egypt Express was bombed in May with seven fatalities.

The incidents raised Terrorist casualties in eight days to eight killed and 62 injured.

3-By-6-Foot Hole In Hull

The Empire Lifeguard went down from a blast which ripped a hole three feet wide and six long in her hull. She was the fourth deportation ship to be sabotaged.

Authorities expressed the belief that the sinking was the work of Hagana, the illegal Jewish militia. They expressed the view that the Stern Gang and Irgun Zvai Leumi, both underground agencies, were striking on a common front with Hagana for the first time in eighteen months.

Mrs. Golda Myerson, Jewish Agency political chief, filed an official protest against the deportation with Sir Henry Gurney, chief secretary of the Palestine Government.

Radar Station Attack Fails

The underground attempted unsuccessfully to blow up a radar station—used in detecting ships approaching the Palestine coast—on Mount Carmel, south of Haifa. One attacker was wounded mortally. Jerusalem newspapers said Hagana made the attack.

Police Search All Burma For Buried Arms Caches

RANGOON, July 23 (AP).—Mine detectors were being used by Burma police in an intensive country-wide search today for arms believed buried by underground and political organizations.

Official sources said police using the detectors found one large cache of many types of automatic weapons buried on the premises of U Say, a leader of the Myochit party. The party is headed by U Saw, former Premier, who has been arrested in the investigation of the massacre of Burmese Cabinet Ministers last Saturday.

Burmese newspapers said a suspect in the killing of U Aung San and his colleagues in the Cabinet had been shot and killed while trying to escape. The report was not confirmed officially, but the press accounts said the suspect was arrested near Kaiku, ninety miles north of Rangoon, and was being brought to this city when he attempted to escape. The accounts said documents giving plans for the assassinations were found on the suspect.

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Burma Killings Prisoner Slain

Rangoon, Burma, July 23 (AP)—Burmese newspapers said today that one of the suspected killers of Maj. Gen. U Aung San and six other Burmese Executive Council Ministers was shot dead while attempting to escape from custody. There was no official confirmation.

The newspaper reports said a man arrested on suspicion near Daiku, about 90 miles north of Rangoon, was found to have in his possession documents outlining the plan of assassination and listing the names of the intended victims.

The accounts said district authorities were bringing the suspect to Rangoon when he attempted to escape about 40 miles from the city.

"Sufficient Troops"

Meanwhile, Ba Tint, secretary of the Burma Defense Department, said Burma has not approached either Britain or India for troops. Commenting on a statement by British Prime Minister Attlee that troops in India could be made available should Burma find it necessary, the official said that "we have a sufficient number of Burmese troops for dealing with any situation which is likely to arise."

He added that conditions were normal except in the Yamethin district, a Communist stronghold.

Executives of the Anti-Fascist Peoples Freedom League, of which Aung San was president, were considering today whether to place their leader's embalmed body on view as a perpetual memorial.

End Zionists' Dream, Iraq Official Tells U.N.

Beirut, Lebanon, July 23 (AP)—Fadil Jamali, Foreign Minister of Iraq, asserted today that "unless the Zionists are definitely and finally told to abandon their political dream, there can be no peace in the Middle East."

Jamali spoke before a closed session of the United Nations Special Committee for Palestine.

EGYPT WANTS NEW ARMY

CAIRO, July 23—(AP) The national defense ministry proposed to the government today that a military mission of Egyptian and United States officers be established to reorganize the Egyptian army on modern lines.

China Prepares Own Plan For Wedemeyer

Nanking, July 23 (AP) — China's own economic reform plan was made ready today for Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, who stepped up his fact-finding visit by conferring with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

The economic plan, prepared by Premier Chang Chun and approved by the National Economic Council, was being translated into English for early presentation to Wedemeyer, President Truman's special envoy.

The Premier was scheduled to outline the general political situation for Wedemeyer, and Foreign Minister Wang Shih-chieh was to give an account of China's foreign relations, particularly with Russia in the past year.

Accompanied By Stuart

Wedemeyer emphasized before he went to the presidential palace that he was approaching with an open mind his task of obtaining facts on which future United States economic policy toward its wartime ally may be based.

He was accompanied by United States Ambassador J. Leighton Stuart and was closeted with the Generalissimo for 35 minutes.

Wedemeyer and Stuart were guests tonight at a dinner given by the Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-shek.

"Not A State Affair"

A Government spokesman described it as "not a state affair."

Director of Information Hollington Tong told his news conference that "General Wedemeyer's trip should help my Government to better understand the American view no less than to help the American Government better understand the Chinese situation."

The Chinese Government, indicating that it held great hope for United States financial and technical aid as a result of Wedemeyer's visit, assigned three additional experts to help the General in his task.

Those Named

They are Wong Wen-hou, chairman of the National Resources Commission; O. K. Yui, Finance Minister, and Chang Kia-ngau, governor of the Central Bank of China.

In the civil war, seat of China's economic troubles, the pro-Government newspaper *Hsin Min Pao*, of Peiping, asserted without confirmation that Russian truck drivers were helping the Communists in Jehol province.

The newspaper declared that the Chinese Government has "means of proving" that more than 100 Soviet supply trucks manned by Russian drivers were operating between Chifeng, in Central Jehol, and Yehposhow, about 85 miles to the southeast.

Caution Shown In Peiping

The report was treated with considerable caution in Peiping. If true, it would be the first reported instance of Russian activity in North China outside Manchuria. Jehol is adjacent to Manchuria.

Chinese Red Chief Linked To Jap Deal

Nanking, July 23 (AP)—The Chinese Ministry of Defense charged today in a release to the military news service that Communist Chieftain Mao Tze-tung negotiated a secret agreement with the Japanese during the war.

Mao was accused of meeting Lieut. Gen. Yasuji Okamura, former Japanese commander in China, August 17, 1943, in Shansi province and making an agreement that the Communist 8th Route Army would co-operate with the Japanese by furnishing intelligence of Chinese Nationalist forces in return for the gift of ten small arsenals.

Photographed Together

The release said that the text of the agreement and a photograph of the two together were in the hands of the Defense Ministry.

The report is contrary to the commonly accepted view that the Communists fought the Japanese throughout the war.

Since the Japanese surrender, Okamura has remained in Nanking as the chief liaison officer for the repatriation of Japanese and for the control of Japanese nationals in China.

Efforts to confirm the report of his agreement with Mao by independent sources have been balked by Chinese officials.

COTTON MEN IN TOKYO

U. S. Mission to Consult With SCAP on Supplying Staple

TOKYO, July 23 (AP)—Gustave I. Tolson, president of the New York Cotton Exchange, and seven other members of a mission have arrived here for consultations with Supreme Allied Headquarters (SCAP) on supplying raw cotton to Japan.

The mission plans to remain here until about mid-August.

Other members are: Paul Cleveland, special assistant to the Chief of Civil Affairs, War Department; Paul J. Fichter, Anderson-Clayton Company; Harris L. Kempner, American Cotton Shippers Association; Read Dunn, director of the foreign trade division of the National Cotton Council; G. G. Evans, Chief of the Fibers Section, State Department; E. D. White, special assistant Secretary of Agriculture, and Julius Schnitzer, Chief of the Hides and Textiles Division, Commerce Department.

August Maffy, vice president of the Export-Import Bank, is expected to join the group later.

Bomb Study in Japan Urged

Atomic Board To Be Asked to Set Up Research Unit There

TOKYO, July 23 (AP).—The United States Atomic Energy Commission will be asked to establish a permanent medical research unit in Japan for the study of atom-bomb effects on the people of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Dr. Herman E. Pearse said today.

Completing a six-week investigation for the National Research Council's committee on atomic-bomb casualties, the professor of surgery at Rochester University told reporters: "The situation in Japan is unique in medical history in that it is the only place where we can study the long-range effects of the atomic bomb on human beings. Certainly, such studies are necessary in connection with the future development of atomic energy."

Tokyo Gang Is Dissolved At Ceremony

Tokyo, July 23 (AP)—The most notorious underworld gang in Tokyo was dissolved at public ceremonies today—while planning to reincorporate and operate without the boss.

Kinosuke Otsu, the boss, is the city's most prominent jailbird. At his trial on charges of threatening two process servers attempting to remove his black market from an illegally possessed vacant lot, Otsu testified his gang was "based on democratic" principles and he would hate to part with such a system.

The district police chief, elected ward leaders and Otsu's right-hand men spoke from the bunting-draped platform at the dissolution ceremonies, which apparently satisfied official red tape.

In the reorganization there are to be two divisions—the "enterprise" for racketeering, and the "commercial" for black-market operations.

Ask Japanese Islands Return

SAPPORO, Japan, July 23 (AP).—The Hokkaido Prefectural Assembly today petitioned Allied Headquarters for the return of Japanese islands off the east tip of Hokkaido which were occupied by Russia at the war's end.

Bikini Atoll Seen A-Bomb Proving Ground

HONOLULU, July 23 — (AP) Speculation arose today that Bikini atoll in the Marshall islands—scene of two atomic bomb experiments—may be used as a United States proving ground for atomic weapons.

This conjecture followed an Atomic Energy commission announcement in Washington that it was "establishing a proving grounds in the Pacific for routine experiments and tests of atomic weapons."

The announcement also revived talk of the possibility of conducting "Test Charlie," the deep water explosion of an atomic bomb which was called off after the two tests in the summer of 1946.

Bikini is considered an ideal site for a proving ground. It is deserted now except for scientists studying the effects of the above water and surface tests of last year.

The natives who lived on the atoll, were moved last year to the little island of Rongerik, more than 200 miles from Bikini.

Sjahrir To India

Singapore, July 23 (AP)—Sutan Sjahrir, former Premier of the Republic of Indonesia, left today in a British Overseas Airwways Corporation seaplane for Calcutta, India. He is on a mission for President Soekarno to present abroad the case of the Indonesian Republic in its conflict with the Dutch.

GI's Ambushed, 1 Slain, 1 Hurt

Manila, July 23 (AP)—A United States Army sergeant was machine-gunned to death and a companion was wounded today by unidentified assailants in the Clark Field area only a few hours after the lifting of a curfew imposed for a similar assault in the same region less than a month ago.

An army announcement said the shooting occurred on a highway near San Fernando at almost the exact spot where Captain and Mrs. Irvin Plough were wounded and their baby killed June 28.

The two soldiers, members of an army telephone repair outfit with the 4th Signal Service Group, was answering a call for assistance from another crew, whose trucks had broken down.

Forced To Halt

The Army said a band of men in a converted army truck fired on them and forced them to a stop in a rice paddy. One assailant then opened up with a submachine gun, killing the sergeant.

The sergeant's companion, a technician, fourth class, was wounded but escaped into a field. Their names were withheld pending notification of relatives.

The Army said both military and civilian authorities were investigating.

Brig. Gen. Robert C. Oliver, Sr., commanding officer at Clark Field, imposed new restrictions as a result of the shooting, limiting traffic between San Fernando and Pampanga to official business between 7 P.M. and 6 A.M. The General said he did not intend to reimpose the curfew on the 6,000 or 7,000 men at the base.

The Philippine Military Police Command assigned armored cars and scout car patrols to the road running north from Manila in an effort to avert other such ambushes.

SEEK TO SAVE 12 JAPS

Guam, July 23 (A. P.).—In an effort to save twelve Japanese petty officers accused of bayonetting to death two American prisoners of war on Truk atoll, defense attorneys today promised to prove that Surgeon-Capt. Hiroshi Iwanami alone was guilty of carrying out the murders.

Attorney Hideo Kuwata of Tokyo contended that the enlisted men had to obey Iwanami's orders, as the attorney opened the defense after a week's recess.

However, Kuwata told the court that Iwanami did not participate in medical experiments that took the lives of eight other American prisoners. Two Japanese surgeon officers who died conducted the torturous tourniquet, bacteria and dynamite tests without the presence of Iwanami, the attorney declared.

40-YEAR PACT STILL BACKED BY MARSHALL

Says U. S. Proposal for Disarming Reich Is Open to Acceptance.

WOULD WANT RUSSIA TO SIGN

Denies Receiving Soviet Reply to Note Urging Early Start on Jap Peace Treaty.

Washington, July 23 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Marshall declared today that the American proposal for a forty-year German disarmament treaty is still open to other nations and that the United States still wants Russia to be one of the signers to carry through such a treaty.

At a news conference Marshall also officially recognized the possibility of the existence of an International Brigade organized to help the Greek Communists fight against the Athens Government. The State Department "cannot confirm or deny the existence of

such a brigade," he said.

An another point Marshall said that no Russian reply has yet been received to the American proposals for an early start on a Japanese peace treaty. The Moscow radio reported that the American proposals had been rejected.

The appointment of Rudolf E. Schoenfeld as Minister to Romania was evidence of American interest in the welfare of the Romanian people but not of American willingness to condone the denial of political liberties by the Government of Romania, Marshall declared.

He also said that the elimination of relief assistance to Poland, as announced earlier in the day, stems from an official report that Poland does not need emergency foodstuff and not from Poland's refusal to join the Marshall plan for the rehabilitation of Europe.

Marshall declined to disclose the status of the negotiations with the British on a Ruhr coal conference here, and declined to comment on French objections to the Anglo-American proposals for increasing the level of industry in western Germany.

made by Col. R. L. Harrison of the Agriculture department, was the basis for the decision to cut Poland out of the program for which the House last week voted a reduced appropriation of $332,000,000.

He said Poland's boycott of the Paris conference on the Marshall plan for European recovery was not the reason for the decision.

In reducing the appropriation from the $350,000,000 asked by the State department, the House anticipated that both Poland and Hungary would be stricken from the original list of seven countries authorized to share in the relief. Hungary's tentative allotment was $3,000,000.

The Senate Appropriations committee approved the House cut today.

Actual relief shipments meanwhile have started to Austria, Italy, Greece and Trieste. Negotiations have started for a relief agreement with China.

Col. Harrison, special assistant to Secretary of Agriculture Anderson, made the survey of Poland's needs at Marshall's request.

He reported that the industrial section of Silesia was booming, Polish food production was on the increase and some exports have started.

of State, originator of the yet-undefined plan for the United States to help rebuild the war-smashed economy of European nations which first agree on a program of self-aid.

Other steps included checkups with J. A. Krug, Secretary of the Interior, on "the state of our national resources" and with Edwin G. Nourse, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, on "the impact of our national economy of aid to other countries."

All Sessions Closed

All committee sessions, which are to continue here tomorrow, were closed to the press and public.

But October 1 was reported to have been set as a target date for the nineteen-man committee to provide the President with the advice he asked on "the limits within which the United States may safely and wisely help other countries."

This gave hope that the Marshall plan would take on more definite shape by early fall.

Representatives of sixteen western European nations are now trying at Paris to draw up a program of economic restoration for submission to the United States by early September.

Thus President Truman should have, some time in October, the data both on Europe's needs and wants and America's capacity to help.

Harriman The Chairman

This information will form the base of the proposals Mr. Truman is expected to make to Congress, when it convenes in January, on what further foreign aid the United States should furnish.

The Citizens' Committee, under chairmanship of W. Averell Harriman, Secretary of Commerce, is to report what the United States is able to do, but leave it to the President and Congress to say what aid actually should be furnished and to whom.

The citizens' group named a subcommittee to prepare a system under which it can proceed with its fact-finding work and preparation of its report to the President.

The subcommittee:

Chairman, Owen D. Young, honorary board chairman of the General Electric Company; Chester C. Davis, president of the St. Louis Federal Reserve Bank; Paul G. Hoffman, president of the Studebaker Corporation; former Senator Robert M. LaFollette of Wisconsin; Edward S. Hason, dean of the Harvard School of Public Administration; George Meany, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor; and Harold G. Moulton, president of the Brookings Institution.

U.S. HINTS CHANGE IN JAP PACT PLANS

New Treaty Proposal Indicated as Russia Rejects Bid to Parley.

WASHINGTON, July 23—(AP) Secretary of State Marshall indicated today the United States will reconsider its proposal for an immediate veto-free start on drafting a Japanese peace treaty as a result of Russia's rejection of the whole plan.

The main question appeared to be whether this government should seek to proceed with work on the Japanese peace settlement without Russia or whether some compromise between the positions of the two powers is possible.

Reds Want 'Big 4' to Act

The Russians want the big power Council of Foreign Ministers, in which each nation has a veto, to draft the treaty, while the United States wants the work done by a special 11-nation body without the veto rule.

The Russian rejection, along with a charge that the United States was trying to play a lone hand in organizing work on the Japanese treaty, was announced this afternoon by Moscow radio. Marshall told a news conference shortly afterward that the Soviet reply had not been received here yet.

When it is received, he said, the government will have to go over it—along with replies from the nine other nations invited to discuss a Japanese peace treaty next month—to determine the proper course for the United States. The 11 nations are members of the Far Eastern commission.

Other officials, stressing that American policy as applied to the Russia reaction has yet to be decided, suggested that a determination to proceed without Russia would be governed largely by what Britain, France and the other interested nations want to do.

Marshall Denies U. S. Supplied Arms to Dutch

WASHINGTON, July 23—(AP) Secretary of State Marshall underscored today this government's hands-off policy toward the Indonesian fighting with a statement that American arms used by the Dutch forces were supplied almost entirely in wartime to fight the Axis.

Since V-J day, he told a news conference, the United States has neither supplied arms for use in Indonesia nor transported them except to round out the equipment of a Dutch marine brigade of 4,800 men trained in this country during the war.

A few weeks after V-J day, the State department turned down the Netherland's request for permission to ship arms to Indonesia via the United States. It also barred the use of American vessels for carrying Dutch troops to the East Indies colonies.

The State department meanwhile announced that Walter Foote, top American diplomatic official in Indonesia as consul general at Batavia, is being transferred back to Washington. He is being replaced by Charles A. Livengood, recently counselor on economic affairs in the embassy at Rome. A veteran of 27 years foreign service, Foote has his home at Abilene, Tex.

U.S. Dutch View May Get Test

Washington, July 23 (AP)—The announced plan of an Indonesian envoy to visit the United States confronted the State Department today with an initial test of future attitude toward the island republic's armed struggle with the Netherlands.

Sutan Sjahrir, former Indonesian Premier, said on his arrival by plane at Singapore that he expected to go to the United States as well as India and Australia on a special mission for President Soekarno.

The Hague and several other capitals will be interested to see whether this Government permits his entry.

Complicated Aspects

The issue had not been officially submitted from Singapore yesterday, but when it does reach Washington it will present several complicated aspects.

The Netherlands could hardly be expected to give Sjahrir a passport.

And the United States, along with Britain, has continued to recognize Queen Wilhelmina's sovereignty over the East Indies. The two major powers backed the Netherlands authorities when an American merchant ship, the Martin Behrman, sought to run the island blockade this spring and trade with the Indonesians.

Nevertheless, both the United States and the Netherlands itself have extended what amounts to actual but unofficial recognition to the republic by consulting with native officials on the projected United States of Indonesia.

U.S. WEIGHS PLEA BY BRITAIN FOR LOAN PACT CHANGE

WASHINGTON, July 23 — (AP) Secretary of State Marshall said today the American government must give further study to a British request for modification of the $3,750,000,000 loan agreement.

Britain, in an effort to conserve its dwindling dollar supply had asked permission to reduce purchases from the United States while increasing imports from her colonies.

Marshall told a news conference the State department will have to study the British proposal "in cooperation with other departments" before arriving at a decision.

He said the State department and the National Advisory Council, top government authority on financial matters, agreed that the British request is "not x x x inconsistent with article nine of the loan accord. But he added:

"In this connection it will be necessary to examine carefully the rights assured the United States under mandate conventions the trusteeship agreements, and other international acts."

Marshall's statement contradicted information given to reporters yesterday when a State department official announced this country already had agreed to the British request.

Marshall Hopes He Guides Nation Better Than His Car

By The Associated Press.

FREDERICK, Md., July 23—An automobile with District of Columbia tags pulled to the curb last night and a silver-haired man leaned out to hail newspaper publisher William T. Delaplaine.

"I've been lost in this town an hour," the man said, asking directions to the home of a Frederick friend, Col. Harrison McAlpine.

"With pleasure, general," said Mr. Delaplaine, recognizing the motorist as Secretary of State Marshall.

After setting him on the right road, the publisher remarked:

"You have a big job on your hands, general."

"If I don't do any better than I did driving the streets of Frederick, I won't do so well," said the Secretary of State with a grin as he drove away.

LEGION URGES OVERHAULING U. N. CHARTER

In 3-point Plan It Would Limit Veto to Cases on Aggression.

ASKS TIGHT CURBS ON ARMS

'Tyranny-proof' World Police Unit Proposed by Vets' Group—More Power to Big 3.

Washington, July 23 (A. P.).—Calling the Security Council a "perpetually hung jury," the American Legion today proposed an overhaul of the United Nations charter to bobtail the Big Five veto and set up a "tyranny-proof" world police force.

Climaxing a year of study, the Legion's recommendations were forwarded in a letter to each member of Congress with this acknowledgment:

"It may not be possible or expedient to attempt to bring about changes now, but we believe they suggest a goal which must be attained in order that the United Nations become fully effective."

The veterans' organization con-

U. S. Cancels Food Relief For Poland After Survey

Nation's Crops Termed Sufficient for Year; Hungary May Be Ruled Out.

WASHINGTON, July 23 — (AP) The United States excluded Poland today from a prospective $15,000,000 share in American foreign relief and there were indications that Hungary also would be ruled out because of improved crop prospects in Soviet-dominated eastern Europe.

The State department announced the action on Poland, publishing an official report saying the country has sufficient food in sight for minimum needs until at least the end of this year.

Officials said at the same time that estimates of current crop yields in Hungary were mounting.

Survey Is Basis for Action

Secretary of State Marshall said in response to a news conference question that the survey in Poland, ed.

Polish officials interviewed were unanimous in stating that the food production, collection, distribution and rationing systems, which they have established, assured that there will be no starvation in Poland or acute malnutrition on a widespread basis even without food imports, he added.

PRIVATE UNIT AIDS IN MARSHALL PLAN

Citizen Committee Joins U.S. Officials In Survey Task

Washington, July 23 (AP)—By direction of the President, a committee of private citizens joined Government officials today to work on the American part of the Marshall plan.

Their first step was to meet with Gen. George C. Marshall, Secretary

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tended that its recommendations would lay a solid foundation for the elimination of the atomic threat.

Three Amendments.

Specifically, the Legion proposed three charter amendments designed to:

1. Give more effective representation of the nations on the Security Council and abolish the veto in cases of aggression "or preparation for aggression."

2. Give the Security Council adequate powers to prevent aggressive war by creating ironclad international controls over atomic weapons and all other means of mass destruction.

3. Create a powerful, yet tyranny-proof world police force.

These proposals followed closely an outcropping of congressional resolutions calling for a United Nations charter revision conference. But while sponsors of these resolutions said they might lead to Russian withdrawal from the U. N., the Legion envisioned a world organization in which Russia, Britain and this country would wield more voting strength than at present.

The Legion suggested revamping the Security Council into a ten-member body—two each from the United States, Britain and Russia, one each from France and China and two selected by the remaining member-States.

Control Membership.

Under the Legion plan, any one of the Big Five still would be able to block admission of new United Nations members or the creation of special investigating commissions, unless some questions of aggression were involved.

In calling for changes to give the council adequate powers, the proposal urged:

1. Creation of an Atomic Development Authority responsible to the Council for rigid control of atomic weapons and all other means of mass destruction.

2. Power for the Council to limit the total annual output of heavy armament all over the world. The council would be empowered and directed to allot to each of five major Powers an individual production quoted, which they could not exceed, and to allot to other members a collective quota to be produced solely by a non-profit armament authority operating under the council.

3. Maintenance of a staff of inspectors with full rights and access to arms production, information on troop concentrations, industrial resources and activities.

The Legion said the world police force should consist of one active international contingent and five national contingents ready to operate as reserves wherever needed.

The international contingent, composed of volunteers from the smaller States only, would constitute a professional army, highly paid and highly trained and disciplined.

SENATE UNIT VOTES FULL FOREIGN AID

Washington, July 23 (A. P.).—The Senate Appropriations Committee voted today to restore most of the 12.6 per cent cut made by the House in President Truman's request for $1,548,361,400 to finance foreign-aid programs during this fiscal year. The committee approved a total of $1,530,361,400, including the full $725,000,000 Mr. Truman asked to pay for Government and relief operations in occupied areas for fifteen months. The House had trimmed the figure to $550,000,000 and put the program on a twelve-month basis.

The committee went along on a House cut of $18,000,000 from a requested $350,000,000 fund for relief in Greece, Italy, Austria, Trieste, China, Poland and Hungary. However, the State Department announced today that Poland's share in the program had been canceled and officials indicated that Hungary also would be removed from the eligible list.

Other funds recommended by the committee: The full $400,000,000 requested as aid for Greece and Turkey to help those countries combat Communism, and $73,361,400 for the American share in International Refugee Organization costs to help resettle an estimated 850,000 European war refugees. The House had cut $2,336,500 from that amount.

American Legion Offers Plan to Bolster U. N. by Veto Curb, Wider Atomic Control

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—The American Legion today proposed to make the United Nations "fully effective" by trimming the veto, granting the Security Council new powers to control atomic and other weapons, and creating a world police force.

The recommendations, based on a year's study, were sent to each member of Congress with the statement that they would adequately replace "the grim rules of power politics." Changes now may not be "possible or expedient," the Legion said, but the proposals "suggest a goal which must be attained in order that the United Nations becomes fully effective."

The Legion plan suggests greater voting strength on the Security Council for Russia, the United States and Britain—two votes each on a reconstituted ten-member body, with one each for China and France and two countries selected by the other member states. The present Council has eleven members with one vote each.

Each Council member now has a veto over any matter of "substance." The Legion proposed to abolish the veto in cases of aggression "or preparation for aggression," terming the Council a "perpetually hung jury."

Under the Legion plan, any one of the Big Five still would be able to block admission of new United Nations members or the creation of special investigating commissions, unless some question of aggression were involved.

A second amendment aims to give the Council "adequate powers" to prevent aggressive war by creating strong controls over atomic weapons and other means of mass destruction through authority to limit world output of heavy armament.

Each of the five major powers would receive a production quota, and other members would have a collective quota produced under a nonprofit armament authority. A staff of inspectors would have access to arms output, facts on troop concentration and other information.

A third amendment would provide for an international force consisting of one active contingent made up of volunteers from smaller nations. The volunteers would be a professional army, highly trained. Five national contingents would stand by as reserves "wherever needed."

The international group could not become "an instrument of world tyranny," the Legion said, "because it has only one-fifth of the world's effective armed strength." Besides, the soldiers from the smaller states would be "insuring the survival of their own countries" by supporting the Security Council, it was contended.

CONFEREES AGREE ON ARMS MEASURE

Legislation to Unify Armed Forces Now Awaits Final Approval by Congress.

WASHINGTON, July 23—(AP)—A Senate-House conference committee reached agreement tonight upon legislation to unify the army, navy and air forces under a single cabinet officer.

Senator Gurney (R-SD) said all conferees accepted a compromise of differing Senate and House bills. The agreement now goes back to the House and then the Senate for final approval.

Bill Backed by Truman

The postwar reorganization of the armed forces under a single civilian cabinet member has been urged by President Truman and a number of congressional leaders for more than two years.

Under the compromise plan—worked out after a sharp Army-Navy dispute last year—a new air forces department would be created coequal with the Navy department and the Army department. (The latter is now known as the War department and includes the army air forces.)

Separate secretaries would administer the three departments but would not sit in the cabinet. All would serve under a secretary of defense who would have cabinet status and supervise funds and policies for the three services.

Gurney said final points in dispute between the Senate and House were adjusted this way:

House conferees accepted a Senate provision that either a civilian or a commissioned officer could head the central intelligence agency established by the bill. The House at first had insisted this official be a civilian.

Senate conferees accepted House provisions specifying the functions of the Marine Corps and air arms of the Navy and Marines. This is intended to meet complaints that the Marine corps and naval aviation might be swallowed up by the other services.

The bill calls for a national security council over which the President would preside. It would include the secretaries of state, defense, army, navy and air forces and chairman of the national security resources board. This would be the top council to determine defence polices and coordinate them with foreign policies.

NEW A-BOMB TESTS PLANNED IN PACIFIC

Lilienthal Reveals Board Now Is Establishing Proving Grounds.

WASHINGTON, July 23 — (AP) The Atomic Energy commission reported today that it is giving "major attention" to developing and producing atomic weapons and that it is establishing proving grounds in the Pacific to test them.

At the same time, the commission said it is busily trying to turn atomic energy into peacetime uses, particularly in the fields of health and the eventual use of atomic energy for power.

The statements were made in the commission's second semi-annual report to the President.

Security Restrictions Cited

Noting that Congress had told it to give paramount attention to "the common defense and security," the five man board headed by David E. Lilienthal said:

"Accordingly, major attention is given to development and production in the field of atomic weapons. The magnitude of the program has been fixed by the President acting with the advice of the armed forces.

"Carrying out the program is largely a function of the commission's Los Alamos (N. M.) laboratory. x x x Activities at this point are necessarily conducted under severe security restrictions, and no details will therefore be presented in this report.

"The Atomic Energy commission is establishing proving grounds in the Pacific for routine experiments and tests of atomic weapons."

There was no elaboration on these proving grounds, their place or nature. The Navy last year conducted some tests of the atomic bomb at Bikini atoll in the Marshall islands about 4,500 miles west of the west coast.

Summary of Report

The commission said in a summary of its work:

"We mean to maintain and increase the present pre-eminence of the United States in atomic weapons until such time as the Congress affirms that acceptable international agreements have been reached and the appropriate machinery has been established to insure that this activity can be relaxed without endangering the national security."

(At New York today, a working committee of the United Nations Atomic Energy commission heard Russia and the United States reaffirm their sharply opposed positions as to whether there should be any big power veto authority in an international atomic control system. Russia said the veto power must not be altered as to important matters.)

The commission said that extensive security measures are taken to protect atomic secrets from leaking out.

In the fields of health, and other research power, the commission reported:

Exploiting Peacetime Uses

"An important beginning has been made at exploiting peacetime uses of atomic energy. Radioisotopes, a most promising research tool in chemistry, biology and medicine and of great promise in agriculture and metallurgy, are being produced and distributed in ever increasing quantity.

"Shipments (of radioisotopes) to hospitals and other research institutions now exceed 100 per month. Heavy hydrogen, another isotope of particularly great use in many kinds of research, is now being made available for the first time at low cost. Nuclear radiation services, too, are now being provided to qualified research laboratories.

Army, Navy Set Up Join Atomic Project

WASHINGTON, July 23—(AP) The armed services have consolidated their work on atomic weapons under a single agency and assigned direction of the broad program to their foremost atomic weaponers—Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves and Rear Admiral William S. Parsons.

Some details of the joint Army-Navy program, set up with the approval of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, army chief of staff, and Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, chief of naval operations, were disclosed tonight in official answers to a reporter's questions. Until now, the services had admitted only the existence of the "Armed Forces Special Weapons Project," (AFSWP) without explaining its reason.

"The project," officials explained tonight, "has assumed the responsibility of carrying on those military service functions of the Manhattan project which were retained under control of the armed forces at the time of turnover of the Manhattan project to the Atomic Energy commission.

A. A. F. SEEKS BOMB FOR JET AIRCRAFT

Washington, July 23 (A. P.).—The Army Air Forces are seeking a bomb for its high speed jet bombers. Disclosing today that top priority is being given the project, A. A. F. research experts added that it is directly involved in the tests of deep penetration missiles soon to begin in Germany.

Because those bombs—to be dropped from extremely high-flying B-29s—probably will attain supersonic speeds before reaching the earth, the A. A. F. scientists expect to find important design clues for the new type weapon they are hunting.

Privately, they say, the problem is this:

A standard design bomb casing is, aerodynamically, entirely unsatisfactory for use from jet aircraft. Experiments indicate that if dropped from airplanes traveling at 500 miles an hour or more

the violence of the air blast as the bomb cleared the plane would tear off the bomb's own stabilizing fins and send it tumbling on an erratic course. The only alternative is to slow down the jet plane to a speed where a bomb can be released. This, however, would make jet planes little better than conventional aircraft.

C. I. O. Leader Is Indicted for Perjury as Red

Christoffel Cited by Jury; 3 Union Officers Balk at Query on Communist Tie

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP).—Harold Christoffel, a strike leader of the Congress of Industrial Organizations in Wisconsin, was indicted today on charges of falsely swearing he was not a Communist.

At the same time, three officers of a C. I. O. tobacco union in North Carolina refused to tell the House Committee on Un-American Activities whether they are Communists. The three, Edwin K. McCrea, Robert C. Black and W. Clark Sheppard, based their refusal on the ground that to answer "may incriminate" them.

Previous witnesses had said the men were Communists and that the local involved, at Winston-Salem, N. C., was Communist-controlled. McCrea is an international representative of the C. I. O. food, tobacco and agricultural workers, assigned to the local. Black and Sheppard are co-chairmen of the local.

Other Developments

In still other developments on Communism:

A House Judiciary subcommittee approved a bill to grant American citizenship to Victor Kravchenko, former Soviet official who said he fears for his life because of his denunciation of Communism;

Legislation to require members of the Communist party to register as foreign agents was introduced by Representative Karl E. Mundt, Republican, of South Dakota, who said it also would require registration by any group "dominated, directed or controlled" by the Communist party;

Representative A. S. Mike Monroney, Democrat, of Oklahoma, urged Congress to appropriate before it adjourns "all or part" of the $25,000,000 asked by President Truman three months ago to investigate loyalty of Federal employees;

And the Southern Conference for Human Welfare reported that an investigation disclosed no evidence that a now-settled strike at the R. J. Reynolds tobacco plants in Winston-Salem this year was inspired by Communists.

Christoffel's perjury indictment, on which he could receive sentences up to sixty years if convicted, was brought by a Federal Grand Jury at the request of the Justice Department. The department acted after the House Labor Committee had asked "such action as may be appropriate" following the accused's sworn statement to the committee that he was not a Communist.

Christoffel was president of Local 248 of the United Automobile Workers in 1941 when the union called a long strike against the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, of Milwaukee, makers of farm machinery then with defense contracts.

He appeared before the committee last March in its study of whether subversive influences were active in the strike. He said he was not a Communist and that it would have been a betrayal of the workers and the country had the local president called a strike on Communist orders.

Held Communist by Jury

However, the grand jury charged that he "was then a member of the Communist party and had been such member for several years thereto and had worked with the Communist party and with the Communist Political Association."

The indictment also said that Christoffel falsely swore to the House committee that he did not know Fred Blair and Ned Sparks. They were identified in the indictment as the head and former head, respectively, of the Communist party in Wisconsin.

The Allis-Chalmers situation came back in the news today with an announcement by Walter E. Petersen, president of the independent workers of the Allis-Chalmers Company, that he had offered to bring his union back into the C. I. O. local.

Mr. Petersen conditioned the offer on the immediate resignation of all the C. I. O. officers there, and the holding of a new election.

The House Judiciary subcommittee action toward granting citizenship to Mr. Kravchenko came one day after he had testified to the House Committee on Un-American Activities that all responsible Soviet officials in the United States are spies.

The House Committee on Un-American Activities heard Ann Mathews and Eugene C. Pratt testify on what they said was a Communist situation among Winston-Salem tobacco unionists.

Miss Mathews testified that sixteen of thirty officers of C. I. O. Local No. 22, including McCrea, Black and Sheppard, were members of the Communist party at the time she quit as secretary of the local last January. She said ten officers were not Communists and she was not sure about the other four.

Pratt, identifying himself as former business agent of the Winston-Salem local, said he left the union last May because he feared a race riot would grow from the Reynolds plant strike.

Group Approves Citizenship For Kravchenko

Washington, July 23 (AP)—A House Judiciary subcommittee approved today a bill that would open the way to American citizenship for Victor A. Kravchenko, former Soviet official who has publicly renounced Communism.

The measure, which would waive provisions of law forbidding a communist to become a citizen, still requires approval of the full committee. Its passage by the House and Senate is improbable before the next congressional session, beginning in January.

Kravchenko, who testified to the House Un-American Activities Committee yesterday that all responsible Soviet officials in the United States are spies, told the judiciary group he fears for his life if he is not given the protection accorded American citizens.

Expresses Great Fear

"I can't live here one year," he said, "if you don't give me citizenship."

Kravchenko, a former Russian army officer, also served with the Soviet purchasing commission in this country before splitting with the Red regime.

The proposed bill specifically would declare that Kravchenko came to the United States for permanent residence as an immigrant, under the Russian quota, on August 18, 1943, the day he arrived under diplomatic status.

He would be able to get final citizenship papers two years and 30 days after the bill becomes law. Prior to that he would be allowed to leave the country and return.

Two Praise His Service

The subcommittee acted after Representatives Coudert (R., N.Y.) and Mundt (R., S.D.) testified for Kravchenko and said he has rendered "enormous" service to this country.

"How do you know that he isn't a spy himself?" inquired Representative Cellar (D., N.Y.).

Mundt said Kravchenko has been under "the most careful surveillance by police and the FBI, and has been issued a police permit to carry a gun for protection.

"By the Lord Harry," Coudert remarked, "he had the guts—as did our ancestors in 1776—to break away, and break clean."

Celler's "Hair Bristles"

Celler recalled that Kravchenko told the Un-American Activities Committee that Marshall Field, publisher of the Chicago *Sun* and *PM* of New York, is more "dangerous" than 30 per cent of the Communists.

"I'll go as far as I can," Celler said, "but I don't think a man who is here by grace has any right to make charges such as he did about Marshall Field. My hair bristles. I resent them. . . .

"He violates his right to stay here as an alien when he makes charges such as these."

Kravchenko himself said that he had spent four hours talking to Field in Chicago, and had not spoken merely from hearsay. He said he considers Field an "honest gentleman" who has wrong ideas.

He said they discussed Russia and life in the Soviet Union and he was unable to convince Field of anything.

Giving Agencies Information

Chairman J. Parnell Thomas (R., N.J.) of the Un-American Activities Committee said his group plans to give the Army, Navy and FBI the testimony by Kravchenko that Soviet agents got secret wartime information on American planes and submarines.

He made the statement as the committee turned its investigation of Communist activities from spying to union infiltration.

Ann Mathews testified that at least 16 of 30 officials of the CIO Food, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers Union, Local No. 22, at Winston-Salem, N.C., were members of the Communist party prior to last January. That was the time, she said, when she ceased being an official of the union local.

Quit Party, She Says

The witness told the Un-American Activities Committee she was a member of the Communist party for ten years, resigning last year, and that she had served as secretary of the Winston-Salem local union between June, 1945, and January, 1947.

She testified that four other union officers may have been Communists and that to her knowledge ten were not members.

She also told the committee that there is a Communist group active at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, headed by Junius Scales, a student. She said she had attended Communist party meetings at which Scales was present.

Among union officials, she testified were members of the Communist party at the time of her employment, was Edwin McCrea, international representative of the Food, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers.

McCrea Criticizes Committee

Before the hearing, McCrea issued a statement asserting the committee is trying "to break the union."

He declared the House committee "is trying to do something the richest and most powerful member of the tobacco trust could not do. . . ."

McCrea said that "all company attempts failed to break the spirit" of the strikers who walked out of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company in Winston-Salem last May.

The testimony on planes and submarines, which the committee considered worthy of passing on to interested Government agencies, was supplied yesterday by Kravchenko.

3 UNION LEADERS DEFY COMMITTEE AT RED HEARING

Refuse to Disclose Status After Being Branded as Communists.

CIO OFFICIAL INDICTED

Former Head of Auto Workers Local Is Charged with Perjury.

WASHINGTON, July 23 — (AP) Three officers of a C.I.O. tobacco union in North Carolina refused today to tell a House committee whether they are Communists, while a Wisconsin C.I.O. strike leader was indicted on charges of falsely swearing that he was not one.

The three, Edwin K. McCrea, Robert C. Black and W. Clark Sheppard, told the unAmerican Activities committee that they based their refusal on the ground that to answer "may incriminate" them.

Branded as Communists

Previous witnesses had said the men were Communists and that the local involved, at Winston-Salem, N. C., was Communist-controlled. McCrea is an international representative of the C.I.O. Food, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers assigned to the local. Black and Sheppard are co-chairman of the local.

In another major Washington development touching on Communism, a House Judiciary subcommittee approved a bill to grant American citizenship to Victor Kravchenko, former Soviet official who said he fears for his life because of his denuciation of Communism.

The Wisconsin man indicted here is Harold Christoffel.

Christoffel's perjury indictment was brought by a Federal grand jury at the request of the Justice department. The department acted after the House Labor committee had asked "such action as may be appropriate" following the accused's sworn statement to the committee that he was not a Communist.

Headed Auto Workers

Christoffel was president of local 248 of the United Auto Workers in 1941 when the union called a long strike against the Allis-Chalmers company of Milwaukee, makers of farm machinery then with defense contracts.

He appeared before the committee last March, in its study of whether subversive influences were in on the strike. He said he was not a Communist and that it would have been a betrayal of the workers and the country had the local president called a strike on Communist orders.

However, the grand jury charged that he "was then a member of the Communist party and had been such member for several years thereto and had worked with the Communist party and with the Communist political association.

The indictment also said that Christoffel falsely swore to the House committee that he did not know Fred Blair and Ned Sparks. They were identified in the indictment as the head and former head, respectively, of the Communist party in Wisconsin.

Surrenders to Marshals

"At Milwaukee," Christoffel surrenderd to U. S. marshals after issuing a statement saying his indictment was part of a plan to break the labor movement.

The local, now headed by Robert Buse, is currently trying to hold on to its bargaining rights at Allis-Chalmers, where a second, 328-day strike ended last March without a contract.

The House sub-committee action toward granting citizenship to Kravchenko came one day after he had testified to the Un-American Activities committee that all responsible Soviet officials in the U. S. are spies.

In saying he fears for his life, Kravchenko told the sub-committee: "I can't live here one more year if you don't give me citizenship."

The Committee on Un-American Activities today heard Ann Mathews and Eugene C. Pratt testify on what they said was a Communist situation among Winston-Salem tobacco unionists.

Miss Mathews testified that 16 of 30 officers of C.I.O. local No. 22 were members of the Communist party at the time she quit as secretary of the local last January. She said 10 officers were not Communists and she was not sure about the other four. She herself was a Communist party member for 10 years prior to January, she testified.

Rep. Rankin (D.-Miss.) asked whether it was true that the Communists are planning to create a "Soviet state" in the south. She replied: "The party idea was to set up a separate government in the black belt."

Also, she testified, there is an active Communist group at the University of North Carolina. She said that Junius Scales, a student, heads it.

30.24-11103

Krug Tells Senate War Probers Of Gay Parties Given by Hughes

WASHINGTON, July 23 — (AP) The Washington Post says Secretary of the Interior Krug, former head of the War Production board, has told the Senate War Investigating committee of attending lavish parties given by Howard Hughes, airline manufacturer and movie magnate.

Krug, through a spokesman, declined comment.

The story says Hughes appeared this week at a closed session of the committee which will open a public inquiry into the government's wartime procurement practices next week. WPB was in general charge of wartime production.

Committeemen have expressed interest in some $40,000,000 in contracts given to Hughes for special-type planes, including a huge craft designed to carry more than 700 troops which has never flown.

Krug is scheduled to be a witness in the open hearing. It is the committe's practice to question witnesses in private before calling them to the stand in public.

ACTRESS GETS SUBPOENA IN HUGHES PROBE

Judy Cook Wonders Why Senate Group Called Her In Plane Inquiry

Los Angeles, July 23 (AP) — A blond actress and swimmer, Judy Cook, bandied big names about today as she speculated on why she had been subpoenaed in the Senate War Investigating Committee's inquiry into multimillionaire Howard Hughes's $20,000,000 contract for a flying boat.

Miss Cook said she entertained at three parties at Hughes's Beverly Hills estate.

"One was given in honor of Elliott Roosevelt and Faye Emerson just before their marriage," she said.

"At other parties I recognized Secretary of the Interior Krug, Jack Frye, senators and congressmen and a lot of army brass."

Flew Elliott On Honeymoon

Frye, former president of T.W.A., which Hughes controls, flew Roosevelt and Miss Emerson to Grand Canyon on their honeymoon in 1944.

Miss Cook said the parties usually began with dinner at a Sunset Strip or Beverly Hills restaurant, and:

"Then the guests would go to the Hughes estate on Doheny Drive, and a bar would be set up while they watched the entertainers. The parties cost a lot of money, I guess, but nobody talked about business—at least not in front of me. I'm sure I don't know what they want to question me about."

May Call Film Luminaries

There were published reports that better-known film luminaries would be called before the committee, but no one here would confirm that other subpoenas had been issued, and the United States marshal's office said it could not comment until they were served.

A second subpoena was served yesterday on model Martha Goldthwaite, also calling for her appearance in Washington August 4. She said she was a friend of Johnny Meyer, Hughes's' aide who was Roosevelt's best man at the wedding, but, she added:

"I can't imagine why I should be called."

Hughes's huge plane is still at a graving dock in San Pedro, and officials of Hughes Aircraft Company estimate it will not be ready for taxi tests for weeks.

BUDENZ SAYS EISLER 'RAN' DAILY WORKER

WASHINGTON, July 23—(AP)—Louis Budenz, former managing editor of The Daily Worker, told a federal district court jury today that Gerhardt Eisler in effect ran that Communist newspaper in 1935-36.

Budenz, who has renounced Communism and returned to the Catholic faith, said that Eisler laid down the law to Clarence Hathaway, then editor of the paper, and berated him for inefficiency.

It was Budenz who put the finger on Eisler last October, calling him the Kremlin's principal agent in this country. Budenz now is on the staff of Fordham universtiy.

Eisler is on trial charged with having fraudulently neglected, when applying for an exit permit in 1945, to tell the U. S. government about Communist connections.

Bill Would Register U. S. Reds

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—A bill to require members of the Communist party to register as foreign agents was introduced today by Representative Karl E. Mundt, Republican, of South Dakota. It also would require registration by any group "dominated, directed or controlled" by the Communist party.

SENATE BACKS BILL FOR PEACETIME WAC

WASHINGTON, July 23—(AP)—The Senate today passed legislation to create a peacetime Women's Army Corps and authorize the enlistment and commissioning of women in the Navy and Marine corps.

The bill now goes to the House.

The House Armed Services subcommittee deferred action on a similar measure today and chances for enactment at this session of Congress are slim.

Schoenfeld Named Envoy to Romania

Washington, July 23 (A. P.).—President Truman today nominated Rudolf E. Schoenfeld of the District of Columbia to be Minister to Romania.

The nomination of Schoenfeld, now a foreign service officer, was sent to the Senate along with a large number of foreign service officer promotions.

Announcement on Envoy

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP).—The text of the announcement by Secretary of State Marshall regarding the appointment of Mr. Schoenfeld as American Minister to Romania follows:

"With the termination of a state of war between Romania and the United States imminent, the United States government considers it desirable to accredit a diplomatic representative to Romania to supercede the United States political representative who has been stationed in Romania during the armistice regime.

"Mr. Burton Y. Berry served as United States political representative to Romania from December, 1944, until his return to this country last month. In his absence Mr. Roy M. Melbourne has been acting political representative in Romania.

"The appointment of Mr. Rudolf E. Schoenfeld as United States minister to Romania is predicated on the intention of the United States to maintain its interest in the welfare of he Romanian people to keep itself informed of developments in Romania and to continue its efforts on behalf of American interests there. It does not imply that the United States government condones the actions of the Romanian government in denying the Romanian people fundamental freedoms, regarding which the United States position has been set forth on various occasions."

Senate Group Told Plans Exist For 17,000 MPH Guided Missiles

WASHINGTON, July 23.—(AP) Dr. Harold R. Bohlman, Baltimore surgeon, told a Senate Armed Services committee today that plans for guided missiles traveling 17,000 miles an hour that could reach any place in the world exist today "on the drawing board."

Bohlman, a surgeon at Johns Hopkins hospital in Baltimore, protested proposed establishment of a Navy training airfield near Annapolis because, he said, it would add another vital target to the east coast area. The subcommittee reviewed the airfield proposal today.

"On the drawing board," Bohlman said, "are plans for missiles traveling 17,000 miles an hour that can and do drop anywhere on the earth.

"If you pile more national defense installations in that area you are certainly setting up a beautiful target for guided missiles.

"It terrifies me what can be done with a guided missile with an atomic warhead."

Bohlman later declined to discuss the subject further with a reporter, or to reveal the source of his information.

Bohlen Is Confirmed by Senate

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—The Senate unanimously confirmed tonight President Truman's nomination of Charles E. Bohlen, a career officer in the foreign service, to be counselor of the State Department. He succeeds Benjamin V. Cohen, who resigned, effective July 31.

LEGISLATION IS PASSED TO NATURALIZE 7 YUGOS

WASHINGTON, July 23—(AP)—Legislation to permit the naturalization of seven Yugoslavs who served in the United States army air forces was unanimously passed by the Senate and sent to the White House today.

They are Vojislav N. Skakich, Milosh M. Jelich, Zivko T. Miloykovich, Dejan D. Radich, Viktor A. Stare, Momchilo, M. Markovich and Sava J. Milovanovich. Their addresses in this country were not given.

O'Konski to Visit Argentina

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP).—Representative Alvin E. O'Konski, Republican, of Wisconsin, said today he plans to leave for Argentina as soon as Congress adjourns. Frequent critic of the State Department's Latin-American policies, he has been invited to visit Buenos Aires as a guest of the Argentine government. He told a reporter he intends to remain in Argentina about two weeks.

ARAB PRINCE TOURS U. S. STEEL PLANT

Pittsburgh, July 23 (A. P.).—Steel workers dropped their tools to stare in amazement today as white-robed, dagger-bearing Prince Saif Al-Islam Abdullah of Yemen, Arabia, strolled through a steel mill on an inspection trip.

As guest of the United States Steel Corporation, the 35-year-old prince first visited the Edgar Thompson works of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation. He is touring the nation in the hope of building up trade contacts.

UN ASSEMBLY NOMINEES CONFIRMED BY SENATE

WASHINGTON, July 23. — (AP) The Senate voted unanimously tonight to confirm President Truman's nominees to represent this country at the second session of the United Nations general assembly to be held in New York in September.

The representatives are Warren R. Austin, Herschel V. Johnson, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and John Foster Dulles.

Also confirmed were these alternate representatives: Charles Fahy, Willard L. Thorp, Francis B. Sayre, Adlai E. Stevenson and Virginia C. Gildersleeve.

Outer Mongolia Bid To Join Group Fails

Atlantic City, July 23 (AP)—A second Soviet bid to have the Peoples Republic of Outer Mongolia admitted to the International Telecommunications Conference was rejected yesterday by a six-vote margin.

A Soviet proposal that Outer Mongolia be granted a part in the revision of the world's radio regulations was able to find support from only 32 nations, six short of the 38 required to constitute a two-thirds majority of those voting. Twenty five votes were case against admission.

IDEOLOGIES CONTEST SEEN BY STASSEN

Sunday School Convention Speech Cites Russia's Stand On Aid

Des Moines, Iowa, July 23 (AP)—Refusal of Russia and eight other European countries to join in the Paris conference on the Marshall plan presages "the greatest basic competition in all history," former Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota said tonight.

"We are to be engaged in a continuing major competition and clash of economic systems and ideologies," Stassen said in an address at the opening session of the twenty-first International Sunday School Convention.

Stassen, an announced candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, is president of the International Council of Religious Education, which is sponsoring the convention attended by more than 5,000 persons representing 40 denominations, 48 states and 8 foreign lands.

Emphasizes Moral Basis

Stassen told the delegates that "we are entering the decade which may well determine whether we can have a lasting peace or a third world war" and said the moral foundation of Americans "is of prime importance" in the outcome.

Describing the clash between the United States and the sixteen European nations co-operating on the Marshall plan with the nine European nations, including Russia, which declined to join, Stassen said:

"It is a competition between the ideology of materialism sponsored by Communists, which denies the fatherhood of God, depreciates the worth of the individual human being, and worships the things of the earth controlled by rulers of men, as opposed to an ideology based on the fundamental concepts of our religious beliefs, humbly recognizing the fatherhood of God, emphasizing the worth and dignity of the individual human being, safeguarding individual freedom, and teaching service and compassion and mercy."

War Not Unavoidable

Stassen said the competition does not inevitably lead to war and that it "need not unavoidably be decided by force."

"We hope and pray and endeavor that this basic competition may be decided in the minds and hearts of men with the grace of God, without resort to force," Stassen said.

He told the convention that millions of Sunday schoolworkers throughout the world should catch the vision of the magnitude of their task in instilling ideals of peace in the boys and girls with whom they work.

"It is not an accident," he said, "that this very period of time when we have been making the greatest shipments of all history for the assistance of others beyond our borders is also the time when we have reached, under the challenge, the greatest peacetime production of all history. There is eternal truth in the words 'blessed is the giver.'"

Newfoundland Seen Joining Canada

Ottawa, July 23 (A. P.).—Leaders of the Canadian and Newfoundland delegations said today they thought it should be possible to work out a basis for entry of Newfoundland into the Canadian federation.

SAILOR NAMED AS 'INFORMER' IN P.W. ESCAPE

Army Veteran Accuses Hirshberg At Navy Court-Martial

New York, July 23 (AP)—A 23-year-old ex-GI today identified Harold E. Hirshberg, being tried by court-martial on charges of maltreating fellow prisoners of war, as "the informer" who told Jap guards of an escape attempt by three Americans, resulting in their capture and torture so severe that one of them died.

The witness was former Army Private William R. Hill, a painter who lives at San Pedro, Cal. He was a member of the 31st Infantry Regiment and was interned by the Japanese in the Philippines.

Hirshberg, 29, is a Navy chief signalman. While a prisoner of war he acted as a section leader for a work group of American captives.

Hill said that in January, 1944, he and another prisoner, identified only as Private John L. Baker, attempted to escape after a roll call but were caught and returned to their barracks.

Beaten Severely By Japs

The next day, he said, they were taken to the guard house and were given seven severe beatings in three days by Japanese, who also threw them about with judo holds.

While they were in the guard house, Hill said, the Japanese brought in Private George Garrett, of Waco, Texas, who had planned an escape.

Hill declared the Japanese beat Garrett so severely with bamboo sticks that "he looked like a raw piece of beef. He could not sit or lie down because his wounds were so sore."

One of nine specifications in the charge against Hirshberg said he told the Japanese of Garrett's intentions. Garrett died, the specification said, after the Japs filled his stomach with water and then jumped on it.

Questioned By Prosecutor

Lieut. Com. Fred. H. Frey, the judge advocate and prosecutor, asked Hill:

"Do you know who informed on you, Baker and Garrett?"

"The informer was the accused," Hill replied.

Under cross-examination by Lieut. Com. John J. O'Neil, defense counsel, Hill admitted that he had not heard or seen Hirshberg inform on them. O'Neil then asked that Hill's testimony tying Hirshberg to the beatings be stricken from the record but he was overruled by Navy Capt. Nelson W. Pickering, president of the court-martial board.

According to Hill, the incident he related occurred at Camp Murphy, Zablin Field, Luzon.

Another witness today—second day of the court-martial—was George N. Gaboury, 38, a Navy carpenter's mate of Webster, Mass. He testified that Hirshberg pointed out certain Americans to the Japanese and had them beaten.

O'Neil asked him if it was true that Hirshberg was "humane sometimes."

"Yes, but a pig must be a pig sometimes," Gaboury replied.

The defense counsel asked him if he had any animus against the defendant because Hirshberg claimed to have a Japanese wife and two children.

"No, but that did not make me like him any more," Gaboury said.

"Did it make you like him less?"

"Yes."

During today's initial session Gaboury said Hirshberg once told him:

"I'm a no-good rat, but I'll get back to the United States. Even my folks disown me; I'm such a rat."

Another witness, former Staff Sergeant James E. Edwards, 30, of Melrose Park, Ill., testified that Hirshberg struck him in the face when he left a work gang to get a drink of water.

Halsey Says His Anger At Leyte Led To 'Bull'

New York, July 23 (AP)—Fleet Admiral William F. Halsey, retired, says he still believes he might have says he still believes he made a strategic mistake in the battle of Leyte Gulf during a moment of anger ignited by what he mistakenly thought was an insult from Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz.

Halsey recalled the events in an article in this week's *Saturday Evening Post*.

The time was late October, 1944. Halsey was then Third Fleet commander. Three Japanese task forces were trying to smash Gen. Douglas MacArthur's landing at Leyte.

Third Fleet planes attacked and damaged the central enemy force. Vice Admiral Thomas C. Kincaid's Seventh Fleet took on the southern Japanese force at Surigao Strait. Halsey's ships and planes then went after the northern Japanese units. Meanwhile, units of the central enemy force went on to attack Kincaid's ships.

Flew Into Rage

Halsey's planes sank one carrier, hit two others and a light cruiser. His big ships in Task Force 34 were closing in and were only 42 miles from bringing the Japanese surface vessels under fire when Halsey received a message from Nimitz, then naval commander in chief in the Pacific.

The message read: "The whole world wants to know where is Task Force 34."

Halsey said he was stunned, then flew into a rage because he considered the wording of the message an "insult." Later, however, he discovered the wording was the work of the man who put the message in code and used padding to make it more difficult to break.

Tracked "Little Squirt"

The phrase was not Nimitz's, Halsey learned, but "it sounded so infernally plausible that my decoders read it as a valid part of the message. Chester blew up when I told him about it; he tracked down the little squirt and chewed him to bits, but it was too late; the damage was done.

"The orders I now gave I gave in rage. And although Ernie King Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, then chief of naval operations, later assured me that they were the right ones, I am convinced that they were not."

"Bull's Run Battle"

The Admiral indicated he might have hurt the Japs even more had he not diverted his heavy ships to the south.

The northern Jap force, he said, "with its two remaining carriers crippled and dead in the water, was exactly 42 miles from the muzzles of my 16-inch guns, yet I turned my back on the opportunity I had dreamed of since my days as a cadet.

"For me, one of the biggest battles of the war was off, and what has been called the battle of Bull's run was on."

One Basic Weakness

Halsey ordered units of Task Force 34 south to help Kincaid. Lighter units continued the northern chase and only two of the seventeen enemy ships escaped damage or sinking.

In his article, Halsey observed that the American Navy in the Pacific had one basic weakness.

"Although our naval power in the western Pacific was such that we could have challenged the combined fleets of the world," he said, "the fact that it was not co-ordinated under any single authority was an invitation which disaster nearly accepted.

"What brought us victory instead was simply this: All hands thought alike. And that we did so is a tribute to our indoctrination in the United States Navy."

JUL 1947

First Lend British-R

London, July 23--(ap)--Britain's trade

to conclude a full-scale British-Russian

unless the Russians modify their wheat pr

Board of Trade spokesman disclosed tonigh

The spokesman added that J. Harold W

negotiator, will present this "ultimatum"

number, Russia's foreign trade minister,

at what may be the delegations' last meet

No details are available in London

asked for 6,000,000 tons of wheat and co

which Britain wants to import over the next four years.

Wilson and his experts left for the Russian capital several

eeks ago with instructions to keep any wheat price commitment in line

30.24- 11105

with the $1.55 per bushel Great Britain is paying Canada.

A British spokesman reported last week the Moscow negotiations were nearing "success," despite Russia's displeasure over British eagerness to proceed with the Marshall plan of U.S. aid for Europe.

During the Moscow talks, Great Britain and Russia concluded an agreement by which Russian timber will be supplied for housing in this country. The spokesman said he was unable to say whether this deal would collapse should a breakdown result from tonight's exchanges.

Russian wheat had been expected to ease, if not end, British bread rationing which the labor government put in effect after the war.

The British had angled not only for Russian wheat, oreals and timber, but also for canned food, fish and a wide range of other goods and raw materials. The British had hoped a British-Russian trade accord would ease substantially the drain on her fast-evaporating dollar pool.

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JUL 1947

WITH BATAVIA

LONDON, JULY 23-(AP)-WELL-INFORMED DIPLOMATIC SOURCES SAID TIAY
THAT EITHER INDIA OR AUSTRALIA MIGHT ASK THE UNITED NATIONS TO INTER-
VENE IN THE DISPUTE BETWEEN THE NETHERLANDS AND THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC.
THE COMPLAINING NATION PRESUMABLY WOULD CHARGE THAT THE INDONESIAN
FIGHTING CONSTITUTED A THREAT TO WORLD PEACE, THESE SOURCE SAID. BOTH
INDIA AND AUSTRALIA, THEY SAID, HAVE A "CLOSE INTEREST" IN THE SITUATION
IN INDONESIA.

DIPLOMATS HERE RULED OUT THE POSSIBILITY THAT BRITAIN HERSELF MIGHT
APPEAL OR THAT SHE WOULD ACT AS A MEDIATOR BETWEEN THE DUTCH AND
INDONESIANS, POINTING OUT THAT SHE WOULD HAVE NO GRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRR

INDONESIANS, POINTING OUT THAT SHE WOULD HAVE GROUNDS FOR SUCH ACTION
UNLESS INVITED BY BOTH PARTIES TO THE DISPUTE.

JR702AED

JUL 1947

APPEAL OR THAT SHE WOULD ACT AS A MEDIATOR BETWEEN THE DUTCH AND
INDONESIANS, POINTING OUT THAT SHE WOULD HAVE NO GROUNDS FOR SUCH
ACTION UNLESS INVITED BY BOTH PARTIES TO THE DISPUTE.

JR702AED

PARIS, JULY 23-(AP)-THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT APPARENTLY STILL WAS
UNDECIDED TODAY WHAT ACTION IT WOULD TAKE WITH REGARD TO 4,500 JEWISH
REFUGEES INTERCEPTED BY THE BRITISH OFF PALESTINE AND NOW REPORTED
BOUND FOR A FRENCH PORT.

THE IMMIGRANTS, TRAVELING ON BRITISH TROOPSHIPS, WERE EXPECTED AT
VILLE FRANCHE, NEAR NICE, THURSDAY OR FRIDAY, BUT THERE WAS NO
INDICATION WHETHER THE FRENCH WOULD PERMIT THEM TO LAND.

THE IMMIGRANTS HAD SAILED FOR PALESTINE FROM SETE, IN SOUTHERN
FRANCE, ABOARD THE FORMER CHESAPEAKE BAY STEAMER PRESIDENT WARFIELD,
RENAMED EXODUS OF 1947. THE FRENCH SAID THE PASSENGERS ALL HAD
COLOMBIAN VISAS.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR ALFRED DUFF COOPER LEFT FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL
SUMMER PALACE THIS MORNING TO CONFER WITH PRESIDENT VINCENT AURIOL,
AFTER MEETING WITH FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT.

RQ221AED

MEANWHILE, 8,000 JEWS DEMONSTRATED IN MUNICH AND FRANKFURT, GERMANY, OVER THE REFUGEES BEING TURNED BACK FROM PALESTINE.

TOMORROW 250 HOMELESS JEWS WILL BE TAKEN IN BUSSES PROVIDED BY THE JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE FROM PARIS TO MARSEILLE TO BOARD SHIPS FOR SOUTH AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA.

PETER H.BERGSON, PRESIDENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF JEWISH NATIONAL LIBERATION, WIRED PRESIDENT TRUMAN URGING HIM TO FURNISH AN AMERICAN SHIP TC TAKE THE REFUGEES TO PALESTINE AND INSIST THAT THE BRITISH LET THEM IN AS A COMPENSATION "FOR THE SUFFERINGS ALREADY INFLICTED UPON THEM."

DY650PED

Paris, July 23-(AP)-French diplomatic circles said today the United States had agreed to suspend its examination of the level of German industry pending a conference on the subject with France and Great Britain.

The decision was reported conveyed in a letter from Secretary of State Marshall to Foreign Minister Georges Bidault, delivered to the French Ambassador in Washington.

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Marshall was quoted as saying he hoped to suggest shortly practical steps for a three power conference on Germany including control of the Ruhr and the level of industry.

The informants said Marshall told Bidault he had learned of French anxiety and opposition to certain U.S. and British proposals for raising the level of German industry within the economically merged U.S. and British occupation zones, and for control of the Ruhr.

Dynan 31720 apl rm 1303

Paris, July 23-(AP)-Maurice Thorez, head of the powerful French communist party, asserted today he did not share the pessimistic view that the world was divided between east and west and "condemned to come to grips in a frightful war."

Thorez told an American and British press luncheon that communists were skeptical of the Marshall plan of American aid to reconstruct Europe because they fear it involved rapid reconstruction of Germany.

"We fear one is falling into the same tragic errors made after the first world war," Thorez asserted, "We suspect one is giving preference to Germany over the victims of her repeated aggressions."

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Wilson 1530 apl rm 1244

30.24- 11107

PARIS, JULY 23-(AP)-STEPS WERE UNDER WAY TODAY TO KEEP THE UNITED NATIONS AND AFFILIATES INFORMED OF THE WORK OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, SET UP A WEEK AND A HALF AGO TO SURVEY THE CONTINENT'S RESOURCES AND NEEDS AS A PREREQUISITE TO MARSHALL-PLAN AID FROM THE UNITED STATES.

THE FIVE-NATION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, WHOSE DECISIONS ARE TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE 16-NATION COOPERATION (STEERING) COMMITTEE, TOOK THESE MEASURES:

(1) DIRECTED THE CONFERENCE SECRETARY-GENERAL, CLAUDE BOUCHINET-SERREULES, TO TELL THE U.N. SECRETARY ABOUT THE CONFERENCE PROGRAM.

(2) AUTHORIZED THE FOUR CONFERENCE SUBCOMMITTEES--ON FOOD AND AGRICULTURE, FUEL AND POWER, METAL INDUSTRIES AND TRANSPORT--TO GET IN TOUCH WITH EXISTING INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THEIR FIELDS.

NAMED IN THE LATTER CONNECTION WERE THE U.N. ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL AND FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION; THE EUROPEAN COAL ORGANIZATION; THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE; THE EUROPEAN CENTRAL INLAND TRANSPORTS ORGANIZATION; THE ECONOMIC EMERGENCY COMMITTEE FOR EUROPE; THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION, AND THE WORLD BANK.

MK628AED

JUL 1947

A109

ROME, JULY 23-(AP)-DISPATCHES FROM TURIN TODAY REPORTED THAT 9,000 JEWISH REFUGEES AT THE AMERICAN JOINT DISTRIBUTION CAMP THERE HAD FASTED ALL DAY YESTERDAY TO PROTEST THE DEPORTATION OF 4,500 UNCERTIFIED JEWISH IMMIGRANTS FROM PALESTINE.

THE IMMIGRANTS, INTERCEPTED WHILE TRYING TO ENTER PALESTINE ABOARD THE STEAMER PRESIDENT WARFIELD, ARE BEING RETURNED TO FRANCE, FROM WHERE THE SHIP HAD SAILED.

RQ948AED

-ADD-

B37 (Q)

ROME, JULY 23-(AP)-WILLIAM L. CLAYTON, U.S. UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE FOR ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, ARRIVED IN ROME BY PLANE FROM GENEVA TODAY TO CONFER WITH ITALIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

PREMIER ALCIDE DE GASPERI, FOREIGN MINISTER CARLO SFORZA AND MINISTER OF THE BUDGET LUIGI EINAUDI WERE AMONG THOSE HE WAS EXPECTED TO SEE.

A U.S. EMBASSY SPOKESMAN SAID CLAYTON PROBABLY WOULD LEAVE ROME TOMORROW.

MK817AED

Athens add-ing.

REPORTS FROM THE BORDER AREA LAST NIGHT TOLD OF ONLY MINOR FIGHTING, BUT THE GOVERNMENT SAID THAT GUERRILLAS RETREATING BEFORE GOVERNMENT TROOPS IN RECENT DAYS HAD BURNED AND LOOTED 35 VILLAGES IN THE VICINITY OF IOANNINA. MORE THAN 5,000 REFUGEES FROM THE DEVASTATED VILLAGES WERE REPORTED SLEEPING IN THE STREETS OF IOANNINA.

A NEW OUTBREAK OF VIOLENCE WAS REPORTED IN NORTHEASTERN GREECE WHERE, THE INFORMATION MINISTRY SAID, 400 GUERRILLAS ATTACKED THE TOWN OF NIGRITA, 40 MILES NORTHEAST OF SALONIKA, AND KILLED 24 PERSONS MONDAY NIGHT.

JP403AED

athens, july 23--(ap)--herbert p. lansdale, administrator of a $50,000,000 fund advanced by the united states for post unnra relief, told newsmen today he was "convinced" that russia did not want american aid to greece to succeed.

JUL

lansdale said the fund would be turned over to greek 1947 authorities in goods and that his staff would supervise the program which is primarily designed to relieve food shortages.

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stockholm, july 23-(ap)-police announced today that eight foreigners have been arrested and accused of espionage activity. the police refused to elaborate on the charges, but a well-informed source said "the activity was directed against the soviet union." The same source said the arrested men were baltic refugees, their trial was expected to be behind closed doors.

BERLIN, JULY 23-(AP)-THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT SAID TODAY AN INCREASINGLY ACUTE SHORTAGE OF COAL CAUSED BY LAGGING PRODUCTION IN THE RUHR HAS HALTED THE SPRING-SUMMER UPSWING IN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN THE U.S. ZONE OF GERMANY.
THE REPORTS AND STATISTICS BRANCH OF AMG'S ECONOMICS DIVISION SAID THAT WHILE THE RECESSION DURING JUNE WAS FRACTIONAL FOR INDUSTRY AS A WHOLE IT WAS SHARP IN MAJOR INDUSTRIES. IRON AND STELL PRODUCTIO

A WHOLE IT WAS SHARP IN MAJOR INDUSTRIES. IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION DECLINED 10 PER CENT AND CHEMICALS EIGHT PER CENT.
A REVISED INDEX SHOWED INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION FOR MAY AND JUNE AT 49 PER CENT OF THE 1936 RATE IN PLANTS NOW OPERATING, THE AMG SURVEY SAID.
DESPITE COAL AND RAW MATERIALS SHORTAGES SOME INDUSTRIES STILL MADE GAINS IN JUNE, NOTABLY ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT, CERAMICS AND PAPER AND PULP. BUT CHEMICAL PRODUCTION DROPPED FROM 53 PER CENT OF THE 1936 RATE TO 45 PER CENT DURING JUNE, WITH LACK OF COAL DIRECTLY RESPONSIBLE. THE 10 PER CENT DROP IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY WAS ATTRIBTED TO A 30 PER CENT REDUCTION IN COAL ALLOCATIONS.
SAUL NELSON, CHIEF OF THE REPORTS AND STATISTICS BRANCH, SAID THE OUTLOOK FOR THE IMMEDIATE MONTHS AHEAD "CANNOT BE CONSIDERED GOOD" BECAUSE OF THE LACK OF COAL.

RP942AED

Warsaw, July 23--(ap)--Hil[illegible] Minc, Polish minister of industry and commerce, left Warsaw today for Paris to negotiate a [illegible] trade treaty with France.

JUL 1947

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FOLO BATAVIA
MOSCOW, JULY 23-(AP)-MOSCOW NEWSPAPERS GAVE CONSIDERABLE SPACE TODAY TO THE OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES IN INDONESIA, THE GOVERNMENT ORGAN IZVESTIA DEVOTING MORE THAN HALF OF ITS BACK PAGE -- WHICH ORDINARILY COMPRISES THE FOREIGN NEWS SECTION -- TO REPORTS ON THE SITUATION.
THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE EDITORIAL COMMENT.

MK635AED NM

NIGHT LEAD PALESTINE (500)

BY CARTER L.DAVIDSON
JERUSALEM, JULY 23-(AP)-THE FORMER LIBERTY SHIP EMPIRE LIFEGUARD WAS SUNK IN HAIFA HARBOR BY AN INTERNAL EXPLOSION TODAY WHILE DISCHARGING LEGAL JEWISH IMMIGRANTS FROM CYPRUS. IT APPARENTLY WAS A BLOW OF REVENGE FOR THE SHIP'S PART IN DEPORTATIONS OF WOULD-BE IMMIGRANTS.
WHILE DIVERS INSTALLED PUMPS AND SALVAGE CREWS WENT TO WORK WITH HOPES OF RAISING HER, JEWISH SOURCES VOICED FEARS THAT THE BRITISH MILITARY MAY CRACK DOWN HARDER ON ALL JEWRY AS A RESULT OF THE NEW TERROR OFFENSIVE WHICH IN THE PAST WEEK HAS TAKEN A TOLL OF EIGHT KILLED AND MORE THAN 60 WOUNDED.
JEWISH LEADERS RECALLED THAT A LITTLE OVER A YEAR AGO, ON JUNE 29, THE ARMY SUDDENLY OCCUPIED JEWISH INSTITUTIONS AND ROUNDED UP A NUMBER OF JEWRY'S MOST PROMINENT LEADERS HERE AFTER SEVERAL WEEKS OF VIOLENCE FLARING FROM THE UNDERGROUND.
THE EMPIRE LIFEGUARD, ONE OF FOUR SHIPS USED TO HAUL WOULD-BE IMMIGRANTS FROM PALESTINE TO CYPRUS WHEN THEIR SHIPS ARE INTERCEPTED BY THE BRITISH NAVY, WENT DOWN WHEN A TIME BOMB RIPPED A HOLE THREE BY SIX FEET IN HER BOTTOM. SINCE THE BOMB WAS PLACED FAR BELOW THE WATERLINE, THE EXPLOSION WAS MUFFLED, RESEMBLING THE DEPTH CHARGES WHICH ARE INTERMITTENTLY DROPPED IN THE HARBOR TO DISCOURAGE ATTACKS BY "FROGMEN." CONSEQUENTLY, THE FIRST ALARM WAS NOT GIVEN UNTIL THE SHIP BEGAN TO SINK.
-900-
THE LIFEGUARD HAD BROUGHT 261 IMMIGRANTS FROM CYPRUS AND HAD DISCHARGED ALL BUT 40 OR 50. THESE WERE TAKEN OFF SAFELY.
THE SHIP SETTLED BY THE QUAYSIDE, WITH ONLY HER UPPER DECK, SUPERSTRUCTURE AND BARBED WIRE CAGES, WHICH ARE USED IN HAULING THE IMMIGRANTS, SHOWING ABOVE WATER.
THE PATTERN OF THE ATTACK SUGGESTED THAT IT WAS THE WORK OF HAGANA, THE ILLEGAL JEWISH MILITIA WHICH HAS UNDERTAKEN THE ORGANIZATION OF IMMIGRATION AGAINST BRITISH WISHES.
THIS WAS THE FOURTH ATTACK ON A DEPORTATION SHIP. THE FIRST WAS LAST AUGUST, WHEN "FROGMEN", OR UNDERWATER SWIMMERS, ATTACHED A MINE TO THE HULL OF ONE OF THE LIFEGUARD'S SISTER SHIPS, THE EMPIRE RIVAL. THE DAMAGE WAS SLIGHT. LAST APRIL AN INTERNAL EXPLOSION BLEW A HOLE IN THE BOTTOM OF THE OCEAN VIGOUR IN CYPRUS HARBOR, FILLING THE HOLD WITH WATER. THE FOLLOWING NIGHT THE EMPIRE RIVAL WAS BLASTED AGAIN WHILE ENROUTE FROM HAIFA TO PORT SAID, CAUSING HER TO TAKE CONSIDERABLE WATER.
THERE WERE NO CASUALTIES IN ANY OF THE ATTACKS, ALL OF WHICH HAVE BEEN ATTRIBUTED TO HAGANA.
THE EMPIRE SHIPS "REST" AND "COMFORT," WHICH WERE SCHEDULED TO BRING ADDITIONAL IMMIGRANTS FROM CYPRUS, HAD THEIR SAILING ORDERS CANCELLED TODAY WHILE THEY WAITED IN FAMAGUSTA HARBOR AT CYPRUS FOR A THOROUGH INSPECTION AGAINST MORE BOMBS.

A215
EACH MONTH 750 JEWS ARE ADMITTED FROM CYPRUS AS PART OF THE 1,500 MONTHLY IMMIGRATION QUOTA.
THREE OTHER INCIDENTS MARKED PALESTINE'S WAVE OF VIOLENCE TODAY. FOUR SOLDIERS WERE SERIOUSLY INJURED IN THE MINING OF A JEEP IN HAIFA.

30.24-11109

ANA AN OFFICER ANDONE SOLDIER WERE SERIOUSLY HURT AND FIVE PRIVATES SLIGHTLY HURT WHEN TWO TRUCKS WERE BLOWN UP BY MINES ON THE CITRUS BELT HIGHWAY BETWEEN REHOVETH AND RISHON LEZION.

A THIRD INCIDENT OCCURRED A FEW MILES FROM NATHANYA WHEN FOUR SOLDIERS WERE INJURED BY THE BLASTING OF A JEEP. SOLDIERS STILL SEARCHED THE MARTIAL LAW AREA OF NATHANYA FOR TWO KIDNAPPED BRITISH SERGEANTS BEING HELD AS HOSTAGES FOR THREE MEMBERS OF THE UNDERGROUND WHO HAVE BEEN SENTENCED TO DEATH.

TONIGHT A BRITISH ARMY OFFICER WAS WOUNDED BY A ROADSIDE MINE IN HAIFA AND AN EXPLOSION WAS HEARD IN THE JEWISH QUARTER OF THAT CITY.

B615PED

JUL 1947

-95-

JERUSALEM, JULY 23-(AP)-FOUR BRITISH SOLDIERS WERE SERIOUSLY INJURED IN A MINE EXPLOSION IN HAIFA TODAY IN A CONTINUING WAVE OF VIOLENCE FANNED BY JEWISH RESENTMENT OVER THE RECENT DEPORTATION OF 4,500 ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS.

THE SOLDIERS WERE INJURED WHEN THE MILITARY CAR IN WHICH THEY WERE RIDING STRUCK A ROAD MINE IN THE AHUZA QUARTER ON MOUNT CARMEL AND WAS BLOWN INTO A DEEP RAVINE. -ADD-

THE INCIDENT BROUGHT TO EIGHT KILLED AND 55 WOUNDED THE TOLL OF CASUALTIES IN THE LAST EIGHT DAYS.

AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT, MEANWHILE, DISCLOSED THAT THE ENGINES OF THE BRITISH SHIP EMPIRE LIFEGUARD HAD BEEN SABOTAGED AS SHE ENTERED THE HARBOR OF HAIFA WITH 261 LEGAL JEWISH IMMIGRANTS BEING BROUGHT TO PALESTINE FROM CYPRUS.

FIRE BROKE OUT ON THE VESSEL, BUT WAS BROUGHT UNDER CONTROL BY NAVAL FORCES AFTER THE JEWS HAD BEEN HURRIEDLY DISEMBARKED.

THE IMMIGRANTS WERE PART OF THE REGULAR MONTHLY QUOTA GIVEN ENTRY CERTIFICATES AFTER BEING DETAINED AT CYPRUS, TO WHICH THE BRITISH HERETOFORE HAVE DEPORTED JEWS INTERCEPTED WHILE TRYING TO ENTER THE HOLY LAND ILLEGALLY.

JR559AED

THE BRITISH SAID THAT SINCE DEPORTATIONS TO CYPRUS STARTED, 23,000 JEWS HAD BEEN SENT TO THE ISLAND AND 7,000 LATER HAD BEEN ADMITTED TO PALESTINE UNDER THE 1,500 A MONTH QUOTA SYSTEM.

(NO PICKUP)

RQ926AED

A75

LAHORE, INDIA, JULY 23-(AP)-POLICE REPORTED THAT A MOSLEM MOB AMBUSHED A TRAIN IN A NEARBY VILLAGE TODAY AND KILLED 11 ORDNANCE WORKERS. FOUR OTHERS WERE KILLED IN LAHORE IN A NEW OUTBREAK OF COMMUNAL VIOLENCE.

JA909PED

RANGOON, BURMA, JULY 23-(AP)-EXECUTIVES OF THE ANTI-FASCIST PEOPLE'S FREEDOM LEAGUE SAID TODAY A COMMITTEE WAS CONSIDERING WHETHER TO PUT ON VIEW AS A PERPETUAL MEMORIAL HERE THE EMBALMED BODY OF MAJ. GEN. U AUNG SAN, ASSASSINATED LEAGUE LEADER.

THE COMMITTEE, CONSISTING OF 35 MEN, WAS APPOINTED TO ARRANGE A STATE FUNERAL FOR AUNG SAN, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF BURMA'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, AND SIX OTHER MINISTERS SHOT TO DEATH AS THEY MET IN RANGOON SATURDAY.

THE LEAGUE SAID THE FUNERAL WOULD BE ONE MONTH FROM THE DAY OF THE KILLINGS. AUNG SAN'S 70-YEAR-OLD MOTHER AND 17 OTHER RELATIVES ARRIVED IN THIS CITY YESTERDAY.

AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES REPORTED THAT POLICE YESTERDAY RAIDED THE HOME OF U BA PE, FORMER EXECUTIVE COUNCILMAN. THESE SOURCES SAID THEY FOUND NOTHING INCRIMINATING.

BA PE FORMERLY WAS A MEMBER OF THE LEAGUE'S SUPREME COUNCIL AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND SUPPLIES. THE LEAGUE EXECUTIVE DEMANDED HIS RESIGNATION FROM BOTH OFFICES WHEN AUNG SAN ACCUSED HIM OF "BEHAVIOR PREJUDICIAL TO THE SUCCESSFUL ADMINISTRATION OF THE COUNTRY."

THE APPOINTMENT OF THE SAWBWA OF MOMEIK AS COUNSELLOR FOR THE FRONTIER AREAS WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY TODAY. HE FILLS A VACANCY CAUSED BY THE MURDER OF THE SAWBWA OF MONGPONG.

MK632AED

SHANGHAI, JULY 23-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION HAS ABANDONED ITS ATTEMPT TO GET CHINESE NATIONALISTS AND COMMUNISTS TO COOPERATE IN THE REPAIR OF YELLOW RIVER DYKES, UNRRA'S CHINA OFFICE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE UNRRA OFFICIALS ABANDONED FURTHER MEETINGS IN THE ATTEMPTED REHABILITATION PROGRAM AFTER 10 WEEKS OF FAILURE TO GET EITHER SIDE TO OBSERVE A TRUCE TO PERMIT THE REPAIR OF VITAL LEVEES IN THE KAIFENG AREA.

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X725APSS

THE REPORT WAS TREATED WITH CONSIDERABLE CAUTION IN PEIPING. IF TRUE, IT WOULD BE THE FIRST REPORTED INSTANCE OF RUSSIAN ACTIVITY IN NORTH CHINA OUTSIDE MANCHURIA. JEHOL IS ADJACENT TO MANCHURIA.

JEHOL GOV. LIU TO-CHUAN WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THE COMMUNISTS NOW HOLD MORE THAN HALF OF THE PROVINCE AND IT WOULD BE DIFFUCLT TO DEAL COUNTERBLOWS UNLESS GOVERNMENT FORCES THERE REORGANIZED.

ELSEWHERE IN NORTH CHINA, PRO-GOVERNMENT PRESS DISPATCHES SAID THE COMMUNISTS HAD OPENED A DRIVE SOUTH OF PAOTING (TSINGYUAN), 70 MILES SOUTHWEST OF PEIPING, AND HEAVY FIGHTING WAS IN PROGRESS.

LB255APS

FW LONDON JAPANESE
BY RUSSELL BRINES

TOKYO,THURSDAY,JULY 24-(AP)-RUSSIA'S REFUSAL TO JOIN AN 11-NATION PRELIMINARY CONFERENCE ON A PEACE TREATY FOR JAPAN CAUSED LITTLE SURPRISE TODAY BUT IT CHILLED SOME JAPANESE HOPES OF A SMOOTH SETTLEMENT.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN AND OTHER ALLIED DIPLOMATIC OFFICIALS ALL ARE KNOWN TO FAVOR INCLUDING IN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS ALL NATIONS WHICH PLAYED A MAJOR PART IN THE PACIFIC WAR.

WHILE THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL COMMENT, THESE REPRESENTATIVES POINT OUT THAT THEY FOUGHT LONGER AND SUFFERED MORE IN THE PACIFIC HOSTILITIES THAN DID RUSSIA,WHICH HURRIEDLY JUMPED INTO THE WAR JUST BEFORE JAPAN SURRENDERED.

THE JAPANESE, ALWAYS APPREHENSIVE ABOUT RUSSIA, HAVE OPENLY EXPRESSED THE HOPE THAT THE UNITED STATES WILL GO AHEAD WITH THE CONFERENCE AND WILL INSIST UPON ELIMINATION OF THE VETO.

BUT THERE HAS BEEN SOME HOPE AMONG THE JAPANESE THAT THE RUSSIANS MIGHT JOIN AND SMOOTH THE WAY FOR A RAPID SETTLEMENT.

RUSSIA HAS BEEN BLOCKED FROM THE MAJOR ROLE IN THE OCCUPATION THAT SHE EVIDENTLY WANTED. IT HAS BEEN LONG EXPECTED THAT SHE THEN WOULD ATTEMPT TO HAVE A DOMINANT VOICE AT THE PEACE TABLE WITH THE USE OF THE VETO.

RUSSIA HOLDS ONE OF THE KEYS TO A COMPLETE PEACE SETTLEMENT. SHE HAS STRIPPED A GOOD PART OF JAPAN'S INDUSTRIAL WEALTH FROM MANCHURIA AS WAR LOOT. THIS HAS DECREASED JAPAN'S ABILITY TO PAY REPARATIONS AND HAS COMPLICATED THE WHOLE PROBLEM OF WAR PAYMENTS.

RUSSIA ALSO HAS OTHER IMPORTANT ASPECTS. SHE HOLDS THE KURILES AND SOME ADJACENT ISLANDS WHICH THE JAPANESE HAVE BEGUN TO ASK TO BE RETURNED. FISHING RIGHTS IN WATERS OFF THE NEW RUSSIAN AREAS, AS WELL AS OFF SIBERIA AND KAMCHATKA,&ALWAYS HAVE BEEN IMPORTANT TO THE JAPANESE, WHO APPARENTLY HOPE TO REGAIN SOME OF THESE RIGHTS IN THE PEACE TREATY.

DV957PCS NM

A157

BATAVIA--FIRST ADD SECOND (CORRECT) LEAD INDONESIA XXX SPORADIC RESISTANCE (B138).

ON THE EXTREME EASTERN FRONT IN JAVA DUTCH FORCES APPEARED TO HAVE ABOUT 10 MILES TO GO TO PINCH OFF A 2,400-SQUARE-MILE SEGMENT OF THE ISLAND. THESE TROOPS WERE STRIKING SOUTHWARD FROM THE BROAD BEACHHEAD ACROSS THE NORTHEAST COASTAL ROAD IN THE PROBOLINGGO SECTOR AND WESTWARD FROM THE EAST COAST CITY OF BANJOEWANGI.

ANTARA SAID THE DUTCH OBJECTIVE IN THIS SECTOR WAS TO OVERRUN THE BONDOWOSO AREA, THE RICHEST GRAIN AND SUGAR SECTION IN EASTERN JAVA.

THE DUTCH ANNOUNCEMENT XXX ETC., FIFTH GRAPH FIRST LEAD. (A80)

RQ1238PED

INDONESIAN SEPARATE

BATAVIA, JAVA, JULY 23-(AP)-DUTCH TROOPS HELD ONLY FOUR BRIDGEHEADS IN JAVA AND THREE IN SUMATRA BEFORE THE START OF HOSTILITIES AGAINST THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC SUNDAY.

THESE, TURNED OVER BY BRITISH OCCUPATION FORCES UPON THEIR WITHDRAWAL LAST NOV.30, WERE, IN JAVA, AROUND SOERABAJA IN THE EAST, SEMARANG IN THE MIDDLE AND BANDOENG AND BATAVIA IN THE WEST; AND, IN SUMATRA, AROUND PALEMBANG IN THE SOUTHEAST, PADANG IN THE MIDDLE AND MEDAN IN THE NORTHWEST.

THE REPUBLIC CONTROLLED ALL THE REST OF THE TWO ISLANDS AND THE SMALLER ISLAND OF MADOERA NORTHEAST OF JAVA. ELSEWHERE IN THE EAST INDIES, THE DUTCH WERE IN CONTROL.

THE DUTCH BRIDGEHEAD AREAS ROUGHLY TOOK IN:

SOERABAJA--A HALF CIRCLE AROUND THE CITY PERHAPS EIGHT MILES DEEP. DURING THE TRUCE PERIOD INAUGURATED LAST FALL, THE DUTCH TWICE EXPANDED THIS BY ATTACKS THEY SAID WERE NECESSITATED WHEN THE INDONESIANS BROKE DIKES AND FLOODED THE AREA DEFENSIVELY, CAUSING STARVATION AMONG THE POPULATION. IN THE FIRST ATTACK THE DUTCH CAPTURED KRIAN. THE SECOND TIME THEY PUSHED TO MODJOKERTO, ABOUT 25 MILES WEST OF SOERABAJA, BUT AFTER POLITICAL NEGOTIATIONS WITHDREW PART WAY. THEIR BRIDGEHEAD BOUNDARY WAS ROUGHLY AT MODJOKERTO AT THE JUMPOFF.

SEMARANG--AN AREA A FEW MILES AROUND THE CITY OPENING UP IN THE NORTHEAST TO THE BATAVIA-BUITENZORG-BANDOENG ROAD, WHICH WAS ALL IN DUTCH HANDS AND WHICH WAS PATROLLED A MILE OR SO TO EACH SIDE THROUGHOUT ITS LENGTH.

BATAVIA--A CIRCLE ABOUT EIGHT MILES AROUND THE TOWN.

PALEMBANG--ORIGINALLY ONLY HALF THE CITY, BUT A DUTCH ATTACK THE COLONIAL AUTHORITIES SAID WAS TOUCHED OFF BY AN INDONESIAN HAND GRENADE RESULTED IN THE DUTCH OCCUPATION OF ALL THE TOWN AND A SMALL AREA OUTSIDE LAST WINTER. DUTCH DETACHMENTS ALSO WERE AT SHELL AND STANDARD-VACUUM OIL REFINERIES AT SOENGI GERONG A FEW MILES FROM PALEMBANG TOWARD STRAAT BANGKA (THE BANGKA STRAIT) NORTH OF SOUTH-EASTERN SUMATRA.

MEDAN--A SMALL AREA JUST AROUND THE CITY.

PADANG--A SMALL AREA JUST AROUND THE CITY.

SABANG, A HEAVILY GUNNED ISLAND AT THE NORTH TIP OF SUMATRA, ALSO WAS DUTCH HELD.

THESE FRONTS WERE GENERALLY STATIC UNTIL THE JUMPOFF, BUT THERE WERE FREQUENT PATROL CLASHES DURING THE TRUCE PERIOD IN A NO MAN'S LAND OF ABOUT A MILE AND A HALF BETWEEN DUTCH AND INDONESIAN FRONT LINES.

MK405AED

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THOSE FROM THE NORTH, WHERE THEY HAD ESTABLISHED A 55-MILE BEACHHEAD RUNNING FROM PROBOLINGGO TO SITOEBONDO, HAD STRUCK INLAND 55 MILES TO CAPTURE DJEMBER AND THERE HAD BEEN JOINED BY THOSE LANDED SIMULTANEOUSLY AT BANJOEWANGI ON THE EAST COAST.

A81

THE ARMY SAID THE AVOWED INDONESIAN "SCORCHED EARTH" POLICY "MANIFESTED ITSELF CHIEFLY IN ROBBING THE MORE WELL-TO-DO INHABITANTS, ESPECIALLY THE CHINESE, AND BURNING THEIR PROPERTIES."

THE CURRENT CONFLICT AROSE FROM A DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN THE NETHERLANDS COLONIAL AUTHORITIES AND THE REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT OVER THE METHOD OF CARRYING OUT THE CHERIBON AGREEMENT FOR AN INDEPENDENT UNITED STATES OF INDONESIA.

ON SUMATRA, THE ARMY COMMUNIQUE REPORTED THAT A DUTCH COLUMN HAD

30.24-11111

MOVED MORE THAN 70 MILES TO THE WEST OF PALEMBANG IN THE SOUTHEASTERN PART OF THE BIG ISLAND.

THOUGH THE COLUMN'S PRESENT LOCATION WAS NOT REVEALED, THIS ADVANCE WOULD SEEM TO HAVE PUT IT IN CONTROL OF THE RICH OIL FIELDS THAT SUPPLY THE GREAT SHELL AND STANDARD-VACUUM REFINERIES AT PALEMBANG

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID OTHER DUTCH ELEMENTS LANCING EAST FROM THIS NETHERLANDS COLONIAL CAPITAL HAD MOVED 50 MILES BEFORE 6 P.M. YESTERDAY TO OCCUPY TAMBOEN, KRAWANG AND THE LITTLE COASTAL TOWN OF TJILAMAJA. THIS COLUMN WAS HEADED FOR CHERIBON, ABOUT 130 MILES EAST OF BATAVIA.

THE DUTCH COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT IN WEST JAVA TROOPS HAD PUSHED ABOUT 30 MILES SOUTHEAST FROM THEIR BUITENZORG JUMPING-OFF POINT AND CAPTURED THE BUITENZORG-TJIANDJOER RAILROAD INTACT AS A VITAL SUPPLY LINK.

ON THE BANDOENG FRONT IN WEST JAVA, CRACK DUTCH FORCES WERE SAID TO HAVE OVERRUN SEGALAHERANG, 15 MILES NORTH OF BANDOENG, AND TANDJOENGSARI, 12 MILES EAST OF THE SAME CITY.

IN SUMATRA, IN ADDITION TO THE PALEMBANG ADVANCE, THE COMMUNIQUE REPORTED THAT IN THE MIDDLE OF THE ISLAND DUTCH TROOPS SUCCESSFULLY OCCUPIED THE WHOLE PLAIN AROUND THE COASTAL CITY OF PADANG.

IT IS SAID THEY MOVED OUT OF MEDAN IN THE NORTHWEST AND CAPTURED BINDJAI, ABOUT 15 MILES WEST, AND ARNHEMIA, ABOUT 10 MILES SOUTH. SEMIOFFICIAL REPORTS SAID THEY WERE MEETING A STIFF FIGHT IN THIS SECTION.

THE ARMY SAID THAT SOLDIERS PUSHING SOUTH FROM THE BIG EASTERN NAVAL BASE OF SOERABAJA HAD TAKEN FIVE VILLAGES--PATJET, TRAWAS, TRETES, PANDAKAN AND BANGIL. PANDAKAN, THE FARTHEST SOUTH, IS ABOUT 25 MILES FROM SOERABAJA AND HALFWAY TO MALANG.

ON THE CENTRAL FRONT, THE COMMUNIQUE REPORTED THAT THE DUTCH IN THEIR SOUTHWARD ADVANCE FROM SEMARANG TOWARD JOGJAKARTA HAD TAKEN OENGARAN, TOENTANG, AMBARAWA AND SALATIGA, THE LAST 27 MILES FROM SEMARANG.

MEANWHILE, JOGJAKARTA WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN THE TARGET OF A DUTCH AIR RAID TODAY.

THE JOGJAKARTA RADIO SAID FOUR DUTCH FIGHTERS STRAFED THE REPUBLICANS CAPITAL AT NOON AND THAT INDONESIAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS SHOT DOWN ONE OF THE PLANES. IN ALL, THE INDONESIANS SAID, FIVE DUTCH PLANES HAVE BEEN SHOT DOWN SINCE THE START OF HOSTILITIES.

THE REPUBLICAN COMMUNIQUE ADMITTED A NUMBER OF DUTCH GAINS ON VARIOUS FRONTS, IN SOME CASES PLACING DUTCH TROOPS AT POINTS WELL AHEAD OF THOSE MENTIONED IN THE DUTCH COMMUNIQUES. INDONESIANS CHARGED THAT THE DUTCH WERE USING JAPANESE TROOPS, BUT THIS WAS DENIED BY A DUTCH SPOKESMAN IN BATAVIA.

THE AIR ATTACK ON JOGJAKARTA WAS THE SECOND REPORTED FROM THE REPUBLICAN CAPITAL SINCE THE DUTCH SUNDAY NIGHT BEGAN WHAT THEY CALLED A "POLICE ACTION" AND WHAT THE REPUBLICANS SAID WAS A "COLONIAL WAR."

IN THE PREVIOUS AERIAL ATTACK ON JOGJAKARTA, FOUR DUTCH AIRCRAFT MONDAY NIGHT BOMBED THE AIRPORT JUST OUTSIDE THE CAPITAL, PROVOKING A BLACKOUT OF THE CITY.

TODAY'S BROADCAST SAID DUTCH PLANES HAD DROPPED 10 BOMBS WEIGHING 10 KILOGRAMS (ABOUT 22 POUNDS) ON GAROET, 30 MILES SOUTHEAST OF BANDOENG, IN TWO ATTACKS THAT SPREAD HEAVY CASUALTIES AMONG THE CHINESE POPULATION. BANDOENG IS IN WEST JAVA ABOUT 100 MILES EAST OF BATAVIA, DUTCH CAPITAL.

A46

EARLIER, A BROADCAST INDONESIAN ARMY COMMUNIQUE REPORTED THAT ROCKET-FIRING DUTCH PLANES MADE 15 ATTACKS YESTERDAY ON CHERIBON, REPUBLICAN NORTH-COAST PORT 75 MILES EAST OF BANDOENG. IT ALSO REPORTED THAT TWO DUTCH PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN AT PANDAAN, EAST JAVA, AND SOEMEDANG, WEST JAVA, AND THAT ONE HAD BOMBED AND STRAFED MADIOEN IN CENTRAL JAVA.

DUTCH CORRESPONDENTS TRAVELING WITH THE TROOPS REPORTED THAT THE LAST REPUBLICAN RESISTANCE WAS OVERCOME THIS MORNING AT THE IMPORTANT WEST JAVA RAIL CENTER OF SOEKABOEMI, ROUGHLY 50 MILES WEST OF BANDOENG.

THEIR DISPATCHES SAID THE RAILROAD LEADING EASTWARD TO BANDOENG AND WEST AND NORTH TO BUITENZORG AND BATAVIA WAS CAPTURED INTACT AND THE FIRST DUTCH-MANNED TRAIN REACHED SOEKABOEMI SHORTLY AFTER THE OCCUPATION.

THE REPUBLICANS BLEW UP THE POSTOFFICE AND PARTIALLY BURNED THE CHINESE QUARTER BEFORE WITHDRAWING, THE CORRESPONDENTS REPORTED.

ONE DISPATCH SAID DUTCH TROOPS IN A SURPRISE OPERATION SUNDAY NIGHT CAPTURED THE ELECTRIC POWER STATION NEAR THE DUTCH LINES OUTSIDE BATAVIA AND FOUND IT UNHARMED.

MAJ.GEN.H.DURST BRITT, COMMANDER OF THE DECEMBER SEVENTH DIVISION, WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THAT THE IMPORTANT KRAWANG BRIDGE OF THE BATAVIA-CHERIBON RAILROAD HAD BEEN SEIZED INTACT AND THAT HIS TROOPS NOW WERE PUSHING EASTWARD FROM THERE. KRAWANG IS ABOUT 40 MILES EAST OF BATAVIA, MORE THAN A THIRD OF THE WAY TOWARD CHERIBON.

THE INDONESIAN ARMY ANNOUNCEMENT REPORTED THAT DUTCH TROOPS EVIDENTLY DRIVING WESTWARD FROM EAST JAVA BEACHHEADS ESTABLISHED IN MONDAY LANDINGS, REACHED PASOEROEAN, SOME 20 MILES WEST OF PROBOLINGGO ON THE NORTH COAST, AND TURNED INLAND TOARD MALANG, 35 MILES SOUTHWEST. THEY HAD REACHED PANDAAN, A FEW MILES WEST OF PASOEROEAN, THE ARMY SAID, AND FIGHTING WAS IN PROGRESS THERE.

(IN DELHI, THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT IT HAD MADE "URGENT REPRESENTATIONS" TO BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES IN REGARD TO THE HOSTILITIES IN INDONESIA, WHICH IT VIEWED WITH "GRAVE CONCERN."

(INDIA SAID SHE HAD URGED THAT THE TWO POWERS "MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO BRING AN IMMEDIATE CESSATION TO THE ARMED CONFLICT, RESUMPTION OF NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE PARTIES FOR AN AMICABLE SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE OR, FAILING THAT, A RESORT TO ARBITRATION.")

(IN AMSTERDAM, THE NETHERLANDS CAPITAL, DOCK WORKERS' AND SEAMEN'S UNIONS, COMMUNIST AFFILIATED, ORDERED A BOYCOTT OF SHIPS BOUND FOR INDONESIA WITH GOODS THAT MIGHT "FURTHER, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, THE MILITARY FORCES." THE UNIONS ALSO URGED THE WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS TO ACT TO MAKE THE BOYCOTT WORLDWIDE.)

JP529AED

BULLETIN

JOGJAKARTA, JAVA, JULY 23-(AP)-A HIGH REPUBLICAN MILITARY SOURCE TODAY REPORTED A NEW DUTCH LANDING IN EAST JAVA ON THE SOUTH COAST NEAR LOEMADJANG, A GATEWAY TO REPUBLICAN-HELD MALANG.

THIS SOURCE EXPRESSED FEAR THAT MALANG AND THE RICH EAST JAVA SUGAR REGION SOON WOULD FALL TO DUTCH TROOPS.

LOEMADJANG IS ABOUT 50 MILES EAST OF MALANG AND SOME 25 MILES SOUTH OF PROBOLINGGO ON THE NORTH COAST, TAKEN AFTER ANOTHER DUTCH LANDING MONDAY.

MALANG ALSO APPEARED TO BE SERIOUSLY THREATENED FROM DUTCH FORCES BASED AT SOERABAJA, TO THE NORTH.

A REPUBLICAN ARMY COMMUNIQUE QUOTED A DELAYED REPORT FROM MALANG AS SAYING THAT DUTCH AND REPUBLICAN FORCES HAD CLASHED AT PANDAAN, WHICH IS ONLY 22 MILES NORTH OF MALANG AND THE SAME DISTANCE SOUTH OF SOERABAJA.

A REPUBLICAN COMMUNIQUE ALSO REPORTED STEPPED UP DUTCH AIR ACTIVITY IN THE BANDOENG AREA YESTERDAY AND SAID THAT THREE PLANES HAD DROPPED 15 BOMBS ON THE NORTH COAST PORT OF CHERIBON. OTHER DUTCH AIR ATTACKS WERE REPORTED ON SOMEDANG, TJIBATOE AND TJIKADJANG, ALL WITHIN A RADIUS OF ABOUT 20 MILES EAST AND SOUTH OF BANDOENG.

THE REPUBLICAN RADIO, MEANWHILE, BROUGHTCAST A FIERY APPEAL FROM SOETOMO, FAMOUS EAST JAVA REVOLUTIONARY LEADER, CALLING UPON ALL INDONESIANS TO FIGHT TO THE LAST DITCH AND TO KILL ALL DUTCH SOLDIERS WHOM THEY ENCOUNTERED.

HE URGED INDONESIANS IN DUTCH-HELD TERRITORY TO SABOTAGE DUTCH INSTALLATIONS AND BLOW UP AMMUNITION AND SUPPLY DUMPS.

AT THE SAME TIME TEDJA SUKMANA, VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE REPUBLICAN PARLIAMENTARY WORKING COMMITTEE, BROADCAST IN DUTCH AN APPEAL TO THE NETHERLANDS PARLIAMENT TO HALT THE WAR IN INDONESIA.

HE WARNED THAT THE INDONESIANS WERE PREPARED TO CARRY OUT A SCORCHED EARTH POLICY WHICH HE SAID THEY HAD LEARNED FROM THE DUTCH DURING THE JAPANESE INVASION OF THE INDIES.

DESPITE THE INCREASING THREAT TO JOGJAKARTA FROM DUTCH FORCES ADVANCING FROM THE NORTH, LIFE CONTINUED HERE AT ITS USUAL PACE. GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS KEPT THEIR USUAL HOURS AND THE STREETS WERE CROWDED DURING THE DAY.

EXCEPT FOR THREE TO FOUR ATTACKS DAILY BY DUTCH PLANES, WHICH HALT TRAFFIC, AND A NIGHTLY BLACKOUT, THERE HAS BEEN NO EVIDENCE OF ARMED CONFLICT HERE.

JR607AED

CMDR. MARTIN E.CARLSON OF CHICAGO, CHIEF DEFENSE ATTORNEY, CONTENDED IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE THAT ALL 12 OF THE JAPANESE CHARGED COULD HAVE PARTICIPATED IN THE SLAYING OF THE TWO PRISONERS ON GROUNDS THE PRISONERS DIED AFTER BEING STABBED THE FIRST TIME AND THOSE WHO FOLLOWED COULD NOT HAVE KILLED THEM.

THE FIRST DEFENDANT TO TESTIFY WAS WARRANT OFFICER SHINJI SAKAGAMI, WHO WAS ACCUSED OF STRANGLING TWO AMERICAN PRISONERS "BECAUSE HE COULD NOT STAND TO SEE THEM SUFFER" AFTER THEIR FEET HAD BEEN BLOWN OFF WITH DYNAMITE.

SAKAGAMI TESTIFIED HE HAD DELIVERED THE DYNAMITE TO SURGEON COMMANDER TOKIKAZU OKUYAMA, SINCE DECEASED, BUT DID NOT TAKE PART IN THE DYNAMITING OF THE PRISONERS.

VR634ACS NM

OTTAWA FIRST ADD NEWFOUNDLAND XX FEDERATION. (A176)

LEAVING A FULL CONFERENCE OF THE TWO SEVEN-MAN DELEGATIONS, THE CANADIAN EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER, LOUIS ST.LAURENT, TOLD REPORTERS: "WE NOW ARE GETTING DOWN TO THE FUNDAMENTAL PROBLEM AND WE HOPE THAT IN A RELATIVELY SHORT TIME WE WILL BE ABLE TO SEE WHETHER THERE IS A BASIS FOR UNION THAT WILL WORK."

A STATEMENT ISSUED TO NEWSMEN SAID:

"COMPILATION OF DATA ON THE RESPECTIVE PUBLIC DEBTS OF CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND IS BEING STUDIED, AND WHEN THIS AND A FEW MINOR INVESTIGATIONS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED IT SHOULD BE PRACTICABLE TO REACH A CONCLUSION AS TO WHAT FAIR AND EQUITABLE BASIS FOR UNION MAY EXIST."

NEWFOUNDLAND, WHICH UNDER THE PROPOSAL WOULD BECOME CANADA'S 10TH PROVINCE, WAS THE OLDEST BRITISH COLONY UNTIL IT BECAME A COMMISSION GENERAL IN THE COMMONWEALTH IN RECENT YEARS.

ME255PED

BEAVER,PA.,JULY 23-(AP)-MRS.PHILIP WARD HAS WON THE FIRST ROUND OF HER BATTLE TO KEEP HER SON'S JAPANESE-BORN WIFE IN THE UNITED STATES PERMANENTLY.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES YESTERDAY PASSED LEGISLATION AND SENT IT TO THE SENATE, AUTHORIZING THE ADMISSION OF MRS.AKIKO TSUKADO MILLER, WIFE OF NAVY LT.(JG) JOHN J.MILLER, AS A PERMANENT RESIDENT. THE COUPLE'S SON, JOHN, JR.,8, IS AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

MRS.MILLER CAME HER ON A VISITOR'S PERMIT BUT LAST MARCH WAS NOTIFIED SHE WOULD HAVE TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY. UPON APPEAL, SHE WAS ALLOWED TO REMAIN SIX MONTHS.

MRS.WARD SAID SHE THEN ASKED HER DISTRICT CONGRESSMAN TO GET A LAW PASSED TO PERMIT MRS.MILLER TO REMAIN HERE.

"I'M TRULY THANKFUL," MRS. WARD SAID, "ESPECIALLY BECAUSE IT WILL PERMIT MY GRANDSON TO BE RAISED AS AN AMERICAN BOY."

LT.MILLER, WHO HAD 20 YEARS OF NAVAL SERVICE LAST MONTH, WAS MARRIED IN OSAKA, JAPAN, IN 1936.

AT PRESENT THE COUPLE IS LIVING IN NEWPORT,R.I.,WHERE LT. MILLER IS STATIONED.

BM1035PED NM

THE NATIVES WHO LIVED ON THE ATOLL WERE MOVED LAST YEAR TO THE LITTLE ISLAND OF RONGERIK, MORE THAN 200 MILES FROM BIKINI.

BIKINI, WHILE ISOLATED, IS EASILY REACHED BY PLANE OR BOAT FROM KWAJALEIN, WHICH IS ONE OF THE MAIN AIR BASES ON THE TRANS-PACIFIC AERIAL ROUTE. BOTH KWAJALEIN AND BIKINI HAVE GOOD ANCHORAGES.

THE ARGUMENT HERE ALSO IS THAT THE PROBLEMS OF SECURITY WOULD NOT BE SO GREAT AT BIKINI BECAUSE OF ITS ISOLATION AND THE FACT THAT TRAVELLERS EASILY COULD BE CHECKED IF THEY PASSED THROUGH THE MARSHALLS

OTHER POSSIBLE SITES FOR THE PROVING GROUND MENTIONED IN SPECULATION IN HONOLULU WERE PALMYRA ATOLL, 1,000 MILES SOUTH OF HAWAII, AND MIDWAY

FJ835PCS

30.24- 11113

COMMUNISM (300)
WASHINGTON, JULY 23-(AP)-THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES PLANS TO HAND OVER TO THE ARMY, NAVY AND FBI TESTIMONY THAT SOVIET AGENTS GOT SECRET WARTIME INFORMATION ON AMERICAN PLANES AND SUBMARINES.

CHAIRMAN J.PARNELL THOMAS (R-NJ) TOLD REPORTERS OF THE INTENTION TODAY AS THE COMMITTEE SWITCHED ITS GENERAL INVESTIGATION OF COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES FROM SPYING TO UNION INFILTRATION.

SIX WITNESSES FROM WINSTON - SALEM,N.C., WERE ON TAP TO TESTIFY WHETHER COMMUNIST INFLUENCES HAVE BEEN AT WORK IN LOCAL 22 OF THE CIO FOOD, TOBACCO AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS UNION. THE UNION HAS BEEN ON STRIKE AT THE R.J.REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY PLANT AT WINSTON-SALEM.

THE TESTIMONY ON PLANES AND SUBMARINES WHICH THE COMMITTEE CONSIDERED WORTHY OF PASSING ON TO INTERESTED GOVERNMENT AGENCIES WAS SUPPLIED YESTERDAY BY VICTOR A.KRAVCHENKO.

KRAVCHENKO, A FORMER OFFICIAL OF THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT WHO SOURED ON THE RED REGIME, SAID THAT WHILE HE WAS WITH THE SOVIET PURCHASING COMMISSION HERE SEVERAL YEARS AGO A MAN NAMED KHIMUSHKIN OBTAINED AN "ENORMOUS" MASS OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION ON THE AMERICAN AVIATION PROGRAM AND SENT IT TO MOSCOW.

SIMILAR INFORMATION WAS OBTAINED ON SUBMARINES, KRAVCHENKO SAID. LATER, BEHIND LOCKED DOORS HE TOLD THE COMMITTEE WHO WAS RESPONSIBLE.

KRAVCHENKO, WHO IS SEEKING AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP, WENT BEFORE ANOTHER HOUSE COMMITTEE TODAY TO TALK ABOUT THAT. A JUDICIARY SUBCOMMITTEE IS CONSIDERING A BILL THAT WOULD WAIVE SOME PROVISIONS OF THE NATURALIZATION LAWS SO THE RUSSIAN COULD BECOME A CITIZEN.

THE FORMER SOVIET OFFICIAL TOLD THE UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE THAT EVERY RESPONSIBLE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED STATES CAN BE REGARDED AS "ECONOMICAL OR POLITICAL SPIES."

THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT, HE SAID, IS FOLLOWING A FOREIGN POLICY THAT IS SURE TO LEAD TO A RUPTURE WITH THE UNITED NATIONS AND THEN TO WAR.

ASSERTING THAT STALIN'S DEATH WOULD NOT REMOVE RUSSIAN DIFFERENCES WITH THE WESTERN DEMOCRACIES, KRAVCHENKO ADDED THAT THEY WOULD CONTINUE UNDER A SUCCESSOR WHO PROBABLY WOULD BE FOREIGN MINISTER MOLOTOV.

SUFR813AED

A203WX
WASHINGTON,JULY 23-(AP)-THE HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE APPROVED TODAY A MEASURE AUTHORIZING EXPENDITURE OF $550,000 AS THE UNITED STATES' SHARE OF THE EXPENDITURES OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION.

FR329PED

(210)
SALT LAKE CITY, JULY 23-(AP)-DR. B. C. ROY, PERSONAL PHYSICIAN TO INDIAN LEADER MAHATMA GANDHI, SAID TONIGHT HE LEARNED FIRST HAND OF AMERICA'S "CASTE" SYSTEM WHEN HE WAS REFUSED SERVICE AT A RESTAURANT IN DECATUR, ILL.

THE INDIAN LEADER, FORMER MAYOR OF CALCUTTA AND DEAN OF CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY, SAID THE FACT HE WAS BARRED FROM THE RESTAURANT IN A TOWN WHERE HE SAID ABRAHAM LINCOLN ONCE TAUGHT LAW IMPRESSED UPON HIM THAT SOCIAL DISCRIMINATION IN INDIA IS SIMILAR TO THE AMERICAN NEGRO "PROBLEM."

HE DECRIED THE FACT THAT "THIS SHOULD HAVE HAPPENED IN A PLACE SANCTIFIED BY SUCH A GREAT MAN (LINCOLN)."

DR. ROY SAID THE RECONCILIATION OF MULTI-NATIONALITIES AND RELIGIONS LIES IN EDUCATION, UNDERSTANDING AND IMPROVED ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND THAT THE CAST SYSTEM CAN BE BROKEN DOWN.

DR. ROY WAS SENT TO THE UNITED STATES BY HIS GOVERNMENT TO INVESTIGATE THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH INDIAN STUDENTS SENT TO AMERICAN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES ARE WORKING AND TO WHAT EXTENT THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE TWO COUNTRIES COULD EXCHANGE STUDENTS.

HE SAID HE ALSO WAS INSTRUCTED TO LOOK INTO THE MEDICAL SERVICES OF THIS COUNTRY'S ARMED FORCES TO DETERMINE WHAT METHODS COULD BE ADOPTED BY HIS COUNTRY.

FROM HERE HE WILL GO TO SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES, THEN RETURN EAST BY WAY OF CHICAGO.

HW1051PMS NM

CHICAGO, JULY 23-(AP)-PRINCE FELIX OF LUXEMBOURG, WHO DURING WORLD WAR II ENTERED HIS LIBERATED GRAND DUCHY WITH TAMKS OF A FIFTH ARMOED DIVISION SPEARHEAD, WAS ASKED TODAY BY LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE TO ATTEND THE FIFTH ARMORED DIVISION ASSOCIATION'S FIRST REUNION AUGUST 28.

FORMER COL. MARTIN PHILIPSBORN SAID PRINCE FELIX, AN HONORARY MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATION, REPLIED THAT "UNDER PRESENT CHAOTIC CONDITIONS "HE DIDN'T KNOW WHETHER HE COULD MAKE THE REUNION.

PHILIPSBORN AND THE LUXEMBOURG PRINCE ENTERED LIBERATED LUXEMBOURG CITY TOGETHER. THE PHONE CALL WAS PLACED THROUGH THE GRAND DUCHY'S CONSULATE HERE. PRINCE FELIX PREVIOUSLY HAD WRITTEN FOR THE DATE OF THE REUNIN.

WM915

A144UN
LAKE SUCCESS-SECOND ADD U.N.-ATOMIC XXX PRINCIPLE NOW."

OSBORN SAID THE DELEGATES HAD DECIDED TO COMPLETE THIS SUMMER PROPOSALS FOR THE FUNCTIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL AGENCY AND LIMITATIONS OF ITS POWERS. HE SAID IT WAS OBVIOUS THIS WOULD NOT GIVE TIME FOR DETAILED ANALYSIS OF THE PROBLEM CENTERING ON THE VETO AND SUGGESTED THIS PHASE BE TAKEN UP LATER.

NO OTHER DELEGATE SPOKE AND FERNAND VAN LANGENHOVE, BELGIUM, CHAIRMAN, SAID THE ISSUE WOULD BE PUT OVER UNTIL THEY DEBATE THE RELATION OF THE PROPOSED AGENCY TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

GROMYKO REAFFIRMED HIS POSITION WITH A COMMENT THAT THE PROPOSAL TO WAIVE THE VETO WAS NOT ACCEPTABLE TO THE SOVIET UNION AND ALL ATTEMPTS TO CHANGE THAT PROVISION IN THE CHARTER WERE "DOOMED TO FAILURE." HE ALSO SAID THE DELEGATES MUST DECIDE THE QUESTION SOME TIME.

GH1155AED NM

1947

NEW YORK, JULY 23-(AP)-EUGENE H.PULLIAM, PUBLISHER OF THE INDIANAPOLIS STAR AND OTHER NEWSPAPERS, LEFT LA GUARDIA FIELD BY PLANE TODAY WITH HIS WIFE FOR LONDON WHERE THEY WILL BEGIN THE FIRST LEG OF AN EXTENSIVE TOUR AS A REPORTORIAL TEAM.

THEY PLAN TO VISIT EUROPE, NORTH AFRICA, THE MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH AMERICA BEFORE RETURNING HERE OCT. 4. THE SECOND LEG OF THE TOUR WILL TAKE THEM TO THE ORIENT IN NOVEMBER.

"OUR PURPOSE IS TO FIND OUT AND THEN TELL OUR READERS WHAT THE PEOPLE OF THOSE COUNTRIES THINK OF AMERICA, AMERICANS AND OUR PLANS FOR AIDING THEM," PULLIAM SAID. "WE WILL INTERVIEW ALMOST NO OFFICIALS BUT WILL TALK TO WORKERS, FARMERS, PROFESSIONAL MEN AND SUCH."

THE PUBLISHER SAID HE AND HIS WIFE RECENTLY HAD OBTAINED PERMISSION TO GO TO GERMANY AND AUSTRIA AND WOULD MAKE STOPS IN HAMBURG, BERLIN, FRANKFORT AND VIENNA.

PULLIAM ADDED: "WE WANT TO FIND OUT WHETHER THE ORDINARY CITIZENS OF THE COUNTRIES WE VISIT THINK OF OUR RELIEF PLANS JUST AS A SANTA CLAUS PROJECT; WHETHER, AS SOME LEADERS CLAIM, THEY BELIEVE IT IS A METHOD OF TRYING TO GET CONTROL, AND WHETHER THEY REALIZE WE ARE REALLY TRYING TO HELP THEM SUPPORT THEMSELVES."

FD937AED

1947

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, JULY 23-(AP)-AMERICAN SOURCES AT THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE TALKS HERE TODAY SAID THAT THE ISSUE OVER SUBSIDIES PROBABLY WOULD GO TO THE WORLD TRADE CONFERENCE PROPOSED AT HAVANA NOV.21.

A SUB-COMMITTEE HERE REVISED A SUBSIDY ARTICLE IN THE PROPOSED WORLD TRADE CHARTER. THE ARTICLE PROVIDES THAT ANY COUNTRY CONTEMPLATING SUBSIDIES TO INCREASE EXPORTS OR TO DECREASE IMPORTS WOULD HAVE TO NOTIFY THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANIZATION. THE AMERICAN DELEGATION OBJECTED PARTICULARLY TO AN ADDITIONAL PROVISION THAT A MEMBER ADVERSELY AFFECTED BY A SUBSIDY COULD BE EXEMPTED FROM THE REQUIREMENT TO GIVE NOTICE OF A CONTEMPLATED SUBSIDY ON THE SAME COMMODITY.

THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION MADE A RESERVATION WITH A VIEW TO FURTHER DISCUSSIONS IN HAVANA. THE AMERICAN ARGUMENT WAS THAT A REVISED TEXT WOULD RESULT IN INEQUITIES.

TARIFF AND CHARTER NEGOTIATIONS HERE WILL BE SUSPENDED FOR A THREE DAY WEEKEND THIS WEEK. MAX SUETENS, CHAIRMAN OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE OF THE ITO, IS SCHEDULED TO LEAVE GENEVA TOMORROW BY AIR FOR NEW YORK TO REPORT TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL. IN THE REPORT IS A RECOMMENDATION THAT THE WORLD CONFERENCE BE HELD AT HAVANA.

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End July

30.24- 11115

INDONESIANS MAP GUERRILLA WAR

Shift Strategy as Dutch Win Important Java Areas.

BATAVIA, Java, July 24 — (AP) The powerfully-equipped Dutch army in four days of mobile warfare apparently has won its campaign for control of Java's strategic areas—but in mountain and village strongholds the Indonesians planned tonight for another kind of resistance—guerrilla fighting.

Only on the northern approach to their capital of Jogjakarta did the Indonesians report a major success, and this claim was denied by the Dutch.

Indonesians Admit Gain

In the central Java area, where the Dutch earlier had penetrated within 30 airline miles of Jogjkarta, the Indonesians said their troops had slashed behind armor-supported Netherlands forces and rolled the Dutch back 12 miles toward the north coast port of Semarang. This Republican advance reportedly carried through smoldering Salatiga and the highway junction of Toentang.

Elsewhere the Dutch won spectacular victories, sometimes after Indonesian forces seemingly had vanished into thin air. In the east, Dutch marines sheared off a 2,400-square mile segment and overran the Bandowoso area, richest rice supply region on the island. This put the Dutch in control of the entire area east of a line running from Probolinggo on the Madoera strait south to the Indian ocean.

In the west, Dutch tanks in a swift 75-mile advance from Bandoeng had captured the major Republican port of Cheribon, birthplace of the still-disputed Indonesian independence agreement. This force of 50 tanks, the Indonesian radio said, by-passed Soemedang and Kadipaten.

A high Dutch officer said other Dutch units, operating between the eastern and central fronts, captured the key Indonesian stronghold of Malang.

Map Guerrilla Warfare

Unable to match their equipment against the tanks and aircraft of the Dutch, the Indonesians now were discussing how to conduct a fight in which snipers and spears might play a more important part than armored cars and planes. President Soekarno hinted at the new plan in an impassioned speech over the Jogjkarata radio.

Declaring that there will be "no law and order in Indonesia until we have our freedom," he appealed to the "whole Indonesian people—soldiers, laborers, religious leaders and especially youth—to fight the Dutch."

"Let each home, each river, each forest be the stronghold of your defense. Try to reoccupy every inch of our beloved soil taken from us by the Dutch," he declared.

Soekarno also broadcast an appeal to President Truman and the American people "to exert every effort to halt this war in Indonesia" and "stand up to the principles of justice and right for which you fought so valiantly only two years ago."

Scorch-Earth Policy

At a clandestine meeting tonight a well-informed Republican told reporters that Indonesian troops were under orders not to waste themselves in a futile attempt to block Dutch armor and infantry. They have been instructed to destroy as much property as possible and then retire for guerrilla action, he said.

In the Cheribon area, he continued, they were ordered to pull back into the mountains so that later they could strike down across slopes already green with terraced rice fields.

Dutch correspondents in Modjokerto, on the Dutch perimeter around Soerabaja, telegraphed that the native underground went into ation last midnight and the crackle of small arms fire continued until this afternoon.

Republicans were holding secret meetings even in Batavia, a center of Dutch strength in western Java.

Front line dispatches indicated that except among the tough Chinese warriors of North Sumatra the Dutch have encountered little organized opposition.

Reliable informants returning from the forward areas said contact has rarely been made with the Republican army despite Jogjakarta's claims of sharp clashes.

Dr. J. E. van Hoogstraten, Director of Economic Affairs for the Netherlands East Indies, said raw materials bottled up for nearly two years inside the Indonesian republic would begin moving into world markets probably in about a month.

Often Dutch troops find scores of abandoned pairs of shoes by the roadside—a sign the Indonesians have abandoned their uniforms and avoided capture by posing as barefooted, half-naked natives working in the rice fields.

There is reason to believe that most Dutch objectives have been reached, and that offensive action may soon be halted.

Spoor "Limits" Operation

In his first news conference since hostilities opened, Lieut. Gen. S. H. Spoor, commanding the Dutch campaign, said the "Republican army is mostly running." He reported that few prisoners had been taken.

No large-scale guerrilla action yet has appeared, the general said, but "mopping up will be necessary." General Spoor said he had orders for a "limited operation" and that the Dutch would not occupy the whole Republican area.

Reporting on the fighting in northern Sumatra, General Spoor said Dutch troops, advancing out of Medan, had encountered "fierce resistance" from Chinese Moslems, but that the resistance now had died down.

Dutch dispatches said thousands of Chinese were fleeing east toward Medan from the villages of Armen, Sunggal and Deji, which the Indonesians set afire and evacuated.

General Spoor confirmed reports that Dutch troops from the refinery center of Palembang in southern Sumatra had captured the Shell and Standard-Vacuum oil fields sixty miles west of there, without serious fighting. He said mopping up was under way.

The general reported the operation around Padang in west central Sumatra completed, except for mopping up.

The general said that on the west Java front the capture of Purwakarta was imminent. Purwakarta, twenty-eight miles northwest of Bandung, has been the headquarters of one Indonesian army division.

He called Republican reports of air attacks on cities "a bloody lie." He declared that the only objectives on which such attacks had been ordered were Indonesian airfields, where, he said, the Indonesians still had planes with Japanese instructors and Japanese pilot officers.

"I am sorry to say that a few pilots strafed a train and some cars and things like that, which they had no orders to do," General Spoor remarked. "The officers who are guilty will face disciplinary action."

General Spoor said his forces occupied Cheribon, key Republican port on Java's north coast, 130 miles east of this Dutch capital, without serious clashes and captured 30,000 tons of rubber there intact.

Dutch Reported Balked In Drive On Jogjakarta

Batavia, July 24 (AP)—Cheribon, important Northwest Java port, has fallen to a Dutch tank attack, but Indonesian republicans declared today that they had turned back a strong Dutch drive on their capital of Jogjakarta and now were closing in on the North Java port of Semarang.

A Dutch Army communiqué announced the capture of Cheribon. The Indonesian radio said the Dutch used a striking force of 50 tanks in an assault yesterday afternoon against the port, birthplace of the Indonesian independence agreement. These forces, the broadcast said, bypassed Soemedang and Kadipaten.

An Indonesian Army communiqué said republican forces in the east-central sector had seized Modjokerto, on the outer rim of the Dutch perimeter around the once-powerful naval base of Soerabaja. This was one of the areas held by the Dutch before the outbreak of hostilities Sunday. Modjokerto is 28 miles southwest of Soerabaja.

A Harassing Attempt

The Modjokerto action was apparently an attempt by the republicans to harass Dutch forces driving on the stronghold of Malang. The Indonesian communiqué said the drive had been halted 35 miles southeast of the city.

The Indonesian objective in Central Java appeared to be to cut off Semarang as a base for the Dutch armored spearheads driving on Jogjakarta. Indonesian news reports said the Dutch had withdrawn more than 10 miles and that Toentang, highway junction south of Semarang, had been recaptured by the republicans.

The Dutch denied the drive on Jogjakarta was halted.

Dutch marines, the communiqué said, have sheared off a 2,400-square-mile segment of East Java, overrunning the Bondowoso area, richest rice-supply area on the island.

Antara said Indonesian forces had whipped behind a Dutch spearhead at Salatiga, north of Jogjakarta, and forced the armor-supported Dutch to abandon the burning town and retire 10 miles north to Toentang.

Report Drives Halted

Premier Amir Sjarifoeddin told a news conference in Jogjakarta that the Dutch drives on Jogjakarta and Malang were stopped, at least temporarily, but he said he could not confirm the report of the Dutch withdrawal as far as Toentang.

He said republicans reoccupied Lawang, 15 miles north of Malang, in East Central Java, and had pushed the Dutch forces back 6 miles to Soekeredjo.

The Indonesian scorched-earth policy is going well in the Malang area, he said.

Lieut. Gen. Siem B. Spoor, commanding the Dutch campaign, said the Indonesians for the most part were in flight. He denied that the Indonesians had retaken Salatiga, insisting that Dutch troops remained in the town, which is astride a mountain highway leading to Jogjakarta.

Few Prisoners Taken

The Dutch commander denied that a republican counterattack had taken Salatiga. He said that Dutch troops were at Salatiga and that fires were burning there.

Spoor said that "the republican army is mostly running." He reported few prisoners taken but said large quantities of rifles, machine guns, ammunition and supplies had been captured.

No large-scale guerrilla action yet has appeared, the General said, but "mopping up will be necessary." He declared Indonesian "scorched-earth" tactics had been reported from many places.

Spoor added that he had orders for a "limited operation" and that the Dutch would not occupy the whole republican area. Before hostilities began Sunday night the republic controlled most of Java, Sumatra to the northwest and Madoera to the northeast.

Rubber Captured

Spoor said his forces had seized 30,000 tons of rubber intact in capturing Cheribon.

He reported that a tank-spearheaded column moving along the road from Bandoeng, 70 miles west of Cheribon in the interior, had encountered some trouble at Soemedang, about a third of the way to the port city, because a bridge had been destroyed there.

INDIES LEADER ASKS U. S. AID TO HALT WAR

Island President Broadcasts Plea to Truman and the American People.

DUTCH DENOUNCED BY NEHRU

Cheribon Falls to Netherlands Troops—Indonesians Block Thrust at Capital.

Jogjakarta, Java, July 24 (A. P.).—President Soekarno of the Indonesian Republic broadcast an appeal tonight to President Truman and the people of the United States "to exert every effort to halt this war in Indonesia and bring about a peaceful settlement."

"Just as you in the United States in 1776 fought until you gained your independence, so shall we fight until we are free," he said.

"This fight to the finish can only be stopped if the Dutch cease their military action and join us, with the British, in mediation of our dispute.

"But I strongly feel the influence of some other great powers is needed to bring them to do this. You of the United States should not underestimate the power of your position. By virtue of principles for which you stand, by reason of your tremendous strength and international respect which is accorded you, and by virtue of your glorious fight in the last war, you stand at the front of forces of democracy in the modern world.

"I appeal to you, President Truman, and the people of the United States to stand up to the principles of justice and right for which you fought so valiantly only two years ago."

He called on the "whole Indonesian people—soldiers, laborers, religious leaders and especially youth—to fight the Dutch." He said there could be "no law and order in Indonesia until we have our freedom."

"It is now clear that the Dutch action is not a police action, as they said, but wholesale colonial war to reimpose the old colonial regime," Soekarno asserted.

Indonesian Warns Of War for Years

Suahrir Says Dutch Will Be Unable to Export

NEW DELHI, India, July 24 (AP).—Sutan Sjahrir, former Indonesian Premier now on a special mission to present the Indonesian case abroad, said today that the Indonesians were determined to carry on guerrilla warfare against the Dutch for years.

He told reporters he feared a "military decision might be reached if no outside help was forthcoming quickly" for his people, but declared that even if th e Dutch forces prevailed, they could not consolidate the victory and control the people.

"The Dutch cannot expect to be able to to export rubber r any other raw material from Indonesia after carrying on warfare against the people," he said.

Declaring that all political parties in Indonesia were resisting the Dutch, he said that in Sumatra "we now have the initiative and I believe we can hold Sumatra for quite some time to come."

"I am convinced," Mr. Sjahrir said, "that if the Dutch could have waited for only seven days—even five days more—this whole business of hostilities could have been avoided."

After receiving a report from Mrs. Sjahrir on the fighting in Indonesia, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, External Affairs Minister of the Indian Dominion Government, asked at the press conference: "What has become of the United Nations?"

He said: "If other members of the United Nations tolerate this or remain inactive, then the United Nations organization ceases to be."

Nehru Denounces Dutch.

New Delhi, July 24 (A. P.).—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, vice-president of India's Interim Government, denounced the Dutch military campaign in Indonesia today as an "insult to Asia."

"If other members of the United Nations tolerate this or remain inactive, then the United Nations Organization ceases to be," he declared.

The leader of the Hindu-dominated Congress party made the statement at a news conference after he had conferred with Sutan Sjahrir, former Premier of the Indonesian Republic, who is on a mission from the Republican Government to present the Indonesian case abroad.

Dutch Ship Loading Halted

Sydney, Australia, July 24 (AP)—The Waterside Workers Federation imposed a ban tonight on loading of Dutch ships as a protest against the armed action in Indonesia of what it called "Dutch imperialists."

COMMONS SITS 20 HOURS

Rejects Changes in Transport Bill in Rowdy Session

LONDON, July 24 (AP)—The House of Commons sent the £1,000,000,000 transport nationalization bill back to the House of Lords for final action today after a rowdy, non-stop session that lasted twenty hours and twenty minutes, ending shortly before 11 o'clock this morning.

More than 200 M. P.'s, yawning, haggard and unshaven, were in the chamber at the end of the marathon debate in which charges of drunkenness, impudence and "spoils" politics were flung amid appeals for more dignity in the proceedings. One member barked like a dog when the argument turned to greyhound racing.

The Labor majority accepted a number of the Lords technical amendments to the bill, which puts all railroads and long-distance motor transport under public ownership, but turned down more than forty amendments that would have changed the measure vitally.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 24.—Red-eyed, haggard members of the House of Commons—some stretched out and snoring and one barking like a dog—ended a near-record all-night session today.

In the 20-hour sitting which saw accusations of drunkenness hurled across the House floor, the heavy Labor majority defeated more than 40 House of Lords amendments to the billion-pound ($4,000,000,000) Transport Nationalization bill.

The acrimonious session broke up with a discussion of greyhound racing, enlivened when an unidentified member barked merrily for nearly two minutes.

The overnight marathon virtually put finishing touches to a measure bringing railroads and long-distance motor transport under public ownership.

One of several angry exchanges occurred when Maj. Edward Legge-Bourke asserted that several government Ministers were drunk. Cries of protest rose from the Labor benches. Ordered by the chair to withdraw the remark, Maj. Legge-Bourke said he meant drunk with power.

Then he asserted that a Labor member who challenged him was seeing double. Fresh shouts of protest broke out and Maj. Legge-Bourke said acidly: "I find that my opening remarks are being indorsed every minute that I go on."

Deputy Speaker James Milner, who earlier reproved a Conservative for referring to Labor members as a "cheeky crowd of beasts," ended the uproar by telling both parties to behave themselves.

"We must have some dignity," he said.

Commons Told Of Atom Research In Britain

London, July 24 (AP)—John Wilmot, Minister of Supply, told the House of Commons today that research at an atomic energy experimental station at Harwell "is making very good progress indeed."

He said the first experimental pile will be in operation later this year and that the adaptation of a factory at Springfield to produce pure uranium was proceeding smoothly.

Wilmot explained that the center at Harwell was devoted to general research and that another, at Sellafield, would concentrate on the practical production of fissionable material.

British-Russ Trade Pact Hopes Revive

London, July 24 (AP)—A Board of Trade spokesman reported today that Britain's trade mission in Moscow had put off its return to London, scheduled tentatively for today, thus raising hopes once more that a projected British-Russian trade agreement might still be concluded.

J. Harold Wilson, chief British negotiator, last night saw Russia's Foreign Trade Minister, A. I. Mikoyan, in what was generally thought might be their final meeting.

The Board of Trade spokesman said he had received Cabinet instructions to place before the Russians this country's "final offer" for wheat supplies the Soviet Union had indicated would be available.

The spokesman said today:

"We received a cable late last night from Wilson reporting he would not be coming back today. This suggests the Russians may have modified their wheat-price demands."

Wilson has been in Moscow for several weeks seeking big supplies of Russian wheat, food and timber.

Official sources have reported that Russia has offered Britain 6,000,000 tons of wheat and cereals over the next four years.

British Outline New Regime For Malaya

London, July 24 (AP)—Revised proposals for the establishment of a Federation of Malaya, which would put nine Malay states and two British settlements under British protection, were announced in a white paper published today.

A new Order in Council, replacing the Malayan Union Order in Council of 1946, provides for the government of the British settlements of Penang and Malacca and gives force to an agreement to be made with the rulers of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Trengganu and Perlis.

Additional territory may be included by agreement with the Malay rulers.

To Keep Prerogatives

Each ruler, under the new order, will have the prerogatives he enjoyed before the Japanese occupation, and Britain will have jurisdiction only in matters of foreign affairs and defense.

The federation's central government will consist of a High Commissioner appointed by the King, a federal Executive Council and a federal Legislative Council, which will be empowered to legislate over a field wide enough to ensure a strong central government.

"Reserved power" is accorded the High Commissioner to give effect to any bill which the Legislative Council fails to pass in "reasonable" time and which he considers necessary.

British officials expressed hope that the federation's new constitution would be inaugurated within a few months.

U.S., British Plan Ruhr-Coal Talks

London, July 24 (AP)—A Foreign Office spokesman said today Great Britain would send a delegation of three or four men to Washington for "official talks on technical matters connected with increasing coal production in the Ruhr," great German mine region.

He said that "further amplification" of the proposed agenda for the conference was awaited from Washington.

A high American source said the two countries had settled their differences over a conference on Germany.

Accept U.S. Position

The informant said the British had agreed with the American position that other questions such as financing and feeding of the economically merged American and British zones of Germany should not be subjects of the decisions.

He said the British also agreed to hold the talks in Washington rather than Berlin, as suggested earlier.

The informant said an announcement of the agreement was expected soon.

Object To U.S. Proposal

The conference had been scheduled tentatively last week, but the British objected to an American proposal to limit decisions to the Ruhr-coal production.

An informed British source said the British had wanted to discuss revision of administration in the bizonal area, including a proposal that the United States assume 30 per cent of the cost of feeding and administering the zones, instead of the current 50-50 cost sharing.

The British Foreign Office declined comment.

Better Understanding

The American informant said settlement of the differences, which Foreign Secretary Bevin and Ambassador Lewis Douglas discussed at a conference Monday, resulted from better understanding on both sides after explanations.

The American position was that the United States could not commit itself on such questions as financing the two zones, he said, since any additional money would have to come from Congress, due to adjourn July 26.

The foremost immediate point in the United States view, he said, was the problem of increasing Ruhr production before winter, and American experts thought one of the biggest defects lay in the managerial setup of the Ruhr mines, which lie in the British zone.

Bronze Honors RAF

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 24.—The British Air Council anpounced today that it had accepted a bronze bust of a British airman presented by the sculptor, Miss Eleanor Mellon, 133 E. 64th St., New York.

Miss Mellon offered the bust in admiration for the Royal Air Force.

3-POWER TALK IS PROJECTED

France Willing To Attend Conference On Germany

Paris, July 24 (AP)—A three-power conference of France, Britain and the United States on a number of German problems—the first since four-power control of Germany was established—was projected tonight following a French spokesman's announcement of willingness to attend such a meeting.

The spokesman said France would accept an invitation from United States Gen. George C. Marshall, Secretary of State, to attend three-power talks on the future level of industry in western Germany, control of the Ruhr industrial basin, management and ownership of the Ruhr coal mines and similar administrative problems.

Britain, O.K.'s Proposal

But the spokesman shied away from a conference which would involve making hard and fast decisions in Russia's absence, and said the conference would not deal with the problem of increasing Ruhr coal production.

Meanwhile, a British Foreign Office spokesman announced in London that Britain finally had accepted an American proposal to hold a British-American conference in Washington on coal production, probably next week.

The place, time and other conditions of the French-American-British conference are undecided, the French spokesman said.

Only 'Study' Question

He said in the French view this conference would only "study" the questions of industrial level, socialization of the coal mines and so on, and would not necessarily make decisions in advance of the London meeting of the Foreign Ministers Council in November.

British-American authorities in Germany recently were reported to have agreed upon a level of 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 tons in their two zones. An announcement, however, never was made.

The French spokesman said French authorities learned of the plan last week and Georges Bidault, Foreign Minister, at once protested to the American and British ambassadors that a question of such importance to the future of Europe should not be determined without French participation.

Message To Bidault

The spokesman said as a result Marshall had sent this message to Bidault:

"Since my message of July 18, I have pursued my study of the problems you have raised regarding the proposals formulated by the American and British authorities in Germany on the level of industry in the bi-zone, and the management and control of coal mines in Germany.

"To allow the time needed for a complete examination of French views on these problems, the United States will suspend all statements on its proposed revision within the bi-zone until the French Government has had a reasonable opportunity ot discuss the question with the United States and Britain.

Bevin Informed

"I have already contacted Mr. Bevin [British Foreign Secretary] in this respect, and I think I shall soon be able to indicate the manner in which such a tri-partite examination can be held.

"I am informed by Mr. Bevin that the British Government is now studying the whole situation. Consequently, I hope within several days to proceed with you on a detailed study of these issues."

[The State Department in Washington declined to release the text of Secretary Marshall's note, explaining it was a personal message to Bidault. The department said the French report of the note was correct, however.]

Britain's acceptance of an invitation to Washington to talk on coal problems was after differences over the agenda. Britain wanted to include discussion of such problems as food and finance, arguing that they were related to coal production.

French To Join Talks On German Industry

Paris, July 24 (AP)—A French spokesman said today France would accept the United States proposal for a British-French-American conference on the future level of industry in Germany.

The spokesman said France was awaiting more precise details of the American proposal before making an official reply.

He said the projected discussions also would cover control of the Ruhr industrial basin, and management and ownership of Ruhr coal, but would not deal with administrative measures to increase Ruhr coal production.

No Washington Talks

Such administrative steps, he said, concerned only British and American authorities as zonal administrators. Thus, he said, France would not participate in the British-American talks expected to be held in Washington.

Secretary of State Marshall, in a letter on Monday to Foreign Minister Bidault, said he would indicate soon how such a tripartite conference could be held, and the spokesman said it was this added information for which the French Government was waiting.

Commons Ends With One Member Barking Like a Dog for 2 Minutes

30.24- 11117

4,500 Jews Now At Sea

Paris, July 24 (AP)—While 4,500 Jews without home or country tossed at sea tonight on their return from an unsuccessful effort to crash the gates of Palestine, the governments of Britain and France remained just as much at sea over where to land these cargoes of humanity.

The British, bringing the would-be immigrants back in three transports after removing them from the Exodus of 1947, one-time Chesapeake Bay liner, said the ultimate destination of the refugees was a matter for France to decide.

A spokesman for the Jewish Agency said the Jews might not land at all but stage a sit-down strike on the ships.

French Premier Paul Ramadier said France would accept them "as Jewish immigrants in transit" but "we cannot force them to leave the ships."

The French had been informed that the three British transports were bringing the immigrants, including 1,800 women and children, to Villefranche-Sur-Mer, 2 miles from Nice, today or tomorrow.

Immigrants In Transit

But tonight a spokesman for Ramadier's office said "you can say officially that the French Government does not know right now where the immigrants from the Exodus are going to land."

Earlier, Ramadier said the British had asked his Government to accept responsibility for the immigrants because they sailed from the French port of Sete. France did not have to accept them, he said, but was doing so and would harbor them as long as necessary because France could not "close her eyes" to the plight of refugees who had endured years of Hitler persecution.

Meanwhile, Peter Bergson, chairman of the Hebrew Committee of National Liberation, referring to the voyage of the Exodus, told newsmen:

"The ship, the funds, and the volunteer crew all came from America. More than 1,000 American sailors have volunteered to take the place of their fallen comrades."

leave the vessels.

The Jews left Sete, France, two weeks ago aboard the Exodus of 1947, the former S.S. President Warfield, in an attempt to reach Palestine, but were taken in custody today at sea by British Navy men. The Jews lacked immigration certificates.

Premier Paul Ramadier said Britain had asked France to take over the group, but added, "We cannot force them to leave the ship."

"We will accept them as Jewish immigrants in transit and see that they are cared for, even if it means giving them jobs to which they are suited," Ramadier said.

The British vessels were expected to arrive at a French Mediterranean port today or tomorrow.

France, Argentina Sign Trade Pact

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, July 24—France and Argentina were linked today by a commercial treaty under which France will receive $148,200,000 in credits for food purchases.

The pact was signed in the presence of Senora Eva Peron, wife of the Argentine president, who earlier was the guest of honor at a dinner in the foreign ministry.

Refugees On Ship May Stage Sitdown

Paris, July 24 (AP)—A Jewish Agency spokesman said today the 4,500 or more Jewish immigrants being returned to France from Palestine by three British deportation ships might stage a sitdown strike upon arrival and refuse to

Europe Group Asks Data

Economic Committee Requests Information for Recovery Plan

PARIS, July 24 (AP).—The European Economic Committee today gave its sixteen member nations ten days in which to supply data for use in mapping a co-ordinated plan under the Marshall proposal for European recovery.

The economic committee's steering committee approved five questionnaires dealing with food, power, metal industries, inland transport and maritime transportation to which answers are requested by Aug. 3.

ITALY'S ASSEMBLY OPENS DEBATE ON RATIFYING TREATY

ROME, July 24—(AP) Foreign Minister Carlo Sforza opened an assembly debate on ratification of the Italian peace treaty today by announcing he had received telegrams which "confirmed the desire of Soviet Russia to ratify" the pact.

Russia is the only one of the big victor powers who has not ratified the pact which the Italian government, after much reluctance, has finally presented to the assembly for ratification.

Communist, pro-Communist, socialist and right-wing qualunquist speakers were expected to oppose ratification. A government motion to consider the treaty passed in the assembly last night by the narrow margin of 232 to 204.

Sforza termed the treaty "suffocating," but laid great emphasis on hope for eventual revision of some of its terms and on the necessity of ratification by Aug. 10, by which date he said Italy's chance of becoming a member of the United Nations would be ended for this year.

Britain already had expressed willingness to revise military and naval clauses affecting her alone, Sforza said, and President Truman had "touched our hearts" by a recent speech which referred to Italy's role in the war at the side of the allies.

Greatest opposition to the treaty arises from clauses which virtually wipe out the Italian navy, lop off colonial territories and call for $360,000,000 in reparations.

Russ Set To Ratify Italy Pact

Rome, July 24 (AP)—Foreign Minister Carlo Sforza told the Italian Constituent Assembly today he received telegrams which "confirmed the desire of Soviet Russia" to ratify the Italian peace treaty.

All three of the other major powers have ratified the treaty. British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin yesterday urged Italy to speed her ratification, adding that the Italians apparently were holding back in the belief that the Russians would not ratify.

Sforza, opening an Assembly debate on ratification, strongly urged the Constituent Assembly to accept the treaty before August 10, by which date he said Italy's chance for entry into the United Nations would be ended for this year.

The Government announced it would try for immediate action. Indications from a test vote of the Assembly last night were that ratification was imminent.

Clayton Received by Pope

ROME, July 24 (AP).—William L. Clayton, Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, who is in Italy for economic conferences, was received by Pope Pius XII in a thirty-minute audience today. He was guest of honor at a state luncheon given by Foreign Minister Carlo Sforza.

Albania To Refer Corfu Dispute To World Court

The Hague, July 24 (AP)—The registry of the International Court of Justice said today Albania was prepared to appear before the tribunal to answer British complaints about mine explosions in Corfu Channel in which two British destroyers were damaged.

A court spokesman said Albania accepted a recommendation of the United Nations Security Council to refer the dispute to the court.

Aid for Refugees in Austria

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, July 24 (AP).—About 210,000 German refugees in Austria will be eligible for legal protection and resettlement under a resolution adopted today by the preparatory commission for the International Refugee Organization. They will not be eligible for care and maintenance by the I. R. O. More than half of them entered Austria since the end of the war.

Russians Reducing Force in Germany

300,000 Still Remaining; U. S. Has 130,000

BERLIN, July 24 (AP).—Authoritative Allied sources said today that, despite the turbulent international situation, the Russians have been withdrawing their troops from Germany steadily during the last year.

Estimates of the present strength of the Russian forces in Germany now range from 300,000 to 350,000 men. A year ago, the same sources estimated the Russian forces at more than 500,000.

American strength in Germany is placed at about 130,000, the British are estimated to have something more than 200,000 and the French are believed to have fewer than 100,000.

The reports revealed that, while the numbers of Russian troops have gone steadily down, the withdrawals have been made in such a way that effective fighting units could be built up quickly.

American withdrawals have been by complete units. The only American combat division left in Germany in any form is the 1st Infantry Division.

Negotiations in the Allied Control Council to carry out the Foreign Ministers' directive to submit recommendations for occupation force strength in Germany remain deadlocked.

Chancellery Marble Used

BERLIN, July 24 (AP)—Parts of the pink marble chancellery in which Adolf Hitler worked are being re-created into memorials to Prime Minister Stalin and the Soviet Army. German workmen were digging out the slabs of Bavarian marble, granite walls, columns and mosaic floors today and carting them, under Russian direction, to Soviet cemeteries. There the pieces will be fashioned into two 260-foot obelisks. The cemeteries are in the Berlin sections of Treptow and Choenholz.

Anglo-U. S. Mission to Prague

BERLIN, July 24 (AP).—A delegation of American and British military government representative left Berlin by plane today for Prague to seek a trade agreement between Czechoslovakia and the combined Anglo-American zones of Germany.

Berlin Blast Laid To Carelessness

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, July 24.—German police today officially blamed gross carelessness in the handling of old munitions, marked for disposal, for the explosion which yesterday destroyed part of a police headquarters building in the Russian sector, killed nine Germans and injured nine.

Although a British-licensed newspaper suggested there was a possibility that sabotage was responsible for the explosion, police headquarters denied this.

The police said that the explosion was caused by old war mines brought in by the police bomb disposal squad.

The squad violated a rule that no such materials were to be brought into the interior, a headquarters spokesman said.

U.S. Grain Gives Germans 2 Extra Loaves of Bread

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, July 24—The United States has poured grain into Germany at such a rate that Germans will be able to get two extra loaves of brown bread during the next four-week ration period in the Anglo-American zones, it was officially announced today.

During the first three weeks of July the United States shipped 264,000 tons of bread-grains and flour into the Anglo-American zones at a cost of almost $32,000,000 to American and British taxpayers. More than 20,000 tons of other foods, mainly dried milk, were also received from abroad.

15,648 Germans Arrive in Year

By the Associated Press.

BREMEN, July 24.—American officials said today that 15,648 emigrants and 4856 repatriates had sailed from Germany for the United States in the last year. They were admitted under the unused immigration quota that developed during the war.

McKibbin Takes Berlin Post

BERLIN, July 24 (AP).—George B. McKibbin, Chicago lawyer and former director of finance for the State of Illinois, arrived here today to assume his new duties as director of the American Military Government's internal affairs and communications division. He succeeds Dwight P. Griswold, former Nebraska Governor who recently left to become director of the American aid mission to Greece.

Fritz Kuhn Jailed As 'Major Nazi'

Munich, Germany, July 24 (AP)—Fritz Kuhn, former leader of the German-American Bund, was in a Munich jail tonight facing possible trial as a "Nazi offender" by a court of his German neighbors.

The Munich public prosecutor, Julius Herss, said Kuhn, 50, a German sympathizer who was deported from the United States, was arrested Monday.

Herss said Kuhn would be charged as a "major Nazi" under the German de-Nazification law. Kuhn, if convicted could be sentenced to ten years' hard labor.

Herss said he had Kuhn brought before him and told the former Bund leader that he would be charged "on account of his extraordinary support of the Nazi regime by propagandist means."

At Neudeck prison, Kuhn said he had no idea why he had been arrested and that he had been given no copies of charges against him.

Complaining that he had not been allowed to get in touch with his wife or a lawyer, he said:

"We in the United States never did such unfair things."

Stalin Pledges 1947 Return of Austrian P. W.s

Letter Featured in Vienna Reds Paper; Government Won't Estimate Number

VIENNA, July 24 (AP).—A promise that all Austrian prisoners of war now held in the Soviet Union would be freed this year was contained in a letter from Prime Minister Stalin published here today in the Communist party newspaper "Volksstimme."

The letter, dated July 21 and addressed to the four Communist members of the Austrian Parliament, was printed across all five columns of the tabloid newspaper under large headlines.

"The Soviet government has decided to speed up the release and transport of Austrian prisoners of war from the U. S. S. R. in such a way as to grant the return of all Austrians by the end of the year; the Austrian government will be informed of the decision," the letter said.

Declaring in an editorial that the communication was "the best news" since the day of Austria's liberation from Germany, the newspaper said: "Today not only Austrian women but the entire Austrian nation thank Generalissimo Stalin for his aid and un-

derstanding."

Government sources refused to estimate the number of prisoners still in Russia or the number of those released by other Allies. One official said the Western powers have had no Austrian prisoners of war since Belgium returned a large number in May. He added that some Austrians still were held in France as alleged war criminals.

The "Oesterreichische Zeitung," Soviet Army newspaper in Vienna, published today a charge that American occupation authorities were "destroying Austria's harvest and cattle breeding." The newspaper said the Americans imposed a ban on transportation of badly needed livestock to the Russian occupation zone in eastern Austria, where nearly all the country's grain is produced.

It asserted there was a greater shortage of livestock in eastern Austria than anywhere else in the country, and said this was due partly to transportation of cattle to the Western zones.

An American spokesman at United States Army headquarters called the charge "ridiculous" and asked how it was "possible to export anything out of the closed Russian zone."

Pledge To Austrian PW's

Vienna, July 24 (AP)—The Communist party newspaper *Volkstimme* today published prominently a letter from Soviet Prime Minister Stalin promising that all Austrian prisoners of war now held in Russia would be freed this year.

The letter was addressed to the four Communist members of the Austrian Parliament.

In an editorial in adjoining columns, the paper called the communication "the best news since the day of the liberation" from Germany.

Thanks To Stalin

"Today not only Austrian women, but the entire Austrian nation," *Volkstimme* said, "thank Generalissimo Stalin for his aid and understanding."

Government sources today refused to estimate the number of prisoners still in Russia or already released by the other Allies.

One official, however, said the Western Powers have had no PW's since Belgium returned a large number last May. Some Austrians are still held in France as alleged war criminals, he added.

Text Of Letter

The text of the Stalin letter, printed across all five columns of the tabloid newspaper under large headlines, follows:

"This is to inform you that the Soviet Government has discussed your letter, in which you tell us of the many queries of dependents of Austrian prisoners of war still held in the U.S.S.R. and ask us to speed up the release of these prisoners.

"The Soviet Government has decided to speed up the release and transport of Austrian prisoners of war from the U.S.S.R. in such a way as to grant the return of all Austrians by the end of the year.

"The Austrian Government will be informed of the decision."

Grounds for Jailing Red Foe Revealed

By the Associated Press.

SOFIA, July 24.—The government published today the text of an indictment against Nikola Petkov, jailed general secretary of the opposition Agrarian Party, accusing him of conspiring to overthrow the Communist dominated Fatherland Front government and establish a new regime with himself as its head.

(The U. S. State Department on June 11 denounced Mr. Petkov's arrest and suggested that Bulgaria, in trying him, would place herself on trial before the bar of public opinion).

ATHENS ACTS TO JAIL COMMUNIST LEADER

Warrant Also Accuses Labor Ex-Minister of Red Plot to Start Uprising in Greece

ATHENS, July 24 (AP)—Government prosecution officials tonight issued warrants for the arrest of Nicolas Zachariades, leader of the Greek Communist party, and Miltiades Porphyrogenis of the EAM, former Labor Minister, accusing them of an alleged Communist plot to start an uprising in Greece and "anti-national activities."

Issuance of the warrants was the first legal action taken against the Communists since Leftist guerrilla armies launched a series of major attacks against cities and towns in northern Greece two weeks ago.

Mr. Porphyrogenis, in a recent speech to French Communists at Strasbourg, advocated the creation of a "free" Greek government. Later, the Government expressed official surprise that the Leftist military forces had not already proclaimed a free Communist state in northern Greece.

Meanwhile, Constantin Rodopoulos, Governor General of northern Greece, dared the Communists to establish such a state and said that if they did, "I'll be there within forty-eight hours."

Mr. Rodopoulos said in an interview that the Communists "cannot establish a provisional government in northern Greece. They do not have the strength. We can go anywhere they are, but they cannot go where we are."

He said that more than twenty northern Greek villages had been evacuated in the last few weeks because of increased guerrilla activity and that 110,000 refugees from pillaged towns had flocked into the larger cities.

Reports Communists Kill 23 in Greek Raid

By the Associated Press.

ATHENS, July 24.—A 300-man Communist band was reported by the Greek Ministry of Public Order last night to have killed 23 civilians and wounded 16 in the north central Greek village of Anatolikon. Sixteen of the dead, the ministry said, were women and children.

Russians Accuse U. S. Again

MOSCOW, July 24 (AP)—The Government's newspaper, Izvestia, accused the United States today of employing Trojan-horse tactics in Austria and said some influential American circles "would like to make Austria into a colony."

The article said that "Austria holds a well known place in the plans of international reactionaries. They rely on establishing there one of their bridgeheads, a bastion that could threaten the democratic countries of eastern and southeastern Europe."

Declaring that the "prosaic dollar" serves as a Trojan horse in Austria, Izvestia said that "Viennese reactionaries would like to hand over their country to foreign capitalists wholesale." The Truman Doctrine, the newspaper said, "has given them fresh energy."

MOSCOW PARLEY GAINS

British Jubilant Over Results of Talks on Trade

MOSCOW, July 24 (AP)—Major progress toward an Anglo-Soviet trade agreement was indicated today after a meeting between Harold Wilson, British Overseas Trade Secretary, and Soviet Ministry of Foreign Trade officials.

British circles were jubilant after the meeting and their attitude was interpreted in Moscow as indicating a solution of issues that had prevented an agreement.

Mr. Wilson had prepared to leave Moscow today. Yesterday he made a courtesy call at the Foreign Trade Ministry to say goodbye to the officials. He was said to have reviewed the British position and, unexpectedly, to have been asked to continue the negotiations today.

Mr. Wilson has been in Moscow several weeks, seeking supplies of Russian wheat and other cereals and timber in exchange for British manufactured goods.

British Reported on Trail Of Ship with 400 Refugees

JERUSALEM, July 24—(AP) Haganah, the underground Jewish resistance organization, said tonight another refugee ship named "Return to Zion" and carrying 400 unauthorized refugees was approaching Palestine waters and that British destroyers "already are on her track."

Haganah coupled the announcement with a statement that its intelligence corps had learned of alleged British army plans to clamp martial law on all the Jews in the Holy Land.

Stricter Curbs Loom

It was predicted widely in both British and Jewish quarters that stricter military measures in some form would be enacted to counter the current wave of terrorist violence, now in its ninth day.

Extremist violence continued tonight with the mining of a British army truck on the outskirts of Jerusalem in which two soldiers were wounded.

The incident was listed by police as the 60th terrorist attack in nine days and was the latest in a series of disorders which led highly placed sources to predict that countermeasures against the Jews would take the form of sanctions against official Jewry, widespread arrests and imposition of more stringent curfews than those which already have placed 150,000 Jews of Jerusalem, Haifa and Nathanya under nightly house arrest.

British On Trail

A general alarm, second of the day, was sounded shortly before the curfew hour of 7 p. m. in Jerusalem. It was the city's 11th alert in less than a week. The alarm was caused by the bombing of a military vehicle in the Jewish quarter.

The most spectacular incident of the day, the 58th since July 16, was a tommygun attack on an observation post by passengers in a taxi at the Goldsmith Officers club, across King George avenue from the Jewish Agency building.

Soldiers at the gate answered with automatic gun fire as the taxi sped away, but there were no casualties.

A British soldier died early today of injuries received 48 hours earlier in a jeep blast, raising the Holy Land's toll of eight days of violence to 10 killed and 73 injured.

Terrorist activities in that period have included the cutting of rail lines in nine places, bombing a railway bridge, damaging a freight train, severing Britain's oil pipeline in six places, the destruction of nine military vehicles and damaging of 17 others and the sinking of the British deportation ship Empire Lifeguard in Haifa harbor.

The British announced that the Lifeguard had been raised overnight from her resting place on the bottom at the dockside.

Jew-Arab Strife Renewed

Jew-Arab strike broke out anew when a band of Arabs attacked the Jewish colony of Magdield, northeast of Tel Aviv, before dawn. Two Jews were killed and one seriously wounded in the gunbattle that began when the Arabs, attired in army uniforms and carrying Sten guns, knocked at the door of one of the residents. The clash was believed to have resulted from a dispute over grazing rights.

Six armed men looted a diamond merchant's office in Tel Aviv and escaped with $40,000 worth of diamonds. It was the third such robbery in two days.

Freight traffic on the Palestine-Egypt railway has been cancelled for several days between Haifa and Lydda as the result of partial destruction of a bridge near Benyamina by explosives.

Gunmen, Troops Exchange Fire In Jerusalem

Jerusalem, July 24 (AP)—Gunmen and British troops exchanged gunfire today at the gate of a security zone in Jerusalem, touching off alarm sirens and halting traffic for 45 minutes.

An unofficial report said the attackers arrived in a taxi, fired four times with a Bren gun and escaped toward the Jewish quarters as troops returned the fire. No casualties were reported.

The attack was the latest in a long series since the British turned back toward France the 4,500 Jews intercepted on the former Chesapeake Bay steamer President Warfield. It occurred within a few yards of the Jewish Agency and the Goldsmith Officers' Club, which previously had been wrecked by a bomb.

$40,000 Robbery Reported

Six men were reported by a reliable informant to have robbed a Tel Aviv diamond merchant's office of $40,000 in cut and uncut stones at noon. A similar robbery and another $40,000 haul occurred yesterday. The informant said members of the underground Stern Gang, seeking funds for further operations against the British, were known to be operating diamond-polishing shops in private houses and selling the products in Europe.

Jewish quarters of Jerusalem were under a dusk-to-dawn curfew.

The alarm was the tenth in more than a week of attacks which have left ten dead and 73 wounded.

Sunken Ship Raised

British naval authorities announced today that the former Liberty ship Empire Lifeguard, which they yesterday reported sunk at her pier in Haifa by saboteurs, had been "raised and refloated after two hours."

News photographers had been forbidden to take pictures of the vessel, which the British said had been sabotaged after loading more than 200 legal Jewish immigrants brought from detention camps in Cyprus.

Chinese Holding Parley On Food For Armies

Nanking, July 24 (AP)—Provincial governors from all parts of China headed for Nanking today to confer on a program to insure adequate food supplies for Chiang Kai-shek's armies in the war against Chinese Communists.

Officials here said the conference, over which Chiang will preside, will work out a system of taxation in kind for food-producing provinces. Non-producing provinces or those impoverished by fighting will be exempted or asked to pay taxes in cash.

Fight "Disappearance"

The conference will try to work out plans whereby food collected for the army will not shrink or disappear before it reaches troops—phenomena sometimes noted in the past.

It was expected that the governors would be given extensive wartime powers, such as authority over militia and, in some cases, over government armies operating in their areas.

Wedemeyer To Visit Shanghai

Meanwhile, it was announced that Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, President Truman's fact-finder in China, will make a preliminary visit to Shanghai on Saturday to talk with American business men who have been sharply critical of Chinese commercial restrictions.

A formal statement said the Shanghai trip "will afford opportunity for discussions in closed meetings with members of the American and Chinese business communities and will assist General Wedemeyer in mapping out his program of intensive study."

It appeared here that former Premier T. V. Soong was taking an important part in Wedemeyer's investigation, on which likely will depend American policy toward China. Informed sources said Soong was believed acting as unofficial liaison between the American and certain Chinese Government officials.

30.24-11119

How to Incorporate a Racket

Agent of Jailed Japanese Gangster Tells Over Phone the Way to Go About It.

Tokyo, July 24 (A. P.). — A hard-voiced individual described by telephone today how to incorporate an underworld gang as a business corporation.

There are three steps, said a self-styled lieutenant of the incarcerated Kinosuke Otsu, described by police as one of Tokyo's biggest racketeers.

"First," he told a reporter, "you deposit 195,000 yen ($3,900) in a bank." The amount was carefully chosen; capitalization of more than 200,000 yen makes a firm liable to heavy taxes.

"Then you take the deposit slip to the Justice Ministry and register yourself," the voice continued. "Then you start business."

The "enterprise" (i. e., racketeering) division of the Otsu gang will follow this procedure on Monday when it becomes the "Otsu Gang Commercial Corporation," said the informant. The president will be Konosuke Otsu—both in and out of jail. Stock sells for 50 yen a share, but, the voice said sadly, it has all been purchased.

"Will the police let you get away with this?" asked the reporter.

"Sure," replied the anonymous caller. "Why not?"

He said the new firm—which Japanese police reporters say has an actual kitty of 100,000,000 yen—will look out for the gang's present property, which includes hotels in the notoriously tough Shinjuki district. It also plans to "deal in food, drygoods, old clothes and stuff like that." Department stores at Shinjuki reputedly pay the Otsu gang a healthy "protection" allowance.

Headquarters of the new corporation will be in the center of the black market stores at Shinjuki, where yesterday the gang formally "dissolved" in a public ceremony at which the police chief spoke.

The informant proudly confirmed that the "enterprise" division of the Otsu gang would be the first to incorporate in Japan.

Jap Diet To Study Economic Moves

Tokyo, July 24 (AP)—With a number of key economic measures coming up, the Diet will reconvene tomorrow for a session which may determine the life of Socialist Tetsu Katayama's coalition Cabinet.

Actual business will begin Sunday when the opposition Liberal party may open its expected attack on the Cabinet.

Main point of dispute will be the Social Democratic party program for state control of coal mines. The Cabinet ministers themselves are split into their Socialist and Democratic party factions over the extent of control to be maintained over the mines in an attempt to break a fundamental bottleneck in the country's sluggish economy.

Japan's Newspaper Circulation.

Tokyo, July 24 (A. P.).—The newspaper circulation in Japan in April totaled nearly 16,000,000 in a population of little more than 73,000,000, supreme headquarters reported today. Editors said that circulation, frozen by newsprint restrictions, otherwise could be doubled or tripled.

Youth Held In Murder Of Korean

Seoul, Korea, July 24 (AP)—Korean police said today they had arrested Han Chi Kin, 19, in connection with the slaying July 19 of Lyuh Woon Hyung, Leftist but anti-Communist political leader.

Police said Han possessed an American Army .45-caliber weapon of the type with which Lyuh was killed.

Lyuh was struck by two of three bullets fired into the rear of his automobile, and died in a hospital two hours later.

BURMA PARTY HEADS SEIZED

More Than 200 Arrested In Moychit Roundup

Rangoon, July 24 (AP)—A wholesale roundup of Myochit party members is proceeding upcountry with total arrests well over 200, police sources disclosed today as authorities strove to stamp out any further plotting such as resulted in last Saturday's assassination of seven Burmese Cabinet members.

Stores of arms and ammunition have been seized in the roundup, informants said. Authoritative sources said prominent figures arrested included Ba Yin, right-hand mand of U Saw, Myochit party leader who already had been seized after a gun battle in Rangoon; Aung Tha, a member of the party executive committee; Pa Sein, former Myochit secretary, and H. W. Grey, an Anglo-Burmese who formerly was a personal assistant to U Saw.

Officials Are Reticent

Ba Maung, inspector general of Burma police, refused to confirm or deny that the arrests had been made in line with official reticence in the case.

The police chief likewise refused to confirm or deny that San Yan Naung, arrested as a suspect in the assassinations, had been killed while trying to escape at Daiku, 90 miles north of Rangoon.

Burmese newspapers published photographs of the suspect on a slab in a morgue, and other official sources said the slain man was San Yan Naung, 30-year-old commander in the Galon army of which U Saw is commander-in-chief. Yan Naung formerly commanded a battalion in the Burma defense Army, underground resistance organization of Aung San during the Japanese occupation. Aung San was the principal Burmese minister killed last Saturday.

Plan Found In Diary

Burmese press reports said Yan Naung sought refuge in the top story of a printery at Daiku on the night of the ministerial murders and was arrested by members of the People's Volunteer Organization who became suspicious. The People's Volunteer Organization is the private army of the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League headed by the late Aung San.

The press said Yan Naung's personal diary disclosed the complete murder plan, with names of the instigators and colleagues in the assassination.

(Prime Minister Attlee announced in the British House of Commons the intention to proceed with plans to grant Burma complete independence, within or without the British Empire. Meantime, he said, the Burmese interim government, now headed by Thakin Nu, successor of the slain Aung San, will be recognized as having full governing powers.)

Suspect In Burma Killings Shot By 'Private Army'

Rangoon, Burma, July 24 (AP)—A man suspected of taking part in the assassination of U Aung San and six other members of the Burma Executive Council was disclosed today to have been shot to death by members of Aung San's "private army."

Official sources said the suspect was San Yan Naung, 30, a former member of the 5th Battalion of the Burma Defense Army, which Aung San commanded against the Japanese. He also had been an officer in the Galon Army commanded by former Premier U Saw, who was arrested soon after the assassinations, officials said.

Other Leaders Taken

Arrests of leaders of the opposition Myochit party, which U Saw led, continues. Upward of 200 are reported in custody. Among the latest jailed is Ba Yinon, described as U Saw's right-hand man. He was with U Saw at the time the British arrested him on charges of collaborating with the Japanese.

Aung Tha, member of the Myochit party, and Pe Sein, former party secretary, were arrested in Rangoon.

Caught In Hideout

Aung San and his slain colleagues were the de facto government leaders of Burma, currently about to achieve independence from Britain. They belonged to the dominant anti-Fascist People's Freedom League.

Members of the People's Volunteer Organization of the FPFL, which was described as Aung San's "private army," flushed the murder suspect from his hideout in Daiku, 90 miles north of Rangoon, on the night of the machine-gun killings in the council chamber at Rangoon on July 19.

San Yan Naung had sought refuge in the top floor of a printing establishment. He was reported to have had with him a personal diary, containing complete plans for the assassination of the Government leaders and names of his colleagues. One report said a "high Burmese personage" was named in the diary as the murder instigator.

As his captors were moving him by automobile to Rangoon, San Yan Naung was said to have made a "leap for life" when the car slowed for a steep grade 10 miles south of Pegu. His captors gave chase and shot him to death.

Aussies' Aid Asked In Java Dispute

Canberra, July 24 (AP)—A representative of the Indonesian Republic said today he had appealed to the Australian Government to mediate the current dispute in Indonesia.

The official, Dr. R. Usman, chief of the protocol division of the Indonesian foreign ministry, said in Canberra that he had sent the appeal to Australian Prime Minister J. B. Chifley and was now awaiting a reply.

Chifley is at present in Mackay, Queensland.

Usman said he came here June 10 as "an unofficial guest" of the Australian Government to look after the interests of Australian wives of Indonesians and other questions."

U.S. Studies Next Move In Jap-Treaty Issue

Washington, July 24 (AP)—The State Department officials today debated this Government's next moves toward drafting a Japanese peace treaty in view of Russia's rejection of American proposals that would eliminate the big-power veto in the Far Eastern peace settlement.

Officials would say only that a note expressing the Russian attitude has been received.

Secretary of State Marshall told a news conference late yesterday that when the note was received he would initiate studies to determine the proper course of action for the United States.

Diplomatic authorities said the central issue is whether the American Government should seek the collaboration of governments other than Russia in going ahead with Japanese treaty drafting.

"Separate Peace" Issue

This would mean in effect a decision to "make a separate peace" with Japan.

One Russian proposal which may get favorable action here is for an early meeting of the Soviet, British and French Ambassadors with a representative of the State Department.

The Russians want such a session to arrange for the initial Japanese treaty drafting to be taken up in the Council of Foreign Ministers—a system that would preserve their veto power.

The United States might be willing to have a discussion among the Ambassadors simply for the purpose of explaining further the American position in favor of a peace-drafting council of eleven instead of four nations and a voting system that would make decisions by two-thirds vote.

Change In Date

Diplomatic informants said that one change almost certainly will be made in the American plan. This would change the date for convening the initial treaty-drafting group from August 19 to some time in September. All British Commonwealth countries have objected to the proposed date as conflicting with a conference they have planned in Canberra, Australia.

The split over how to draft a treaty with Japan threatens to destroy what fragments of unity remain from the American-Russian wartime collaboration.

Up to this week there had been considerable hope here that Washington and Moscow would be able to devise some means for fashioning the Japanese treaty which would eliminate many of the frictions that have beset peacemaking in Europe.

While an interpretation remains to be worked out, some authorities recalled that as early as the United Nations declaration of January, 1942, the United States, Britain, Russia and other major nations at war with the Axis pledged themselves "not to make a separate armistice or peace with the enemies."

May Not Be Binding

Russia was not then at war with Japan, so it is a question whether the pledge would be considered legally binding in the present situation.

The United States had proposed July 11 that eleven nations, including the great powers, should meet at Washington or San Francisco to organize the treaty drafting. A major point of the proposal was that the nations work under a system of decisions by two-thirds vote—a procedure which would deny any one nation the right of veto.

Russian Position

In rejecting the proposal, the Soviets contended:

1. That the Japanese peace treaty, like the European treaties, should be worked out in the first instance by the Foreign Ministers Council of the great powers of the Far East—America, Britain, China and Russia. (The great powers in Europe are the Big Three plus France.)

This procedure would restore the veto because under the Council's operation unanimity is required on all decisions.

2. That the United States acted "unilaterally" by initiating proposals for a Japanese peace conference without going through Council of Foreign Minister channels.

This amounted to an accusation that the American Government was deliberately breaking established rules for peacemaking. The Soviets, in fact, argued that the precedents and procedures had been laid down in the whole series of wartime conferences at Potsdam and elsewhere.

THREE-POWER TALK ON REICH IS SHAPING UP

Marshall Favors French Participation in Parley on Industrial Levels.

Washington, July 24 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Marshall favors an early American-British-French conference on raising the level of German industrial production, State Department officials said today.

Marshall has assured the French Government that it will be fully consulted before any decisions are taken by the United States and Britain on that point. The French have protested violently against an expansion of German industry. The Secretary's assurances were given to the French Ambassador, Henri Bonnet, who had stated the French objections to him.

Lincoln White, State Department press officer, said, on a related subject, that there appeared to be some confusion in France still in respect to a question raised at Marshall's news conference yesterday, whether the United States was prepared to make a German disarmament treaty with Britain and France alone or whether it also wanted Russia to join such a treaty. White said it could not be emphasized too strongly that the American Government still wants Russia as a party to any such pact.

REICH STUDY HELD UP PENDING TALKS

State Department Wishes To Avoid Conflict On Ruhr

Washington, July 24 (AP)—The State Department said today it is suppressing a report on economic conditions in the American and British zones of Germany for the time being to avoid a conflict with discussions with the British on Ruhr coal production.

The report was prepared by Robert Moses, former New York city park commissioner. Robert P. Patterson, Secretary of War, said the War Department proposed that the report be released but was overruled by the State Department.

[The New York *Herald Tribune* said it was understood the report criticized British management of the Ruhr coal mines as inefficient. The document was said to have cited lack of adequate discipline in the mines and to have taken the view that efficiency was impaired by a British plan to nationalize the mines.]

Farewell News Conference

A State Department spokesman said the department had "suggested" that Moses's views on the Ruhr be held up at least until it is decided whether to hold the talks with the British and these had reached a point where American official views could be submitted on means to increase coal production.

Patterson's disclosure that the War Department favored releasing the report was in response to questions at a farewell news conference as he stepped out as Secretary of War.

Patterson said he did not think the report "unduly critical" of the British, adding "it was just as critical of us."

Lincoln White, press officer, told reporters later:

"Mr. Moses went to Germany for the War Department to study the question of housing. His report is on his opinion of the solution of the Ruhr problem.

"His report was submitted coincidentally with the invitation to the British to discuss with us the problem of increasing Ruhr coal production.

"What the State Department has done is to suggest that the release of Mr. Moses's report be withheld until (1) a decision is reached as to whether and when the coal discussions would take place and (2) until those discussions had reached the point where we could set forth our views as to the ways and means in which we thought Ruhr coal production could be increased."

White declined to elaborate but others suggested plans for the coal talks might be complicated by submission of American views in advance.

Marshall Sees Van Kleffens

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP).—Secretary of State George C. Marshall discussed the Dutch-Indonesian fighting today with the new Ambassador of the Netherlands, Dr. Eelco N. Van Kleffens. In a forty-minute conference at the State Department, Dr. Van Kleffens said he gave Mr. Marshall "a few points" on the breakdown of negotiations which resulted in what he termed the Dutch "police campaign."

The Indonesian crisis was taken up "in very general terms," Dr. Van Kleffens told reporters, along with current efforts to put the Marshall plan for European economic recovery into effect. Mr. Marshall, he said, "knows very well what's going on" in the East Indies.

Mr. Van Kleffens, who has been Netherlands delegate to the United Nations, returned Tuesday from The Hague.

REPORT BY MOSES IS 'EMBARRASSING'

Washington, July 24 (A. P.).—Robert P. Patterson, retiring Secretary of War, said today that the State Department had overruled a War Department proposal to make public a new report on economic conditions in the American and British zones of Germany.

The report was prepared by Robert Moses, New York city planner, who made a study of the conditions in Germany at the request of the War Department.

Patterson was asked at a farewell news conference about a New York Herald Tribune story which described the Moses report as "embarrassing" and said the State Department was blocking its publication. He replied:

"In the main, the story is true. Mr. Moses went over there at our request and gave us a report. The report was informative and I thought it should be released. The State Department differed with me. In these matters, of course, we're only agents of the State Department."

The Herald-Tribune, in its account, said the State Department feared that publication would "embitter the Anglo-American wrangle on how to set things right" in Germany.

Asked specifically whether he thought the Moses report was embarrassing to the British, Patterson replied: "I didn't think it unduly critical. In fact, it was just as critical of us."

HOUSE GROUP URGES U.S. TO BAN RUSSIANS

Denied Soviet Visa, Labor Unit Asks Removal Of 'Excess' Nationals

Washington, July 24 (AP)—Turned down by the Soviet Government on a trip to Russia, a House Labor subcommittee today urged "immediate removal of all excess Russian nationals" from the United States.

Representative Kersten (R., Wis.), subcommittee chairman, proposed this step to Gen. George C. Marshall, Secretary of State.

In addition, he asked in a letter that the Secretary "adopt a strictly reciprocal policy toward Soviet nationals and authorize the residence in this country of only that number of Russian nationals as is permitted to citizens of the United States in the Soviet Union."

Applied For Visas

Kersten and Representatives Owens (R., Ill.) and Kennedy (D., Mass.) were named to a subcommittee to visit Russia in September to study education and labor conditions there.

The State Department approved, Kersten said, and provided passports. He added that he saw Nikolai V. Novikov, Soviet Ambassador, July 2 to apply for visas.

On July 19 he got a letter from Yuri M. Bruslov, chief of the consular division of the embassy, turning down the trip.

Stiff Reply To Novikov

The embassy letter said that because of "lack of hotel accommodations and some other shortages, both in Moscow and in the big educational and industrial centers of the Soviet Union caused by the war, trips of foreign tourists are net yet possible for the time being."

Kersten got off a stiff letter of reply to Ambassador Novikov today and also fired one to Marshall.

The one to Marshall concluded:

"When a congressional subcommittee is refused visas by the Russian Embassy because of 'lack of hotel accommodations,' I submit it is entirely in order for you to request the immediate removal of all excess Russian nationals, registered and unregistered, residing in our country because of the acute housing shortage in the United States."

168 Americans In Russia

Kersten said he is informed only 168 Americans, including all the embassy staff, are residing in Russia today with passports and that the number has remained almost constant for years.

Russians registered with the State Department in the United States have varied from 2,500 in 1945 to 810 this year, Kersten said. He said he suspected a "considerably larger number of Russian agents" is in the country.

Activities of Soviet citizens, as described by recent testimonies to congressional committees, Kersten wrote, seems to make advisable a substantial reduction in the number of Russians in the United States.

Testimony On Spying

The Committee on Un-American Activities has received testimony regarding Soviet spying in America.

In his letter to Novikov, Kersten objected to the subcommittee being classed as "tourists."

"As you are fully aware," he said, "the members . . . did not intend to travel as 'tourists' but we were prepared to encounter plenty of hardship in our visit to the Soviet Union."

Kersten said he believed a realistic and first-hand observation of educational institutions and industrial relations would be good for the American and Russian people.

FORMER BALDWIN AIDE JOINS STAFF OF REECE

WASHINGTON, July 24—Richard B. Walsh of Southington, Conn., today resigned as executive assistant to the vice president of Trans World Airlines to become assistant to Republican National Chairman B. Carroll Reece.

Mr. Walsh, a Navy veteran of World War II, once served as press secretary to U. S. Senator Raymond E. Baldwin when he was Governor of Connecticut.

Royall Takes Oath As Secretary Of War

Washington, July 24 (AP)—Kenneth C. Royall, a North Carolinian, became Secretary of War today by taking the oath of office from his predecessor, Robert P. Patterson.

Royall's wife and mother were among more than 150 persons who crowded into the new Secretary's office for the ceremony. Patterson read the oath to Royall as the latter promised to support the Constitution and fullfill the duties of his office.

Official spectators at the ceremony included Secretary of State Marshall, Secretary of the Navy Forrestall, Attorney General Clark, John R. Steelman, assistant to the President; Assistant Secretaries of War Symington and Peterson and General Dwight D. Eesenhower, Omar Bradley and Carl Spaatz.

U.S. A-Projects Stern Warning To World

Washington, July 24 (AP)—A world unable to agree on international control of atomic bombs was given notice by the United States today that:

1. It intends to conduct more tests of atomic weapons in the Pacific.

2. Top military officers in the field of nuclear fission now head a joint Army-Navy agency devoted to "development of atomic weapons of all types."

3. "We mean to maintain and increase the preeminence of the United States in atomic weapons until acceptable international agreements" are reached and control machinery established.

Implied Acceptance

A report of the Atomic Energy Commission to Congress contained the terse announcement of further experiments and the implied acceptance of any challenge to a world atomic armament race.

The armed forces disclosed something of the activities of the "armed forces special weapons project."

The commission announced it is "establishing proving grounds in the Pacific for routine experiments and tests of atomic weapons."

Immediate Speculation

Commission officials refused to elaborate, but there is immediate speculation:

That the test of a third atomic bomb against warships—this one exploded two or three thousand feet under water—might be forthcoming. Such a test, scheduled earlier at Bikini, was postponed indefinitely by President Truman as world powers were preparing last fall for a meeting of the United Nations Assembly.

That atom bombardiers want to know, by experiment, what the weapon would do to a simulated modern steel-and-concrete city and whether it would produce an artificial earthquake if exploded below ground.

More Powerful Bomb

That atomic scientists believe they have produced bombs vastly more powerful than those used up to now—but can't be sure unless some actual explosion tests are conducted.

Where is the proving ground to be located? The commission was tight-lipped on this. Bikini held immediate attention in speculation. The atoll, from which natives were removed prior to the 1947 experiments, is still uninhabited save for a visiting crew of scientists studying radiological and other effects of the two test bombs.

Contamination Factor

However, there have been recent reports that residual radioactivity is still a man-menacing factor in Bikini lagoon and that traces persist on the islands of the contaminated "rain" from the radioactive cloud.

Selected to direct the Armed Forces Special Weapons Project are the two military men with the longest and most intimate association with the atomic bomb—Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves and Rear Admiral William S. Parsons.

Groves headed the Manhattan District, which directed the development and manufacture of the five atomic bombs so far exploded. Parsons participated in the Los Alamos (N.M.) creation of the bombs, flew with the first atomic strike against Japan and was technical director of the Bikini tests.

"Major Attention"

The statement of the armed forces that the Sandia base in New Mexico is the "principal field installation" of the special weapons project suggested there were still others—not yet identified.

The announcement said that while the Commission is busy trying to turn atomic energy into peacetime uses, "major attention" is being given to the field of weapons.

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CONFEREES VOTE TO ABOLISH CURBS ON CREDIT BUYING

Move to End Controls Nov. 1 Precipitated by Mixup Over Truman's Stand.

TO PUSH LEGISLATION

Bill Denies President Authority to Use His Emergency Powers.

WASHINGTON, July 24 — (AP) Aroused by a mixup at a White House news conference, a Senate-House conference committee voted tonight to kill all controls on installment buying on Nov. 1, 1947.

A remark by President Truman gave Congress the impression he might use his emergency powers to keep the curbs in effect. Later it was explained that he had no such intention; that it was all due to a misunderstanding.

But the conferees agreed upon a bill denying him the authority to continue such regulations after Oct. 31. Meantime they continue in effect.

Predicts Speedy Action

Senator Flanders (R-Vt), one of the conferees who ironed out differences in legislation passed by the two chambers, told reporters congress probably would ratify the agreement and send the bill to the White House before the scheduled Saturday adjournment.

The House originally had passed a bill to end the controls immediately. The Senate had proposed to permit some curbs to remain indefinitely but to end others Dec. 31.

The existing controls, which could be continued unchanged until Nov. 1 under the compromise agreement, require one third down payments, with installments running no longer than 15 months, on automobiles, stoves, mechanical dishwashers, ironers, refrigerators, washing machines, radios and some other goods.

A 20 per cent down payment, with installments limited to 15 months, is required for furniture and rugs.

Mixup at Conference

The agreement to deny the president authority to continue the controls after Nov. 1 followed a White House news conference which resulted in a mistaken belief that he might use his emergency power to keep them in force.

The curbs were applied in wartime under emergency executive powers. Some time ago the president asked Congress to give him specific authority to continue them. He said he did not believe in using his emergency powers to keep them in effect and, unless he got specific new authority, he would abolish them.

At today's news conference he said, in response to a reporter's questioning, he said he had not promised to end the controls. Federal reserve board officials, who administer the regulations, later explained that this was due to a misunderstanding; that he still planned to remove them in the absence of new legislation.

Precipitated by Remark

But before the explanation could catch up with the misunderstanding, the Senate-House conferees met. One of them, Rep. Wolcott (R-Mich), said the conferees decision to kill the controls was precipitated by Mr. Truman's press conference remark.

Federal Reserve officials said the president apparently understood his questioner to refer to all wartime controls.

They said there are other controls—all statutory—such as limitations on stock market operations and reserve requirements, and the President evidently had these in mind in answering the question. The only credit control still in force resting on executive order only, they said, is "Regulation W" relating to installment buying.

The reporter asking the question at the news conference had installment buying in mind, but referred to "credit controls" when asking if the President would end them in view of indications that Congress would not authorize an extension as he had requested.

When the President replied he had promised only to take action and this was an entirely different thing from ending the controls, reporters dug up a letter the President wrote to Marriner S. Eccles, reserve board chairman, June 5.

This said that if Congress did not see fit to provide the necessary legislative authority, he would vacate the wartime order requiring at least one-third down payment on special purchases with payments running not over 15 months.

The letter, which reserve board officials said still stands, expressed the President's belief that such regulation should not rest indefinitely in peacetime on emergency or war powers "after the Congress has had ample opportunity to consider the subject."

Further Misunderstanding

Misunderstanding arose over another subject brought up at the President's news conference. A reporter asked: "Have you given much consideration to Secretary Anderson's proposal for a world trade organization whereby the government would do their purchasing for grains and supplies for the Marshall plan?"

The President replied this is under consideration.

Never having heard of such a proposal before, reporters began digging some more. None of the interested government departments had ever heard of it.

Later, Charles G. Ross, the President's press secretary, said the President did not catch the questioner's words referring to the "Marshall Plan."

Ross said the President had in mind a proposal advanced by Anderson at a cabinet meeting as worth looking into in the future. It had nothing to do with the Marshall European aid plan, but involved a domestic organization to aid in the distribution of grain and other supplies for export in times of future surpluses.

John R. Steelman, assistant to the President, who sat with Ross during his discussion, agreed it was a misunderstanding of the reporter's question which led to the confusion. He said the President had suggested at the cabinet meeting that he might keep Anderson's suggestion in mind.

It would be a Federal government trade organization for world trade, Steelman said, and not a world trade organization.

Senators Study Charges Krug Aided Hughes

Elliott Roosevelt Is Also Named in Reports on $40,000,000 Contract

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP).—Members of the Senate War Investigating Committee will study evidence Saturday to see whether Elliott Roosevelt, Secretary of the Interior J. A. Krug and others had any connection with the $40,000,000 war-time plane contract awarded to Howard Hughes.

Senator Homer Ferguson, Republican, of Michigan, chairman of a subcommittee that gathered the evidence, said today he will lay it before the full committee. He told a reporter it includes sworn testimony of John Meyer, former vice-president in charge of public relations for some of Mr. Hughes's enterprises, as well as documents from Mr. Meyer's and Mr. Hughes's files.

Another committee member who asked not to be quoted by name, said these documents relate to the obtaining of entertainers for lavish Hollywood parties. This member said the full committee may be called upon to decide whether all of Mr. Meyer's testimony at a closed session should be spread on the record.

Senator Ferguson, whose subcommittee will begin hearings Monday, said he doubts the group will want to limit the scope of the inquiry. However, he said he doesn't believe the investigation will live up to "advance billing" given it in some quarters as an expose of Hollywood night life.

"We are interested in what happened to the government's $40,000,000, which was spent without producing a usable war-time plane," he told a reporter. "These other matters are a side issue, except as they involve money that the government might otherwise have collected as taxes."

Mr. Hughes and Henry J. Kaiser, war-time shipbuilder, obtained a contract, reputedly over Army and Navy protests, to construct plywood planes. Later this was replaced with a contract for Mr. Hughes to build a photographic-reconnaissance plane, in the prototype of which the flyer crashed several months ago.

Senator Ferguson has charged that White House "pressure" made it possible for Mr. Hughes and Mr. Kaiser to get the contract. The committee has subpoenaed records of the late President Roosevelt in what some members said is an attempt to link Elliott Roosevelt with the order that gave the business to his friend, Mr. Hughes.

Mr. Krug told reporters he had informed Senator Ferguson and Senator Owen Brewster, Republican, of Maine, chairman of the full committee, and Senator Earl Hatch, Democrat, of New Mexico, at an informal conference, that Mr. Kaiser had "put the heat of hell on everybody in Washington" to obtain a war-time plane contract.

Mr. Krug asserted the Kaiser-Hughes contract was let before he became chairman of the War Production Board in August, 1944. He said all he could tell the committee members about the contract was "hearsay."

Kaiser Denies Applying Heat

OAKLAND, Calif., July 24 (AP).—Henry J. Kaiser, Oakland industrialist, hotly denied today that he "put the heat of hell" on anybody to get war-time contracts to build a huge plywood airplane.

Furthermore, Mr. Kaiser said in an interview with "The Oakland Tribune" from his summer home at Lake Tahoe, "we received no contract for air cargo."

Mr. Kaiser said he would be in Washington Tuesday and would appear voluntarily before the War Investigating Committee.

Mr. Kaiser said he signed a non-profit contract to build the experimental plane, with Howard Hughes, motion-picture producer and aircraft designer, to do the engineering and Mr. Kaiser the production. Any pressure that may have been applied came from press and public, he said, who were disappointed when he announced plans weren't carried out "with gusto."

The war-time shipbuilder also denied any knowledge of lavish Hollywood parties Mr. Hughes is alleged to have given. He said he had not attended any such parties.

Mr. Kaiser said he presented his plan to build air cargo planes in Washington at a time when "they were sinking cargo ships faster than we could build them and there was the question of what to do with the submarine menace."

TRUMAN ALTERS HIS REPORT ON GRAIN BUYING

President Explains Remark Did Not Apply to Marshall Plan.

ROSS CLARIFIES STATEMENT

Reporter's Last Four Words Were Not Heard When Uttered at Session.

Washington, July 24 (A. P.).—The White House said today that a governmental trade organization to assist in the distribution of grain and other supplies for export in times of surplus is under consideration by his administration. Charles G. Ross, presidential press secretary, made this assertion this afternoon to clarify remarks by President Truman at an earlier news conference.

Ross said that Mr. Truman did not catch part of a reporter's question at the news conference, which was as follows: "Have you given much consideration to Secretary (of Agriculture) Anderson's proposal for a world trade organization whereby the Government would do their purchasing for grains and supplies for the Marshall plan?"

The President had replied that this was under consideration. Obviously, Ross explained, the President did not catch the last four words, "for the Marshall plan."

No Part of Plan.

Ross said that a proposal, advanced by Anderson during a Cabinet meeting as worth looking to in the future, "had nothing to do with the Marshall plan at all."

He added there was no plan for a world trade organization of the nature suggested by the question. Anderson's proposal looks to the future, Ross emphasized, when there may be surpluses of grains and other supplies, such as tobacco and cotton.

He said that Anderson suggested that while there were shortages today, the time would come when there would be surpluses. He thought that it might be advisable to provide machinery for their disposal, under conditions, when, because of foreign exchange or other difficulties, American exporters are unable to assume the risk of making sales to particular buyers.

Steelman Also Explains.

John R. Steelman, presidential assistant, who sat with Ross during the discussion, agreed that it was a misunderstanding of the reporter's question which led to the confusion. Steelman said that the President had suggested that at the cabinet meeting that he might keep Anderson's suggestion in mind. It would be a Federal trade organization, Steelman said, for world trade, and not a world trade organization.

As to whether the Government would buy commodities and dispose of them, or act as the agency for the producers, has not even been considered, Steelman said.

At the Agriculture and State Departments, officials said that they knew nothing of it, or could not discuss it. Several indicated that there had been strict orders that the proposal was not to be discussed.

No Choice on Secretary.

On another subject President Truman said that he was not ready to say who would be named Secretary of National Defense to head the unified armed forces. Legislation completing the unification procedure before Congress would set up the Army, Navy and Air Forces as separate branches of service. Each branch will have a secretary, but over-all supervision will be under the Secretary of National Defense, who will have Cabinet rank.

Mr. Truman was asked if Secretary of the Navy Forrestal was in line to become the Defense Secretary. He replied that he hadn't heard anything about that, but he would let the reporters know when he was ready to announce his choice.

Laughs Off Mead Rumor.

President Truman laughed off a report that former Senator James M. Mead (D.-N. Y.) might succeed Postmaster-General Hannegan as Democratic National Chairman.

Mr. Truman said that he hadn't heard anything about it when a reporter brought up the report at the President's weekly news conference. There was no further discussion of it.

The President said that he had not promised to remove controls

over installment buying in the event that Congress does not approve their extension. He has only promised to take action, he said, when asked about his plans.

Asked if there was any administrative action he could take to permit entry into the United States of some of Europe's displaced persons, Mr. Truman said that no such action was possible. If it were, he said, he would have acted long ago.

BIKINI MAY BECOME ATOM-TESTING SITE

Washington, July 24 (A. P.).—A world unable to agree on international control of atomic bombs was put on notice by the United States today that:

1. It intends to conduct more tests of atomic weapons in the Pacific.

2. Top military officers in the field of nuclear fission now head a joint Army-Navy agency devoted to "development of atomic weapons of all types."

3. "We mean to maintain and increase the pre-eminence of the United States in atomic weapons until acceptable international agreements" are reached and control machinery established.

A report of the Atomic Energy Commission to Congress contained the terse announcement of further experiments and the implied acceptance of any challenge to a world atomic armament race.

The announcement was made in this single sentence: "The Atomic Energy Commission is establishing proving grounds in the Pacific for routine experiments and tests of atomic weapons."

The commission did not reveal where the proving ground is to be located, but Bikini, because it was the site of the only previous off-shore tests, held immediate attention in speculation.

Canadian Delegation To Leave For Japan

Ottawa, July 24 (AP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King said today a Canadian delegation headed by Gen. H. D. G. Crerar would leave for Japan Saturday to attempt a "revival of trade" with the former enemy.

The mission will seek also information to "assist the Canadian Government in the formation of its views on a Japanese peace settlement." Crerar commanded the Canadian 1st Army in the last war.

2 FORMER GI'S INDICTED ON BOMB CHARGES

Pair Accused Of Stealing Atomic Secrets In New Mexico

Santa Fe, N.M., July 24 (AP)—Two former GI's were indicted by a Federal grand jury today on charges involving atomic-bomb secrets.

Two indictments, each containing two counts, named Alexander von der Luft, 23-year-old Princeton undergraduate of Mount Lebanon, Pa., and Ernest D. Wallis, 34, Chicago photographer.

The indictments charged each with stealing and purloining property of the United States and removing and concealing public records.

Maximum Penalties

Conviction on the first count of the indictment carries a maximum penalty of $5,000 fine and five years' prison, and on the second count, $3,000 fine and two years' prison.

The indictment against von der Luft charged that between December, 1945, and March, 1946, he took fourteen different groups of written material, described individually in Army correspondence terms, and the one against Wallis that he took ten different photographs or negatives.

The two were arrested by the FBI on July 14 and are at liberty on $10,000 bonds after hearings before United States Commissioners in Pittsburgh and Chicago.

Seven Witnesses Heard

The grand pury reconvened today, heard seven witnesses and reported at 1.36 P.M. The United States attorney would not disclose names of the witnesses, but did say the group did not include three persons who were summoned and had been closely associated with the Los Alamos project.

The two former sergeants were accused of taking the secret notes and photographs with them when they left the Los Alamos project and the Army more than a year ago.

All of the papers and photographs have been recovered, the FBI said.

Announcements by the FBI and members of the Congressional Atomic Energy Committee described the ex-GI's as souvenir hunters and insisted the secrets they are charged with possessing did not get into unauthorized hands.

Big-Power Ban In Balkan-Probe Group Urged

Lake Success, July 24 (AP)—France proposed today that the five big powers and all other "interested" nations be excluded from the proposed United Nations commission which would set up a semi-permanent watch along Greece's disturbed northern frontier

French Delegate Alexander Parodi offered his suggestion informally in the United Nations Security Council which is considering an American plan for a commission of eleven nations, including the Big Five.

Parodi suggested that the commission should be composed of a smaller "neutral" group—possibly the six non-permanent members of the Security Council, with Sweden as the seventh member. The non-permanent members of the Council are Australia, Brazil, Colombia, Syria, Poland and Belgium.

Series Of Amendments

The French proposal was offered as the Council moved slowly through a long series of amendments to the original American resolution on the Balkan problem.

Soviet Delegate Andrei A. Gromyko, who has his own plan before the Council, sat silently throughout the morning session as the other delegates tried to whip the American resolution into a form acceptable to a majority.

Meanwhile, certain delegates expressed belief that the future of the United Nations might hinge on the outcome of the Balkan fight between the United States and Russia.

Authoritative sources said that if Russia vetoes a United States proposal to set up an international watch over the Balkan borders, Britain, the United States and other countries might feel forced to take action outside the United Nations.

Although British and American officials here were reluctant to discuss such drastic action, it was learned that the idea of establishing a border watch commission outside the United Nations was being considered as a last resort.

Might Abstain

There was still some hope among delegates that Russia would abstain when the Council votes on the United States proposal for a semi-permanent Balkan border watch.

Gromyko at times hae indicated that he would veto the plan. At other times he has indicated that he might abstain from voting and thus permit establishment of the Balkan Commission.

The seriousness of the situation was reflected in yesterday's Council session.

GROMYKO BARS PLAN ON BALKANS

French Sought Compromise On Probe Eliminating Big Five

Lake Success, N.Y., July 24 (AP)—Hopes for a compromise solution of the Balkan problem faded today when Russia turned down French proposals intended to "soften" the American plan for a powerful semi-permanent commission in the Balkans.

Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet delegate, breaking his silence after hours of debate by other delegates on various amendments before the Security Council, declared that Russia's opposition to the United States resolution would remain unchanged regardless of what happened to the French proposals.

Says None Change Substance

He told the Security Council that none of the amendments changed the substance of the American plan which he already had declared to be "unacceptable" to Russia. Gromyko made no reference to a series of British amendments which were discussed this morning.

The Soviet attitude was disclosed after the delegates had left unresolved a new difficulty raised by a French proposal that the Big Five powers be excluded from the proposed Balkan commission.

The French proposal was strongly opposed by the United States, China and Britain which insisted that each of the eleven members of the Security Council should be represented on the commission designed to set up a semi-permanent watch over the disturbed area.

Clash Over U.N. Powers

At one point Herschel V. Johnson, deputy United States delegate, clashed with Joza Vilfan, Yugoslav representative, over the latter's declaration that the commission would have no power to investigate without the consent of the Balkan countries.

Johnson declared that the Security Council has powers, under Chapter VI of the United Nations charter, "to investigate whether countries like it or not."

"No one nation can frustrate the will of the majority," Johnson said.

Alexandre Parodi, French delegate, suggested that the commission should be limited to a smaller "neutral" group of seven countries—the six nonpermanent members of the Security Council and possibly Sweden.

Johnson proposed that a vote on the composition of the commission be deferred until tomorrow.

France quickly won the support of the Australian delegate, Col. W. R. Hodgson, who said he would vote for a small "neutral" commission, but suggested that it be limited to the six nonpermanent members of the Security Council—Australia, Colombia, Brazil, Syria, Poland and Belgium.

Dr. Alfonso Lopez, of Colombia, objected that "it is idle to think that if the Big Five cannot agree among themselves that they will follow a nonpermanent member."

Interim Report Received

Meanwhile, the Security Council received an interim report from the subsidiary group of the Balkan Investigating Commission on recent developments along Greece's northern border. The report was restricted to a summary of testimony taken in its on-the-spot investigation of Greek charges that an international brigade had entered Greece from Albania.

Although all the witnesses testified that large guerrilla bands had entered Greece from Albania, there was no direct testimony that an international brigade was involved.

The subsidiary group indicated that its investigation was continuing.

Meanwhile, the Government of Yemen, one of the seven members of the Arab League, applied for membership in the United Nations. This brought to ten the number of applications before the United Nations.

NEW YORK, July 24—(AP) An anonymous letter writer has threatened to "blow up" Harold E. Hirshberg, Navy petty officer being tried on charges of maltreating American fellow prisoners held by the Japanese, Hirshberg's counsel said today.

Lt. Cmdr. John J. O'Neil, the defense counsel, said the writer made the same threats against Hirshberg's family, which lives in Brooklyn, and against O'Neil himself. The officer said he had turned the four-page, pencilled letter over to the FBI.

The letter was mailed from Jamaica in the Borough of Queens, O'Neil said. He added it contained "anti-Semitic and anti-Irish obscenities."

Not Mentioned at Trial

The defense counsel told newsmen of the communication outside the courtroom. It did not come up before the court martial board which is trying Hirshberg, 29-year-old chief signalman, on charges of assaulting his fellow prisoners and informing the Japanese that three of them intended to escape, resulting in beatings which caused the death of one.

Lt. (j.g.) Thomas B. Hurtt, 29, of Tacoma, Wash., testified today that he and other officers of an American prisoner of war group in the Philippines once warned Hirshberg to stop informing on his fellow prisoners.

Hurtt said he and the others told the defendant at Nielson Field, Luzon, in April, 1942, that unless he stopped running to the Japanese they would ask the Navy to court martial him if and when they returned to the United States after the war.

The witness also told the court Hirshberg sought to drive his work section especially hard to win special favors and gifts of cigarets and candy from the Japanese.

Had Jap Wife, Is Claim

Hurtt said the defendant had told him of marrying a Japanese girl in Hong Kong before the war and of having two children by her. The defense has maintained this woman was a Filipino. Hirshberg has an American wife and child in Brooklyn.

In cross-examining Hurtt, O'Neil made reference to a statement which he said the witness had made to a Lt. Cmdr. Nicholas in June last year. Nicholas was not further identified.

O'Neil said Nicholas asked if Hirshberg received special favors from the Japanese and that Hurtt replied: "I couldn't prove it if I went on the witness stand." Today Hurtt agreed he had said that.

The defense counsel said Nicholas inquired if Hirshberg informed on American prisoners and Hurtt answered: "Not to my knowledge." But today the witness asserted he did not recall having given that reply.

O'Neil said Nicholas asked if Hurtt ever saw Hirshberg strike anyone and the reply was "No, sir." Today Hurtt said he did not make such an answer.

Says Hirshberg Beaten

In other cross-examination, the lieutenant testified he saw Hirshberg beaten in July, 1944, at Camp Murphy in the Philippines along with 600 other Americans.

"We were all beaten," Hurtt said.

Hurtt told O'Neil he himself once was shoved by the defendant, adding there was a great deal of animosity against Hirshberg and "It is as strong today as it ever was among the witnesses."

The other witness at today's session, Robert H. Welch, 26, of Tulsa, Okla., a chief boatswain's mate, said Hirshberg before the war introduced a Japanese woman to him in Hong Kong and said she was his wife.

O'Neil immediately interjected, "If there is any proof of a marriage, I want the judge advocate to present it now," but the court did not rule on this request.

Welch said the defendant struck him in the face while they were loading logs at Nielson Field in February, 1943, and called him a "wise boatswain's mate."

The trial was recessed until Monday morning.

Navy Man Accused in Jap Prison Cruelties Receives Death Threat

30.24-11123

(Q)
NIGHT LEAD MALAYAN (240)
LONDON, JULY 24-(AP)-THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED REVISED PROPOSALS TODAY FOR THE TRANSFER OF 50,000 SQUARE MILE MALAYA FROM A CROWN COLONY TO A STRONGLY CENTRALIZED FEDERATION IN WHICH NINE RULING SULTANS WILL REGAIN MANY OF THE POWERS THEY LOST TO JAPANESE INVADERS.

THE FEDERATION WILL INCLUDE THE NINE SULTAN STATES OF PERAK, SELANGOR, NEGRI SEMBILAN, PAHANG, JOHORE, KEDAH, KELANTAN, TRENGGANU AND PERLIS AND THE TWO BRITISH SETTLEMENTS OF PENANG AND MALACCA, BUT AT PRESENT WILL NOT INCLUDE SINGAPORE WHERE 380,000 OF THE AREA'S MALAYA'S 5,000,000 PEOPLE LIVE.

ANGRY NATIVE CRITICISM FOLLOWED ANNOUNCEMENT LAST YEAR OF PLANS FOR CREATION OF A MALAYAN UNION, WHICH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAD NEGOTIATED WITH THE NINE SULTANS. THE SULTANS SUBSEQUENTLY RECORDED THEIR DISAPPROVAL OF THE AGREEMENTS, AND THREE OF THEM FLEW TO LONDON TO SEEK NEW TREATIES.

ADD

THE NEW PLAN, ANNOUNCED IN A WHITE PAPER, RESTORES THE INTERNAL SOVEREIGNTY WHICH THE SULTANS SURRENDERED TO THE JAPANESE AND SIGNED AWAY TO THE BRITISH UNDER THE MALAYAN UNION.

THE NEW PLAN, HOWEVER, DELEGATES A WIDE ASSORTMENT OF POWERS TO THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND PROVIDES THAT BRITAIN WILL MAINTAIN COMPLETE CONTROL OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND DEFENSE.

IT PROVIDES FOR A BRITISH HIGH COMMISSIONER, A FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND A FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. THE HIGH COMMISSIONER HAS POWER TO GIVE EFFECT TO ANY BILL WHICH THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL FAILS TO PASS IN A "REASONABLE" TIME AND WHICH HE FEELS IS NECESSARY.

FD645PED

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A179
WITH RANGOON (140)
BY ED CREAGH

LONDON, JULY 24-(AP)-BRITIAN ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT LEGISLATION GIVING FULL INDEPENDENCE TO BURMA WILL BE INTRODUCED IN PARLIAMENT AT THE BEGINNING OF THE NEXT SESSION -- IN OCTOBER.

"THE GOVERNMENT WILL DO THEIR UTMOST TO CARRY THE NECESSARY BILL THROUGH PARLIAMENT AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE," PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE AND THE EARL OF LISTOWEL, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR BURMA, ANNOUNCED IN STATEMENTS TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AND LORDS.

THUS BURMESE INDEPENDENCE -- WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH, DEPENDING ON BURMA'S OWN DECISION--WILL FOLLOW QUICKLY ON THE GRANTING OF FREEDOM TO ADJACENT INDIA, BRITAIN'S OTHER GREAT ASIATIC POSSESSION.

IN THE MEANTIME, IT WAS ANNOUNCED, THE BURMESE INTERIM GOVERNMENT SET UP LAST YEAR WILL BE RECOGNIZED AS HAVING FULL GOVERNING POWERS, AND THE "SENIOR MEMBER" OF THE BURMESE CABINET WILL BE DESIGNATED PRIME MINISTER.

SIR HUBERT RANCE, THE GOVERNOR, WILL EXERCISE A PURELY ADVISORY FUNCTION.

JJ150PED

GERMAN CONFERENCE FOUNDUP (200)
LONDON, JULY 24-(AP)-EARLY CONFERENCES AMONG BRITAIN, FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES ON THE GERMAN LEVEL OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION APPEARED ASSURED TONIGHT.

ADD

A FRENCH GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN ANNOUNCED IN PARIS THAT OFFICIAL ACCEPTANCE OF THE AMERICAN PROPOSAL FOR A THREE-POWER MEETING AWAITED ONLY THE RECEIPT OF MORE PRECISE DETAILS FROM WASHINGTON. U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE C.MARSHALL FAVORS AN EARLY MEETING, STATE DEPARTMENT REPRESENTATIVES SAID IN THE AMERICAN CAPITAL.

MEANWHILE, THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN APPARENTLY WORKED OUT THEIR MAJOR DIFFICULTIES OVER THE PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED IN TAKING UP THE PROBLEM OF GERMAN COAL PRODUCTION. A BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID BRITAIN NOW WAS WILLING TO ATTEND A MEETING ON THE MATTER IN WASHINGTON AND WOULD SEND A DELEGATION OF THREE OR FOUR REPRESENTATIVES TO DISCUSS AT "OFFICIAL LEVEL" TECHNICAL MATTERS INVOLVED IN RUHR BASIN PRODUCTION.

FRANCE HAS PROTESTED AGAINST ANY EXPANSION OF GERMAN INDUSTRY, AND MARSHALL HAS ASSURED THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT IT WILL BE FULLY CONSULTED BEFORE ANY DECISIONS ARE MADE BY BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES IN THAT RESPECT.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID IN PARIS THAT THE PROJECTED THREE-POWER DISCUSSIONS WERE EXPECTED TO COVER CONTROL OF THE RUHR INDUSTRIAL BASIN AND MANAGEMENT AND OWNERSHIP OF RUHR COAL, BUT WOULD NOT DEAL WITH ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES TO INCREASE RUHR COAL PRODUCTION.

SUCH ADMINISTRATIVE X X X ETC., PICKING UP FOURTH GRAPH, PARIS DATE. (A167)

JJ307PED

THE LORDS NOW HAVE THE CHOICE OF WITHDRAWING THEIR AMENDMENTS OR STICKING TO THEIR GUNS AND DELAYING THE MEASURE. MOST PARLIAMENTARY EXPERTS SAID THE LORDS PROBABLY WOULD BOW TO THE COMMONS, RATHER THAN RISK A CONSTITUTIONAL CONFLICT IN WHICH THE COMMON MIGHT FURTHER TRIM THE POWER OF THE UPPER HOUSE.

London add x - totally

EVEN IF THE PEERS REFUSE THEIR ASSENT TO THE BILL IN ITS PRESENT FORM IT CAN BECOME LAW IF THE COMMONS PASSES IT THREE TIMES IN TWO YEARS.

JJ345PED

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FOLO BATAVIA
LONDON, JULY 24-(AP)-RUSSIAN RADIO COMMENTATOR LEO CHERNYAVSKY SAID TODAY IN A MOSCOW RADIO BROADCAST THAT "DIRECT INTERVENTION OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE INDONESIAN PROBLEM" HAD ENCOURAGED THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT TO RESORT TO "A POLICY OF FORCE" IN INDONESIA.

"THE WORLD IS THUS CONFRONTED WITH A NEW FIRE IN THE WEST (CQ), KINDLED AT THE INSTRUCTIONS AND IN THE INTEREST OF COLONIAL MONOPOLISTS," THE COMMENTATOR DECLARED.

(IT WAS NOT CLEAR FROM THE BROADCAST ON WHAT CHERNYAVSKY BASED HIS CHARGES OF U.S. "INTERVENTION." HE MAY, HOWEVER, HAVE BEEN ALLUDING TO AN "AIDE MEMOIRE" IN WHICH THE UNITED STATES ON JUNE 28

URGED THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC TO "COOPERATE WITHOUT DELAY" IN FORMATION OF A FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND INDICATED THAT THE U.S. WOULD BE READY TO DISCUSS THE QUESTION OF ECONOMIC HELP FOR INDONESIA WHEN SUCH A GOVERNMENT WAS FORMED.)
M632AED

B49 (Q)
PARIS, JULY 24-(AP)-THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION OPENED ITS THIRD SESSION TODAY TO DRAFT AN AGENDA FOR UNESCO'S NEXT GENERAL CONFERENCE IN MEXICO CITY NOV.6.
THE BOARD IS ALSO TO EXAMINE PROPOSALS FOR UNESCO ACTION IN 1948.
JP835AED

JUL 1947

B74
FIRST LEAD ARRESTS (B59)
PARIS, JULY 24-(AP)-THE FRENCH NEWS AGENCY SAID TODAY THAT FOUR AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND SIX OTHER PERSONS, ONE A FORMER U.S. ARMY LIEUTENANT, HAD BEEN ARRESTED BY FRENCH SECURITY POLICE WHO SEIZED A LARGE TRUCK LOADED WITH ARMS AND AMMUNITION.
NAMES WERE NOT DISCLOSED.
POLICE SAID THE TRUCK AND ARMS APPARENTLY HAD BEEN STOLEN FROM AN AMERICAN MUNITIONS DEPOT IN GERMANY AND DRIVEN TO PARIS.
POLICEMEN POSING AS POTENTIAL BUYERS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE MADE THE ARRESTS.
(NO PICKUP).
EZ1133AED

UNDER THE ACCORD, WHICH IS TO REMAIN IN EFFECT FOR FIVE YEARS, BOTH NATIONS AGREED TO GRANT GREATER FREEDOM TO PRIVATE COMMERCIAL OPERATIONS ON A RECIPROCAL BASIS, FRENCH SOURCES SAID.
ML415AED

THE FOREIGN MINISTRY RELEASED A DIGEST OF THE MARSHALL LETTER, BUT DECLINED TO RELEASE THE TEXT. THE OFFICIALS SAID THAT PROTOCOL REQUIRED THAT THE RELEASE OF THE TEXT BE LEFT UP TO ITS AUTHOR, THE AMERICAN SECRETARY.
THE SPOKESMAN SAID IN FRANCE'S VIEW, A THREE-POWER CONFERENCE WOULD ONLY STUDY THE QUESTIONS ON THE AGENDA AND NOT NECESSARILY ARRIVE AT DECISIONS -- AT LEAST IN ADVANCE OF THE SCHEDULED FOUR-POWER FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL SESSIONS NEXT NOVEMBER. HE DECLINED TO SPECULATE WHETHER REAL DECISIONS COULD BE TAKEN LATER IN THE EVENT OF FOUR-POWER DISAGREEMENT ON THE GERMAN QUESTION.
JK115PED

B81 Q (ITC)
OSLO, NORWAY, JULY 24-(AP)-DR.REINHOLD NIEBUHR OF THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF NEW YORK, UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE AT THE WORLD CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIAN YOUTH, SAID TODAY MOST AMERICANS STILL WERE HOPEFUL OF FINDING A BRIDGE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE WEST.
NIEBUHR, WHO HAS BEEN TRAVELING THROUGH EUROPE FOR THE PAST FIVE MONTHS, TOLD THE CONFERENCE THAT "EUROPEANS THINK WE ARE DRIVING FOR WAR WITH RUSSIA," AND THAT THE PESSIMISM OF EUROPE IS MUCH DEEPER THAN THAT OF AMERICA.
A "MODUS VIVENDI" FOR RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA MUST BE FOUND, HE SAID, BUT "NOT AT THE EXPENSE OF LETTING EUROPE FALL TO THE RUSSIANS."
THE CONFERENCE IS ATTENDED BY 1,500 REPRESENTATIVES OF CHRISTIAN ORGANIZATIONS OF 70 COUNTRIES AND IS THE FIRST SUCH GATHERING SINCE 1939.
SN1046PED

THE OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF THE SOVIET MILITARY ADMINISTRATION ASSERTED THAT THE EXPLOSION WAS AN ACCIDENT AND THAT "THRE NOTHING T

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ASSERTED THAT THE EXPLOSION WAS AN ACCIDENT AND THAT "THERE IS NOTHING TO INDICATE ANY POSSIBILITY OF SABOTAGE."
THE POLICE ACCOUNT SAID THAT THE EXPLOSION WAS CAUSED BY OLD WAR MINES WHICH HAD BEEN BROUGHT TO HEADQUARTERS BY THE POLICE BOMB DISPOSAL SQUAD FOR STORAGE UNTIL THEY COULD BE DESTROYED.
IN BRINGING THESE EXPLOSIVES INTO THE BUILDING THE BOMB DISPOSAL SQUAD VIOLATED AN ESTABLISHED RULE THAT NO SUCH MATERIALS WERE TO BE BROUGHT INTO THE INTERIOR, A HEADQUARTERS SPOKESMAN SAID.
ALL THE VICTIMS WERE IN ROOMS ADJACENT TO THE STORAGE PLACE, AND SINCE MOST OF THEM WERE KILLED INVESTIGATION WAS DIFFICULT.
POLICE SAID THAT GEN.ALEXANDER KOTIKOV, THE RUSSIAN COMMANDANT OF BERLIN, AND AN ALLIED COMMITTEE HAD INSPECTED THE DAMAGE AND HAD PROMISED AID FROM THE ALLIED KOMMANDANTUR IN REPAIRING THE BUILDING.
MEANWHILE, UNEXPLODED WAR MUNITIONS STILL LYING IN BERLIN'S RUINS CONTINUED TO CAUSE DEATHS ALMOST DAILY.
WITHIN THE LAST 48 HOURS, POLICE REPORTED, THREE CHILDREN WERE KILLED PLAYING WITH HAND GRENADES THEY FOUND IN WAR DAMAGED BUILDINGS.
JP638AED

NIGHT LEAD
BERLIN, JULY 24-(AP)-GERMAN POLICE AND THE OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF THE SOVIET MILITARY ADMINISTRATION SAID TODAY NOT SABOTAGE BUT "GROSS CARELESSNESS" IN HANDLING SOME OLD WAR MINES WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR AN EXPLOSION IN POLICE HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOVIET SECTOR YESTERDAY IN WHICH NINE GERMANS WERE KILLED. -ADD-
DY1015PED

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, JULY 24-(AP)-THE RIGHT WING CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC UNION PARTY WON POLITICAL CONTROL TODAY OVER THE FUTURE COURSE OF ECONOMIC RECOVERY IN THE COMBINED BRITISH-AMERICAN OCCUPATION ZONES OF GERMANY.
THE PARTY WON CONTROL IN THE 54-MAN BIZONAL ECONOMIC COUNCIL WHERE DELEGATES ELECTED CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS AS DIRECTORS OF FIVE ECONOMIC AGENCIES WHICH WILL ATTEMPT TO RECONSTRUCT THE ECONOMY OF WESTERN GERMANY.
DY1011PED

30.24- 11125

Vienna, Austria, July 24-(AP)-The Russian army newspaper Oester-Reichische Zeitung asserted today that American occupation elements were "destroying Austria's harvest and cattle breeding."

An American spokesman at headquarters for U.S. forces in Austria called the charge "ridiculous."

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The newspaper based its charge on the accusation that U.S. authorities had imposed a ban on the transport of needed livestock to the Russian-occupied eastern zone where nearly all Austrian grain is produced.

The newspaper asserted there was a greater shortage of livestock in Eastern Austria than anywhere else in the country and that this was due to the transport of cattle to the western zones. The American spokesman asked how it was "possible to export anything out of the closed Russian zone?"

The newspaper said the allied control council 18 months ago had agreed to the transport of more than 50,000 head of livestock to Eastern Austria but that less than half had been delivered.

The story quoted the ministry of agriculture as saying the division

of Austria into four occupation zones and the lack of transportation were

the reasons for non-delivery. The story continued that actually, "the

blame lies with the eagerness of the government to veil the facts in order

not to offend the American element."

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Rodenfield 1135 apl apr rm 1211

A106

BUDAPEST, JULY 24-(AP)-A RELIABLE HUNGARIAN INFORMANT SAID TODAY
THE HUNGARIAN CABINET COUNCIL HAD GRANTED FULL POWERS OF CONTROL
OVER ALL CIVIL OFFICIALS AND GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES TO LASZLO RAJK,
MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR AND A LEADING COMMUNIST.
DY1014PED

THE ANNOUNCEMENT DECLARED THAT THE GUERRILLAS WERE DRIVEN OUT
BY CONSTABULARY SEVERAL HOURS LATER.
ANATOLIKON IS SOME 30 MILES SOUTH OF THE YUGOSLAV FRONTIER IN THE
PTOLEMAIS REGION. THIS SECTION IS ABOUT 65 MILES NORTHEAST OF THE
IOANNINA VICINITY.
A COURIER OF A UNITED NATIONS BALKAN SUBCOMMISSION LAST NIGHT SAID
ALBANIAN BORDER GUARDS AT KAKAVIA, 25 MILES NORTHWEST OF IOANNINA,
HAD REFUSED TO TAKE A WRITTEN REQUEST FOR ALBANIA'S COOPERATION IN
A SUBCOMMISSION INVESTIGATION OF THE GREEK REPORTS.
JR743AED

NIGHT LEAD CHINESE (230)
NANKING, JULY 24-(AP)-A CONFERENCE OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS ON
THE LINKED PROBLEMS OF TAXATION AND FOOD FOR THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT
ARMIES WAS CALLED TODAY BY GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK.
A SYSTEM OF TAXATION "IN KIND" TO PROVIDE THE FOOD FROM PROVINCES
NOT DESOLATED BY THE CIVIL WAR IS ONE OBJECTIVE OF THE MEETING.
ANOTHER IS TO DEVISE MEANS TO PREVENT FURTHER SHRINKING" EN

ROUTE TO THE ARMIES AFTER IT HAS BEEN COLLECTED.

INFORMED QUARTERS EXPECTED THE GOVERNORS ALSO TO BE HANDED ENLARGED WARTIME POWERS, INCLUDING AUTHORITY OVER MILITIA AND POLICE AND IN SOME CASES OVER THE ARMIES OPERATING IN THEIR TERRITORIES.

MEANWHILE A SPOKESMAN FOR THE AMERICAN INVESTIGATIVE MISSION OF LT.GEN.ALBERT C.WEDEMEYER SAID THE PARTY WAS GOING TO SHANGHAI FOR "A PRELIMINARY VISIT OF ONE OR TWO DAYS" THAT "WILL AFFORD OPPORTUNITY FOR DISCUSSIONS IN CLOSED MEETINGS WITH MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN AND CHINESE BUSINESS COMMUNITIES."

AMERICAN BUSINESS MEN IN CHINA HAVE BEEN SHARPLY CRITICAL OF CHINESE COMMERCIAL RESTRICTIONS.

WELL-POSTED CHINESE SOURCES REPORTED THAT T.V.SOONG, BROTHER-IN-LAW OF CHIANG KAI-SHEK AND FORMER PREMIER OF CHINA, WAS ACTING AS UNOFFICIAL "LIAISON" MAN BETWEEN WEDEMEYER AND CERTAIN CHINESE OFFICIALS.

(THE CHINESE COMMUNIST RADIO MEANWHILE CHARGED THAT WEDEMEYER WAS "THE INCENDIARY OF THE CIVIL WAR", SAYING THAT DURING THE JAPANESE WAR, WHEN HE WAS U.S. COMMANDANT IN CHINA, HE "WENT INTO CAHOOTS WITH AMBASSADOR HURLEY, AIDING THE KUOMINTANG'S DICTATORIAL REGIME AND BLOCKING COOPERATION WITH THE COMMUNISTS.")

JL344PCS

1947

FOLO BATAVIA (110)

NANKING, JULY 24-(AP)-THE FOREIGN OFFICE TODAY HANDED THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES OF THE NETHERLANDS EMBASSY A MEMORANDUM EXPRESSING CHINA'S OFFICIAL REGRET AT THE OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES IN INDONESIA AND ITS "GRAVE CONCERN" OVER THE SAFETY OF CHINESE NATIONALS THERE.

THE MEMORANDUM ASKED WHAT MEASURES WERE BEING TAKEN BY THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT TO SAFEGUARD CHINESE LIVES AND PROPERTY IN BATTLE AREAS, WHERE CHINESE CASUALTIES WERE REPORTED IN PREVIOUS FIGHTING.

AT THE SAME TIME, THE FOREIGN OFFICE INSTRUCTED CHIANG CHIA-TUNG, CHINESE CONSUL GENERAL AT BATAVIA, "TO DO WHATEVER HE CAN ON THE SPOT TO HELP ARREST FURTHER DETERIORATION OF THE SITUATION."

X323APS NM

TOKYO, JULY 24-(AP)-GEN.H.D.G.CRERAR, CANADA'S SENIOR SOLDIER, WILL ARRIVE IN JAPAN AUG.2 TO VISIT TOP OCCUPATION OFFICERS AND OBTAIN FIRST-HAND INFORMATION ON THE OCCUPATION.

THE CANADIAN LIAISON MISSION SAID CRERAR WILL VISIT GENERAL MACARTHUR AND GEN.H.C.H. ROBERTSON, COMMANDER OF BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OCCUPATION FORCES. HE WILL BE ACCOMPANIED BY BRIG.SHERWOOD W.LETT, AIR COMMODORE C.B.GODWIN, COL.F.L.T.CLIFFORD, ROLAND BOCK AND RALPH COLLINS.

THE PARTY, FLYING HERE IN A CANADIAN AIRFORCE PLANE, WILL SPEND ONE WEEK IN TOKYO AND ONE IN THE BCOF AREA IN SOUTHWESTERN HONSHU.

VR601ACS

KOBE, JAPAN, JULY 24-(AP)-THE EIGHTH ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT TWO MEN HAD BEEN SENTENCED TO PRISON FOR THE SALE OF 990 GALLONS OF ARMY GASOLINE. THE ARMY SAID THEY WERE PVT.ROBERT I.HILL, 5350 COLUMBO ST., PITTSBURGH, SENTENCED TO FIVE YEARS, AND PFC.JAMES T. JOHNSON, 5132 S.STATE ST., CHICAGO, SENTENCED TO THREE YEARS. DISHONORABLE DISCHARGE WAS ORDERED FOR BOTH.

VR557ACS

YOKOHAMA, JULY 24-(AP)-A FORMER JAPANESE PRISON CAMP COMMANDANT HAS BEEN SENTENCED TO TWO YEARS AND A CIVILIAN GUARD TO THREE YEARS FOR MISTREATING ALLIED WAR PRISONERS, THE EIGHTH ARMY SAID TODAY.

THOSE SENTENCED WERE FORMER CAPT.AKIRA NOMOTO AND GUARD GENICHI MUNEHIRO. SOME OF THE ALLIED VICTIMS WERE SGT.ALBERT W.ROWE, JARDINE, MATHESON, LTD., HONG KONG; PVT.LESLIE MARTLAND, CHINA POWER AND LIGHT CO., HONG KONG; PVT. AYMOND W.SMITH, HONG KONG ELECTRIC, HONG KONG; PVT.WALTER DIFFIELD, WAVERLY CRESCENT, BONDI JUNCTION, SYDNEY, AND WARRANT OFFICER T.KELLY, 3 VENTNOR DR., TOTTERIDGE, 20, LONDON.

VR6ACS

SEOUL, KOREA, JULY 24-(AP)-FOUR U.S. SOLDIERS WERE ADJUDGED WINNERS TODAY OF A SPECIAL CRAFTS CONTEST SPONSORED BY THE 24TH CORPS' SPECIAL SERVICE.

THE WINNERS, WHO RECEIVED A CAMERA AND A PEN AND PENCIL SET, WERE: PFC PAUL MILLER, 100 COURT ST., LYNCHBURG, VA.; PFC WILLIAM EDMONDS, DEVILS LAKE, N.D.; CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER M.A.GACCIA, 6916 SOUTH CARPENTER ST., CHICAGO, AND SGT.MICHALE CETERA, 532 NEW YORK AVE., BROOKLYN, N.Y.

VR233ACS

1947

WITH BATAVIA

CALCUTTA, JULY 24-(AP)-SUTAN SJAHRIR, FORMER PREMIER OF THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC, SAID TODAY THAT "IF THE WORLD'S DEMOCRATIC FORCES WISH TO HELP INDONESIA THEY MUST ACT QUICKLY TO BE EFFECTIVE AND SUCCESSFUL."

SJAHRIR, WHO IS ON A SPECIAL MISSION TO PRESENT THE INDONESIAN CASE ABROAD, ARRIVED HERE BY PLANE TODAY FROM SINGAPORE AND TOOK OFF A SHORT TIME LATER FOR NEW DELHI.

"THOUGH THE REPUBLICAN FORCES ARE WEAKER IN A MILITARY SENSE," HE TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE, "THEY HAVE THE ENTIRE MORAL STRENGTH ON THEIR SIDE IN THEIR FIGHT FOR THE BIRTHRIGHT OF EVERY PEOPLE -- FREEDOM."

JR752AED

BATAVIA, JAVA, JULY 24-(AP)-CENSORSHIP OF PRESS DISPATCHES VIRTUALLY CEASED HERE TODAY. NO DELETIONS WERE MADE FROM ANY OUTGOING MESSAGES.

AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THAT IF CORRESPONDENTS WERE WILLING TO LEAVE COPY ON THEIR OUTGOING STORIES FOR LATER REVIEW, THE MILITARY SECURITY OFFICER AT THE CABLE OFFICE WOULD BE WITHDRAWN IMMEDIATELY AND PRECENSORSHIP WOULD STOP.

CENSORS SAID THEY RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS YESTERDAY TO GIVE CORRESPONDENTS THE WIDEST POSSIBLE LATITUDE, SINCE SECURITY NEEDS VIRTUALLY DISAPPEARED WHEN IT BECAME CLEAR THAT DUTCH TROOPS WERE MEETING LITTLE RESISTANCE.

JR756AED

BATAVIA, JAVA, JULY 24-(AP)-THE INDONESIAN NEWS AGENCY ANTARA REPORTED TODAY THAT REPUBLICAN FORCES HAD RECAPTURED THE TOWN OF SALATIGA AND DRIVEN THE DUTCH BACK APPROXIMATELY 12 MILES TO THE NORTH. THE DUTCH YESTERDAY HAD REPORTED THEIR TROOPS THREE MILES SOUTH OF SALATIGA, WHICH IS ABOUT 30 MILES FROM THE REPUBLICAN CAPITAL OF JOGJAKARTA.

MK311AED

30.24- 11127

BATAVIA, JAVA, JULY 24-(AP)-A NETHERLANDS ARMY COMMUNIQUE:
NETHERLANDS TROOPS REACHED CHERIBON AT 1635 HOURS (4:35 P.M.) WEDNESDAY. THEY ENTERED THE TOWN FROM THREE SIDES.
BRIDGES ON THE ROADS TO CHERIBON WERE FOUND TO BE INTACT. PRACTICALLY NO RESISTANCE WAS ENCOUNTERED. IT WAS OBSERVED THAT NO FIRES HAD BEEN STARTED IN THE TOWN.
TOMO, KADIPATEN, SOEBANG AND KALIDJATI WERE OCCUPIED WEDNESDAY. MEANWHILE NETHERLANDS TROOPS COMING FROM THE WEST REACHED TJIKAMPEK. IT WAS STATED THAT LARGE FIRES WERE RAGING IN MADJALAJA AND TJITALENKA.
(END)
MI443AED

JUL

WITH BATAVIA
BY HARRIS JACKSON
JOGJAKARTA, JULY 24-(AP)-PREMIER AMIR SJARIFOEDDIN OF THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC SAID TODAY THAT THE DUTCH WERE IN THE CHERIBON AREA WITH A LARGE FORCE BUT THAT THEIR DRIVES ON JOGJAKARTA AND MALANG HAD BEEN STOPPED, AT LEAST TEMPORARILY.
SMILING AND APPARENTLY UNWORRIED BY DUTCH GAINS, SJARIFOEDDIN TOLD REPORTERS THE DRIVE ON JOGJAKARTA, HIS CAPITAL, SEEMINGLY HAD BEEN HALTED AT SALATIGA AND AMBARAWA BOTH ROUGHLY 30 MILES NORTH OF HERE. HE COULD NOT CONFIRM A REPORT RECEIVED BY THE INDONESIAN NEWS AGENCY ANTARA THAT THE REPUBLICAN ARMY HAD WHIPPED BEHIND THE DUTCH SPEARHEAD AND DRIVEN THE HOLLANDERS FROM TOENTANG, 10 MILES NORTH OF SALATIGA.
SJARIFOEDDIN CONFIRMED REPORTS THAT THE REPUBLICANS HAD REOCCUPIED LAWANG, SOME 15 MILES NORTH OF MALANG IN EAST JAVA, AND PUSHED THE DUTCH BACK SIX MILES FROM THERE TO SOEKEREDJO.
IN THE MALANG AREA, HE ADDED, THE REPUBLIC'S "SCORCHED EARTH" POLICY IS "GOING VERY WELL."
THE PREMIER SAID THE DUTCH FORCE ATTACKING CHERIBON, NORTH JAVA PORT, INCLUDED 50 TANKS.
(THE DUTCH ARMY IN A COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AT BAVIA SAID IT HAD CAPTURED CHERIBON YESTERDAY.)
SJARIFOEDDIN SAID HE DOUBTED AN ANTARA REPORT THAT THE REPUBLICANS HAD OCCUPIED THE MAJOR PART OF MEDAN IN NORTHERN SUMATRA. HE KNEW THE REPUBLICANS WERE ATTACKING THERE, HE DECLARED, BUT THOUGHT PENETRATION OF THE CITY SO FAR HAD BEEN CONFINED TO EXTENSIVE INFILTRATIONS. MEDAN WAS IN DUTCH HANDS EVEN BEFORE CURRENT HOSTILITIES STARTED SUNDAY.
THE PREMIER SAID INDONESIA WAS UNITED POLITICALLY "AND THE DUTCH DID IT." HE INDICATED HE PLANNED TO RESHUFFLE HIS CABINET SOON TO GIVE REPRESENTATION TO THE NATIONAL ISLAMIC PARTY, INDONESIA'S BIGGEST, CLAIMING 10,000,000 MEMBERS. HE SAID THE PARTY WAS SUPPORTING THE RESISTANCE POLICY.
SJARIFOEDDIN DECLARED HE HAD NOTED WITH MUCH INTEREST THE STATEMENT YESTERDAY OF BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN. HE EXPRESSED PARTICULAR INTEREST ABOUT UNITED STATES POLICY ON INDONESIA.
(BEVIN TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS YESTERDAY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WAS DETERMINED TO BRING THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE END TO THE FIGHTING IN INDONESIA. HE SAID HE WAS WORKING ON "OTHER METHODS" THAN ACTION THROUGH THE UNITED NATIONS.)
(EDS: IN SIXTH GRAF MAKE IT READ: "X X X ISSUED AT BATAVIA SAID IT ETC).

SEMI-OFFICIAL NEWS DISPATCHES FROM THE AREA SAID THE DUTCH MOVED INTO CHERIBON FROM THREE SIDES YESTERDAY AFTERNOON WITHOUT RESISTANCE, SEIZING ADJACENT BRIDGES INTACT.
AN AGREEMENT FOR A UNITED STATES OF INDONESIA, TO BECOME INDEPENDENT JAN.1, 1949, WAS SIGNED BY THE DUTCH AND REPUBLICANS LAST MARCH 25 AT LINGGADJATI, MOUNTAIN RESORT NEAR CHERIBON. DIFFERENCES OVER HOW TO PUT IT INTO EFFECT LED TO THE CURRENT FIGHTING.
CHERIBON HAD BEEN IN THE NEWS A FEW WEEKS EARLIER BECAUSE OF AN INCIDENT INVOLVING THE UNITED STATES LIBERTY SHIP MARTIN BEHRMAN. THE VESSEL LOADED A CARGO OF RUBBER, CINCHONA (QUININE) AND OTHER PRODUCTS, ESTIMATED TO BE WORTH MORE THAN $3,000,000, AT THE REPUBLICAN PORT, BUT THE DUTCH, CHARGING A VIOLATION OF EXPORT REGULATIONS, SEIZED THE SHIP AND HAD THE CARGO UNLOADED HERE. A U.S.-NETHERLANDS DIPLOMATIC EXCHANGE FOLLOWED.

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GEN.SPOOR SAID DUTCH MARINES HAD PINCHED OFF THE WHOLE OF RICE-GROWING EAST JAVA, SOME 2,400 SQUARE MILES, FROM PROBOLINGGO ON STRAAT MADOERA (THE MOADERA STRAIT) SOUTH TO THE INDIAN OCEAN.
THE MARINES HAD MOVED INLAND FROM A NORTH-COAST BEACHHEAD, APPARENTLY 55 MILES LONG, ESTABLISHED IN MONDAY AMPHIBIOUS LANDINGS AND SUBSEQUENT ADVANCES.
THE GENERAL SAID THAT ON THE WEST JAVA FRONT THE CAPTURE OF POERWAKARTA WAS IMMINENT. POERKWAKARTA, 28 MILES NORTHWEST OF BANDOENG, HAS BEEN THE HEADQUARTERS OF ONE INDONESIAN ARMY DIVISION.
HE SAID THAT IN WEST JAVA "ON D DAY," DUTCH TROOPS TOOK CONTROL FOR 60 MILES SOUTH OF BATAVIA BUT THE INDONESIANS HAD CARRIED OUT "QUITE A LOT" OF DESTRUCTION, MOSTLY OF ESTATES, TEA FACTORIES AND CHINESE PROPERTY. HE SPOKE REPEATEDLY OF "D DAY," THOUGH CAUTIONING, "THIS IS NOT A WAR." THE DUTCH CALL THE HOSTILITIES "LIMITED POLICE ACTION."
IN NORTHERN SUMATRA, THE COMMANDER REPORTED, DUTCH ADVANCING OUT OF MEDAN ENCOUNTERED "FIERCE RESISTANCE" FROM ISLAMIC CHINESE, BUT HE SAID THE RESISTANCE NOW HAD DIED DOWN. SUMATRA'S CHINESE MOSLEMS BATTLED THE DUTCH FOR MORE THAN 10 YEARS AROUND THE TURN OF THE CENTURY BEFORE THEY LOST.
SPOOR SAID THAT ELSEWHERE IN SUMATRA AND IN JAVA THE INDONESIANS WERE HARASSING CHINESE AND DESTROYING THEIR HOMES.
HE CALLED REPUBLICAN REPORTS OF AIR ATTACKS ON CITIES "A BLOODY LIE." HE DECLARED THAT THE ONLY OBJECTIVES ON WHICH SUCH ATTACKS HAD BEEN ORDERED WERE INDONESIAN AIRFIELDS, WHERE HE SAID THE INDONESIANS STILL HAD PLANES WITH JAPANESE INSTRUCTORS AND JAPANESE PILOT OFFICERS WHICH MIGHT ATTACK DUTCH TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT.
"I AM SORRY TO SAY THAT A FEW PILOTS STRAFED A TRAIN AND SOME CARS AND THINGS LIKE THAT WHICH THEY HAD NO ORDERS TO DO," SPOOR REMARKED. "THE OFFICERS WHO ARE GUILTY WILL FACE DISCIPLINARY ACTION...THEY WERE WARTIME COMBAT FLIERS AND ONCE IN THE AIR GOT THE FEELING THAT THINGS WERE THE SAME AS DURING THE WAR."
JP626AED

MANILA,JULY 24-(AP)-THE PHILIPPINES GOVERNMENT WAS NOTIFIED FORMALLY TODAY BY THE NETHERLANDS CHARGE D'AFFAIRES OF THE HOSTILTIES IN JAVA WHICH HE REFERRED TO AS "POLICE MEASURES."

MEANWHILE, AN INDONESIAN TRADE DELEGATION WHICH VISITED MANILA JULY 11 EN ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES SAID IT HAD BEEN GIVEN VISAS BY THE PHILIPPINES GOVERNMENT TO CONTINUE ITS JOURNEY. THE DELEGATES REPRESENT THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC, WHOSE FORCES NOW ARE UNDER ATTACK BY THE DUTCH.

VR230ACS

FOLO BATAVIA

MANILA, JULY 24-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROXAS, VICE PRESIDENT AND FOREIGN SECRETARY ELPIDIO QUIRINO AND HIGH GOVERNMENT ADVISERS HELD AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING LATE TODAY, REPORTEDLY ON THE INDONESIAN SITUATION.

THERE WAS UNOFFICIAL SPECULATION THAT THE PHILIPPINES MIGHT OFFER ITS SERVICES AS MEDIATOR IN THE INDONESIAN CONFLICT. OTHER SIGNS INDICATED THE YOUNG REPUBLIC WAS STEERING A CAUTIOUS DIPLOMATIC COURSE AND WOULD NOT TAKE AN IMMEDIATE STAND.

THE PHILIPPINES, THROUGH ITS UNITED NATIONS DELEGATE, BRIG.GEN. CARLOS P.ROMULO, ALREADY HAS STATED IT FAVORS INDEPENDENCE FOR COLONIAL PEOPLES OF ASIA.

X455APS NM

BY DUANE HENNESSY

GUAM,JULY 24-(AP)-THE DEFENSE IN THE TRUK ATROCITY TRIAL CONTENDED TODAY THAT A YOUNG JAPANESE NAVAL SURGEON WHO COMMITTED SUICIDE IN THE MARINE STOCKADE HERE TRIED TO HIDE HIS OWN GUILT BY FALSELY ACCUSING A DEFENDANT OF STRANGLING TWO AMERICANS.

WARRANT OFFICER SHINJI SAKAGAMI, TESTIFYING IN HIS OWN BEHALF, DECLARED THAT LT. SHIGIOSHI NAKAMURA, WITNESS WHO TOOK HIS OWN LIFE, INJECTED STRYCHNINE NITRATE INTO TWO AMERICAN PRISONERS AFTER THEIR FEET HAD BEEN BLOWN TO SHREDS BY DYNAMITE SHOCK EXPERIMENTS ON TRUK. THE DEFENSE ASSERTED THAT THESE INJECTIONS WERE FATAL AND SAID NAKAMURA TO SHIFT THE BLAME INVENTED HIS TESTIMONY THAT SAKAGAMI STRANGLED THE TWO.

UNDER CROSS-EXAMINATION, SAKAGAMI ACKNOWLEDGED HE HAD NOT TOLD AMERICAN INVESTIGATORS THE STRYCHNINE STORY. THE PROSECUTION ACCUSED HIM OF TELLING IT TODAY BECAUSE THE ONLY OTHER MEN AT THE SCENE WERE DEAD.

NINETEEN JAPANESE ARE ON TRIAL, CHARGED WITH KILLING TEN AMERICAN PRISONERS THROUGH TORTURE EXPERIMENTS.

VR605ACS

AP8

SOUTH BEND,IND.,JULY 24-(AP)-PRINCE SAIL AL-ISLAM ABDULLAH OF YEMEN, KINGDOM IN SOUTHERN IN ARABIA, VISITED THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME TODAY FOR A BRIEF SURVEY OF AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL METHODS.

THE PRINCE WAS RECEIVED BY THE REV. JOHN H. CAVANAUGH, NOTRE DAME PRESIDENT, AND WAS ESCORTED ON A TOUR OF THE UNIVERSITY BY OFFICIALS OF THE SCHOOL. LATER HE TOURED THE STUDEBAKER AUTOMOBILE PLANT.

EB927PCS

D170)

MILWAUKEE, JULY 24-(AP)-HAROLD R. CHRISTOFFEL, 34, PROMINENT UAW-CIO OFFICIAL INDICTED ON PERJURY CHARGES YESTERDAY BY A DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GRAND JURY, WAS FREED TODAY ON $5,000 BOND BY U.S. COMMISSIONER FLOYD E.JENKINS, WHO ALSO GRANTED AN ADJOURNMENT OF CHRISTOFFEL'S REMOVAL HEARING UNTIL JULY 31.

THE ADJOURNMENT WAS AT THE REQUEST OF DAN SOBEL, ATTORNEY FOR UAW-CIO LOCAL 248--OF WHICH CHRISTOFFEL IS HONORARY PRESIDENT--WHO IS ACTING AS COUNSEL FOR CHRISTOFFEL. ARRAIGNMENT HAD BEEN SCHEDULED FOR AUG.1 AT WASHINGTON.

CHRISTOFFEL WAS INDICTED ON SIX COUNTS OF PERJURY BEFORE THE HOUSE LABOR COMMITTEE LAST MARCH, WHEN HE TESTIFIED THAT HE WAS NOT A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND DENIED AFFILIATION WITH COMMUNISTS.

HIS RELEASE TODAY ON BOND CAME 24 HOURS AFTER HE FIRST SURRENDERED TO FEDERAL MARSHALS BUT WAS UNABLE TO POST BOND BECAUSE OF THE ABSENCE OF JENKINS AND OF U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE F. RYAN DUFFY.

SOBEL MADE AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TODAY TO HAVE THE BOND REDUCED, ASSERTING THAT CHRISTOFFEL WAS A MAN WHO "NEVER HAD BEEN IN TROUBLE" AND WAS PROMINENT IN LABOR AND OTHER CIRCLES HERE. SOBEL SUGGESTED BOND OF $2,500 BUT WAS OVER RULED.

H437PCS A NM

SECOND NIGHT LEAD

DES MOINES, JULY 24-(AP)-U.S.ATTORNEY GENERAL TOM CLARK SAID TONIGHT THAT "THE TIME HAS PASSED WHEN WE CAN DISMISS THE SPREAD OF ATHEISTIC COMMUNISM AS A PHENOMENON OF THE LUNATIC FRINGE."

CLARK, DEPARTING FROM THE TEXT OF A SPEECH DELIVERED AT THE 21ST INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION, SAID THAT "NO LONGER DO WE VISUALIZE THE DESTROYERS OF DEMOCRACY AND CHRISTIANITY AS A BOMB-CARRYING, BEWHISKERED MAD MAN IN HEAVY BOOTS.

"TODAY HE IS STREAMLINED, IN ALL KINDS OF GUISES, SOMETIMES BEHIND A DEMOCRATIC FRONT.

"THE PRINCIPLES OF CHRISTIANITY IMPLY JUSTICE TO ALL. UNDER THESE PRINCIPLES THERE FLOURISHES THE DOCTRINE OF THE DIGNITY OF MAN, THE SYSTEM OF FREE ENTERPRISE, FREE THOUGHT, FREE SPEECH.

"THE TENETS OF THE POLICE STATE ARE JUST THE CONTRARY. THEY PASS ON TO THEIR DESTRUCTION OVER THE CHANCING WHIM OF DICTATORS--AND THE RUIN THAT FOLLOWS IS GREAT."

CLARK SAID THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD MUST LIVE IN BROTHERHOOD OR "OUR CIVILIZATION WILL DISAPPEAR IN A SERIES OF ATOMIC EXPLOSIONS."

"TO PUT IT, ETC. (PICKING UP THIRD GRAF NIGHT LEAD).

LU1117PCS

30.24- 11129

JAPAN

BY JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON, JULY 24-(AP)-A NEW SPLIT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA--THIS TIME OVER DRAFTING A JAPANESE PEACE TREATY--THREATENS TODAY TO DESTROY WHAT LITTLE UNITY REMAINS BETWEEN THE GREAT POWERS.

ANOTHER PROSPECT IS THAT IT MAY DELAY INDEFINITELY WORK ON A PEACE SETTLEMENT FOR JAPAN.

UP TO THIS WEEK THERE HAD BEEN CONSIDERABLE HOPE HERE THAT WASHINGTON AND MOSCOW WOULD BE ABLE TO DEVISE SOME MEANS FOR FASHIONING THE JAPANESE TREATY WHICH WOULD ELIMINATE MANY OF THE FRICTIONS THAT HAVE BESET PEACE MAKING IN EUROPE.

RUSSIA'S REJECTION YESTERDAY OF AMERICAN PROPOSALS ALONG THIS LINE GREATLY DIMMED, IF IT DID NOT KILL OFF, THESE HOPES.

SOME OFFICIALS SAID THE MAJOR QUESTION NOW FACING THE AMERICAN AND OTHER GOVERNMENTS INTERESTED IN EARLY PROGRESS ON THE FAR EAST PEACE SETTLEMENT IS WHETHER THEY SHOULD GO AHEAD WITH A "SEPARATE PEACE"--THAT IS, A TREATY WITHOUT RUSSIA.

BUT THERE IS A QUESTION WHETHER THIS COULD BE DONE LEGALLY.

WHILE AN INTERPRETATION REMAINS TO BE WORKED OUT, SOME AUTHORITIES RECALLED THAT AS EARLY AS THE UNITED NATIONS DECLARATION OF JANUARY, 1942, THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN, RUSSIA AND OTHER MAJOR NATIONS AT WAR WITH THE AXIS PLEDGED THEMSELVES "NOT TO MAKE A SEPARATE ARMISTICE OR PEACE WITH THE ENEMIES."

RUSSIA WAS NOT THEN AT WAR WITH JAPAN, SO IT IS A QUESTION WHETHER THE PLEDGE WOULD BE CONSIDERED LEGALLY BINDING IN THE PRESENT SITUATION.

THE SOVIET REACTION TO AMERICAN PROPOSALS FOR BEGINNING WORK ON A JAPANESE TREATY AUGUST 19 WAS ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY BY THE MOSCOW RADIO.

THE UNITED STATES HAD PROPOSED JULY 11 THAT 11 NATIONS, INCLUDING THE GREAT POWERS, SHOULD MEET AT WASHINGTON OR SAN FRANCISCO TO ORGANIZE THE TREATY DRAFTING. A MAJOR POINT OF THE PROPOSAL WAS THAT THE NATIONS WORK UNDER A SYSTEM OF DECISIONS BY TWO-THIRDS VOTE--A PROCEDURE WHICH WOULD DENY ANY ONE NATION THE RIGHT OF VETO.

THIS MARKED A RADICAL DEPARTURE FROM THE GERMAN AND OTHER EUROPEAN TREATY MAKING PROCEDURES IN TWO RESPECTS. IT INCLUDED NATIONS OTHER THAN THE GREAT POWERS AND IT DENIED THE VETO PRIVILEGE.

IN REJECTING THE PROPOSAL, THE SOVIETS DID NOT COMMENT SPECIFICALLY ON THESE TWO POINTS. INSTEAD, THEY CONTENDED:

1. THAT THE JAPANESE PEACE TREATY, LIKE THE EUROPEAN TREATIES, SHOULD BE WORKED OUT IN THE FIRST INSTANCE BY THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL OF THE GREAT POWERS OF THE FAR EAST--AMERICA, BRITAIN, CHINA AND RUSSIA. (THE GREAT POWERS IN EUROPE ARE THE BIG THREE PLUS FRANCE.

THIS PROCEDURE WOULD RESTORE THE VETO BECAUSE UNDER THE COUNCIL'S OPERATION UNANIMITY IS REQUIRED ON ALL DECISIONS.

A3WX

2. THAT THE UNITED STATES ACTED "UNILATERALLY" BY INITIATING PROPOSALS FOR A JAPANESE PEACE CONFERENCE WITHOUT GOING THROUGH COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTER CHANNELS.

THIS AMOUNTED TO AN ACCUSATION THAT THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT WAS DELIBERATELY BREAKING ESTABLISHED RULES FOR PEACE MAKING. THE SOVIETS IN FACT, ARGUED THAT THE PRECEDENTS AND PROCEDURES HAD BEEN LAID DOWN IN THE WHOLE SERIES OF WARTIME CONFERENCES AT POTSDAM AND ELSEWHERE.

AMERICAN OFFICIALS, THOUGH THEY DECLINED FORMAL COMMENT PENDING ACTUAL RECEIPT HERE OF THE RUSSIAN REPLY, FLATLY REJECTED THE KREMLIN'S ARGUMENTS. THEY CONTENDED THAT NO PROCEDURES HAD BEEN DETERMINED FOR WORK ON A JAPANESE PEACE TREATY AND THAT PARTICULARLY THE POTSDAM AGREEMENT BETWEEN PRESIDENT TRUMAN, PREMIER STALIN AND PRIME MINISTER ATLEE CREATING THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL DID NOT REQUIRE THAT THE COUNCIL HAVE JURISDICTION OVER PEACE MAKING IN THE PACIFIC.

SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL TOLD REPORTERS YESTERDAY THAT THE UNITED STATES WILL HAVE TO DECIDE ITS FUTURE POSITION IN THE LIGHT OF THE RUSSIAN RESPONSE AND THE REPLIES OF THE OTHER COUNTRIES.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAS ANNOUNCED REPLIES TO ITS JULY 11 PROPOSAL FROM FOUR GOVERNMENTS, BRITAIN, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA AND THE NETHERLANDS. SOME OTHERS HAVE UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE COME IN BUT ARE STILL BEING HELD SECRET.

ASIDE FROM THE RUSSIAN OBJECTIONS, THE ONLY CRITICISM RAISED IS THAT OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES WHICH SAY THE AUGUST 19 DATE CONFLICTS WITH A COMMONWEALTH CONFERENCE ON JAPAN SCHEDULED FOR A FEW DAYS LATER IN AUSTRALIA.

INDICATIONS ARE THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD AGREE TO A LATER DATE IF MOST COUNTRIES WANTED THAT, BUT RUSSIA'S ATTITUDE MAKES IT HIGHLY UNCERTAIN WHETHER ANY EARLY CONFERENCE CAN BE HELD.

WHILE RUSSIA'S REJECTION WAS A DISAPPOINTMENT TO WASHINGTON OFFICIALS, IT WAS NOT UNEXPECTED.

BROADLY IT FITS INTO THE PATTERN OF CONSTANTLY INCREASING DISAGREEMENTS BETWEEN THE WORLD'S TWO GREATEST POWERS. THESE LATELY HAVE BEEN INTENSIFIED BY THE WIDE OPEN SPLIT OVER THE MARSHALL PLAN FOR EUROPEAN RECOVERY AND THE SOMETIMES VIOLENT ARGUMENTS IN THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL OVER MEASURES TO RESTORE PEACE BETWEEN GREECE AND HER BALKAN NEIGHBORS.

VACUWYIL NOW, HOIN

JUL 1947

BALKAN NEIGHBORS.

UNTIL NOW, HOWEVER, THE MAIN FRAMEWORK OF COOPERATION AMONG THE GREAT POWERS ON STRICTLY PEACE TREATY PROBLEMS HAD REMAINED INTACT. THE LATEST SESSION OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL AT MOSCOW LAST SPRING WAS MARKED BY SHARP DISPUTE, BUT IT DID NOT PRODUCE A SERIOUS POSSIBILITY THAT ANY OF THE POWERS MIGHT MAKE A SEPARATE PEACE WITH GERMANY.

AB230AED

NIGHT LEAD U.N.-INDONESIAN (220)

BY FRANCIS W.CARPENTER

LAKE SUCCESS,JULY 24-(AP)-INDIA TOOK THE ROLE OF CHAMPION OF THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS TODAY, BUT SO FAR NO NATION HAS OFFICIALLY INTERVENED WITH A REQUEST FOR UNITED NATIONS ACTION.

THE DELEGATIONS OF THE BIG FIVE ARE PARTICULARLY WATCHFUL. COMMENT FROM THEM WAS GUARDED BUT A SPOKESMAN FOR THE SOVIET UNION SAID THE FIGHTING IN INDONESIA WAS IN REALITY A WAR. HE SAID THIS WAS JUST ANOTHER TROUBLE SPOT, TO BE ADDED TO THE FIGHTING IN CHINA, PALESTINE AND TO THE OTHER SORE SPOTS IN THE WORLD.

UNLESS SOME NATION ACTS SOON, THE WHOLE AFFAIR IS ALMOST CERTAIN TO HIT THE FLOOR OF THE U.N. ASSEMBLY IN SEPTEMBER.

BREAKING INTO A DEBATE ON AN ECONOMIC REPORT IN THE U.N. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, R.K.NEHRU, INDIAN DELEGATE, DECLARED THAT "INDIA AND ASIA SYMPATHIZE WITH INDONESIA IN HER STRUGGLE AGAINST TERRIBLE ODDS."

WITH THAT COMMENT, NEHRU STOPPED, SAYING THAT AT PRESENT HE DID NOT WANT TO BE ACCUSED OF INJECTING POLITICS INTO AN ECONOMIC DISCUSSION. THE NETHERLANDS DELEGATION IN THE COUNCIL SAT SILENT AS NEHRU SPOKE.

NEHRU'S CHIEFTAIN, PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, SAID IN INDIA AFTER A CONFERENCE WITH FORMER PREMIER SUTAN SJAHRIR THAT THE NETHERLANDS ACTION IN INDONESIA WAS AN "INSULT TO ASIA." HE ADDED THAT IF THE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS TOLERATE IT, THEN THE UNITED NATIONS WILL CEASE TO BE.

VIRTUALLY ALL DELEGATES ATTACHED PERMANENTLY TO THE U.N. HEADQUARTERS, AGREE THAT IT IS AN "UGLY SITUATION."

MJ450PED

INDONESIAN

LAKE SUCCESS, JULY 24-(AP)-THE INDONESIAN-DUTCH CONFLICT CAME BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL BRIEFLY FOR THE FIRST TIME TODAY WHEN THE INDIAN DELEGATE, R.K.NEHRU, EXPRESSED SYMPATHY FOR THE STRUGGLE OF THE INDONESIANS AGAINST "TERRIBLE ODDS."

DEPARTING FROM A TALK ON AN ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION REPORT, NEHRU SAID THAT "INDIA AND ASIA SYMPATHIZE WITH INDONESIA IN HER STRUGGLE AGAINST TERRIBLE ODDS."

HE SAID HE WOULD NOT COMMENT FURTHER NOW FOR FEAR OF BEING ACCUSED OF INJECTING POLITICAL SUBJECTS INTO THE ECONOMIC TALKS.

IVAN KERNO, ASSISTANT SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE U.N., TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT THE SECRETARIAT HAS RECEIVED NOTHING OFFICIALLY CONCERNING THE INDONESIAN STRUGGLE EXCEPT A MEMORANDUM FROM THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT INFORMING THE U.N. THAT THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT HAD BEEN COMPELLED TO RESORT TO "POLICE MEASURES" AGAINST THE INDONESIANS BECAUSE OF CONTINUED "ACTS OF VIOLENCE."

MT1PED

AT THAT TIME, THE UNITED STATES SUDDENLY REMOVED DIPLOMATIC WRAPS AND BLUNTLY TOLD THE COUNCIL THAT YUGOSLAVIA, ALBANIA AND BULGARIA WERE A MENACE TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE.

IN SOME OF THE BLUNTEST LANGUAGE EVER USED IN A COUNCIL SESSION, HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, U.S. DEPUTY DELEGATE, DEMANDED THAT THE COUNCIL WARN THE THREE SOVIET SATELLITES "TO KEEP ORDER IN THEIR OWN HOUSES AND LEAVE OTHER PEOPLES' AFFAIRS ALONE."

A21

"IF THERE IS AN EXPLOSION IN THE BALKANS THE WHOLE WORLD WILL SUFFER, NOT JUST THE COUNTRIES IN THE BALKANS," JOHNSON DECLARED.

AMERICAN SOURCES SAID THAT JOHNSON'S ATTITUDE HAD NOT BEEN DICTATED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT IN A "GET TOUGH" POLICY WITH RUSSIA, BUT WAS A RESULT OF THE SLOW PROGRESS IN THE COUNCIL ON THE BALKAN PROBLEM.

BUT SOME DELEGATES WERE QUICK TO POINT OUT THAT AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES ON OTHER U.N. FRONTS ALSO LASHED OUT YESTERDAY IN WORDS INDICATING THAT THE UNITED STATES HAD MOVED FROM A POLICY OF CONCILIATION TO ONE OF "WE'RE NOT BUDGING."

IN THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE WILLARD L. THORP MADE IT CLEAR THAT THE UNITED STATES HAS NO INTENTION OF ABANDONING THE TRUMAN DOCTRINE OF MILITARY AID TO COUNTRIES THREATENED BY COMMUNISM.

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U.S., REDS CLASH OVER PROPOSED (2) BALKAN 'WATCH'

J.A. PARRIS

LAKE SUCCESS, July 25—(AP) The United States warned Russia's three Balkan satellites today that any attempt to ignore the decisions of the security council might result in the strongest kind of enforcement measures.

The warning came after Russia bluntly told the council that it had no power to force Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania to cooperate with the American-proposed United Nations border commission.

The clash developed between Russia and the United States over whether the council has the power to set up a commission to investigate border disputes in the Balkans.

Still Far from Decision

It marked the finish of four weeks debate on the Balkan problem with the council still far from a decision and brought an Australian charge that Russia and her satellites were staging a "filibuster" to delay United Nations action.

Declaring that the 11-nation body's decisions were binding, U. S. Deputy Delegate Herschel V. Johnson said "any failure would lay the non-complying states open to serious action to insure their cooperation."

"The council has the power to make investigations," Johnson asserted. "Countries are obligated to cooperate. It is the duty of the members of the United Nations to abide by the decisions."

This brought a retort from Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko that if a nation found that the work of a commission "is incompatible with its sovereignty then it can refuse to cooperate."

Earlier, Gromyko had contended that the council could do no more than make recommendations for the settlement of disputes under Chapter VI of the world charter. This chapter provides for peaceful settlement of disputes without any direct action such as sanctions or military intervention which are laid down in chapter seven.

Refuse to Cooperate

"Not even all decisions taken under Chapter seven of the charter are obligatory," the Soviet delegate declared.

Gromyko's statement added support to earlier indications that Yugoslavia, Albania and Bulgaria would refuse to cooperate with the proposed "watchdog" commission.

Dr. Oscar Lange of Poland, council president, said he had thought "the moral and political authority of this council is so great that no nation would ever wish to refuse to carry out its recommendations."

Gromyko said the American contention that the Balkan commission would have powers to enter any of the four Balkan states, even without their consent, was "contrary to the spirit and letter of the charter."

Greek Ambassador Vassili Dendramis declared that "if the Soviet thesis is allowed, then Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania would have a veto that even the permanent members don't enjoy."

Belgian delegate Fernand Van Langenhove said the charter would be stripped of its efficacy if the council was denied the power of investigation.

After Russia and Bulgaria had made lengthy attacks on the legality of the American proposal, Australian Delegate Col. W. R. Hodgson made his charge of a Soviet-Balkan "filibuster."

"This bears marks of stone-walling, something they call in this country a filibuster," Hodgson declared.

The council recessed until Monday without a vote. It appeared that it would be the middle of next week before a vote is reached on the American proposal.

Gromyko Backs Balkans On U.N. Probe (D)

Lake Success, July 25 (AP)—Russia told the United Nations Security Council today the Council had no power to force the Balkan states to co-operate with the American-proposed border commission.

Soviet Delegate Andrei A. Gromyko thus took sharp issue with contentions of Herschel V. Johnson, deputy United States delegate, that decisions of the Council under Chapter 6 of the United Nations Charter were binding.

Johnson immediately countered with another warning that failure of any state to comply with a decision of the Council might result in enforcement measures of the strongest kind.

"Serious Action"

"Any failure would lay the non-complying states open to serious action to insure their co-operation," Johnson said. "The Council can make such decisions under Chapter VI."

Johnson summed up his views in this way:

"The Council has the power to make investigations. Countries are obligated to co-operate. It is the duty of the members of the United Nations to abide by the decisions."

Gromyko replied that if a nation foun dthat the work of a commission "is incompatible with its sovereignty then it can refuse to co-operate."

He said that if a state refused to co-operate, the Council would have to act under Chapter VII of the Charter, which provides for sanctions and the use of force, if necessary.

Power To Recommend

Gromyko argued that the Council could do no more under Chapter VI than make recommendations for the settlement of disputes.

"Not even all decisions taken under Chapter VII of the Charter are obligatory," he declared.

Gromyko's statement added support to earlier indications that the three Soviet satellites—Yugoslavia, Albania and Bulgaria—would refuse to co-operate with the proposed "watchdog" commission.

Indications mounted that Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania will refuse to co-operate with the proposed United Nations "watchdog" commission in the Balkans if Russia withholds her veto power and permits establishment of the semi-permanent commission.

The Soviet Union's three Balkan satellites repeatedly told the Security Council yesterday that under the United Nations Charter such a commission as proposed by the United States would not have authority to cross their frontiers without the consent of their governments.

Joza Vilfan, Yugoslav representative, hammered hard at this interpretation time and again during yesterday's sessions.

Migh. Be Maneuver

Certain delegates expressed belief that it might be a maneuver to enable Russia to refrain from vetoing the American commission plan. They pointed out that this might happen:

Russia would abstain from voting on the American plan, the commission would be established by the Security Council and then the three Balkan countries would refuse to co-operate with the international border group.

If the Balkan countries were to take such a course these delegates said, then Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania would be charged in the Security Council with ignoring its decisions. This would lead to a whole new series of hearings on the Balkans.

Vote Expected

As the Council was called into session, some delegates held hopes that a showdown vote on the Balkan problem could be reached today.

Hopes for a compromise solution faded yesterday when Russia turned down French proposals intended to "soften" the American plan for a powerful semi-permanent commission in the Balkans.

Johnson clashed with the Yugoslav delegate over the latter's declaration that the commission would have no power to investigate without the consent of the Balkan countries.

BRITAIN IN UN PLEA (W) FOR PRESS FREEDOM

LAKE SUCCESS, July 25 — (AP) Hector McNeil, British minister of state, raised the question today whether any country which discriminates in news gathering in its territory should be a member of the United Nations.

In a vigorous speech to the United Nations Economic and Social Council, McNeil, a former Glasgow newsman, advocated the right of everyone to collect news in the territory of every UN member without discrimination.

"When we find a nation not permitting these facilities," he said, "we have every reason to ask ourselves whether that country has a right to membership in the United Nations."

Without a record vote, the economic and social council decided to recommend to the UN assembly that a proposed world conference on freedom of information and of the press be held in Geneva beginning next March 23. ADD

Freedom Of The Press (D) Called Peace Essential

Lake Success, N.Y., July 25 (AP). Paul Martin, Canadian Minister of National Health and Welfare, declared today the principles of freedom of information and of the press are essential to the maintenance of international peace and other objectives of the United Nations.

In a prepared address to the United Nations Economic and Social Council on the report of the United Nations Subcommission on Freedom of Information and of the Press, Martin said his Government supported the subcommission's recommendation that a projected world conference on freedom of information be held early next year. He said Canada attached great importance to this conference. F. CARPENTER

Essential To Other Freedoms

"The people and the Government of Canada believe that freedom of information and freedom of the press are not only basic freedoms in themselves but are essential to the fruitful exercise of other basic freedoms," Martin said.

He added that without adequate access to comprehensive and objective information on the world in which we live, the "very existence of democracy could be endangered."

Hits All Censorship

Martin continued:

"We are concerned lest any such existing barriers be extended, we are deeply desirous that any existing barriers be removed. I need hardly stress the relevance of this principle to freedom of information. For censorship of outgoing news is one such barrier; internal censorship is another; prohibition of imported books and periodicals is a third. Denial of visas for foreign correspondents is also a barrier, and a dangerous one." ADD

Air Surveys Proposed to Spot Clandestine Atomic Activities

LAKE SUCCESS, July 25—(AP) Proposals for aerial surveys to seek out clandestine activities in atomic energy were laid before members of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission today in a working paper drawn up by several delegates.

The aerial inspection would be one phase of a thorough system of inspection to be set up under an international treaty for control of atomic energy.

It was proposed by delegates of France, Canada, Britain, Poland, Australia, Colombia and the United States, each acting on an individual basis and not committing his government.

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The working group suggested that "spot aerial surveys" may be conducted in periods of two years over areas selected by an international control agency. This area would not exceed five per cent of the territory under a nation's control or 2,000 square miles, whichever is larger.

The agency may, on consent of a nation or when specifically authorized, conduct aerial surveys to vities or clear up other suspicion, vities or clear up other supicion, the paper suggested. In all cases, it added, the nation shall have notice of each aerial survey, with an opportunity to present objections or suggest modifications and with the right to examine the plane used and to send at least one observer.

The working paper, which dealt with other types of inspection, was the sixth and last of a series prepared by groups of the political committee of the atomic commission, with Russia taking no part in the drafting. The political committee will decide whether to approve the paper as official documents backed by their governments.

Albania Will Give Corfu Case to Court

By The Associated Press.

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., July 25—Albania agreed today to appear before the International Court of Justice to answer British charges of mine laying in Corfu channel.

When Britain charged Albania with this responsibility, the Security Council recommended that two countries let the International Court settle their dispute. Albania accused Britain of acting unilaterally in bringing the case before the Court.

Ivan Kerno, Assistant Secretary General in charge of Legal Affairs, said Albania's acceptance was "a good thing for the Security Council It shows that both parties have complied with the recommendation of the Security Council. It is a good sign."

4 Hurt In Crash Of British Trade Mission Plane

London, July 25 (AP)—J. Harold Wilson, chief of the British Trade Mission to Russia, and three members of his party were injured tonight when the plane in which they were returning from Moscow crashed in landing at the London airport. No one among the seventeen aboard was killed.

Wilson, who is the British overseas trade secretary, complained of pains in his chest as he was placed in an ambulance.

Another who was injured was Thomas Cook, a Labor Member of Parliament. Lord Burghley, presi-

Gin Rummy Issue

Lake Success, N.Y., July 25 (AP)—Col. W. R. Hodgson, of Australia, today protested to the United Nations Security Council against a secretariat order forbidding chauffeurs of United Nations delegates from playing gin rummy in their waiting room.

dent of the International Amateur Athletic Federation, also was on board but was not hurt.

The plane, coming down on the brilliantly lighted field, overshot the runway and nosed into the ground. The cabin was crushed, but there was no fire.

The accident likely will delay for some time the Government's assessment of the difficult trade talks in Moscow which several times appeared on the verge of a breakdown.

Wilson had been scheduled to confer with the president of the Board of Trade, Sir Stafford Cripps, immediately upon arrival tonight. Britain has been seeking to make a deal on wheat.

The trade mission was trying to make a deal on wheat and several times the talks in Moscow appeared likely to break down. Regarding the conferences, Wilson issued this statement:

"We reached a wide area of agreement on trade matters, but we have not reached an agreement on the financial question which the Soviet government has insisted upon as a condition of any comprehensive trade agreement."

He declined to discuss the talks further pending his report to the government.

BRITISH MISSION LEAVES MOSCOW

London, July 25 (A. P.).—British Government leaders anxiously awaited today the return of a trade mission from Moscow to learn whether success or failure had climaxed the weeks of talks on Anglo-Soviet trade accord. A Board of Trade spokesman said no word had been received from Harold Wilson, chief British negotiator, on whether the effort to overcome the deadlock in the negotiations had succeeded.

Wilson and all his delegation were expected to arrive by plane late today. He was expected to report immediately to Sir Stafford Cripps, president of the Board of Trade.

A deadlock in the Moscow talks arose early this week over the price which the Russians quoted for wheat offered Britain, the spokesman said. Russia had indicated that she could sell Britain 6,000,000 tons of wheat and cereals, plus canned food, timber and other products during the next four years. There was no indication in London about the wheat price the Russians quoted, except that it was larger than the $1.55 a bushel this country had been paying Canada.

British Put Guests In Air-Raid Shelters

Hospitality Falters, With Hosts Outnumbered

LONDON, July 25 (AP).—Some hundreds of visitors who came from the Continent to enjoy British hospitality are getting their first taste of it in air-raid shelters—much to the embarrassment of their hosts.

The visitors, mostly children, had expected to be received in English homes and to be shown the sights and ways of English life, as part of a plan inaugurated by the World Friendship Association. Englishmen, including many children, are being received in homes in several continental countries on an exchange basis.

But at London there were not enough hosts to go around this week and many visitors who had been thinking about English beds were taken, after queuing in railway stations and restaurants, to air-raid shelters where war-time accommodation was provided.

In the air-raid shelters the visitors were unhappy. "It is very bad in England," said Diny Hoch, twenty-two-year-old nurse, from Amsterdam. "Two nights in the air-raid shelter—where it was damp and dreadful. Now we are in a hotel where the food is dreadful. I want to go back to Holland."

Whale Sausage For Britons

London, July 25 (AP)—Food-short Britain will begin using whale meat in sausages next week, the food ministry announced today.

Request Deadline August 3

Paris, July 25 (AP)—The sixteen nations in the European Economic Conference have until August 3 to turn in information on their resources and needs for use in framing requests for United States aid under the Marshall plan.

Their co-operation (steering) committee, representing all the nations in the program, set that deadline yesterday for replies to five questionnaires it approved—on food, power, metal industries, inland transportation and maritime transportation.

The committee began drawing up a questionnaire on Germany to go to commanders of all four occupation zones—United States, British, French and Russian. Russia took no part in setting up the committee organization.

The co-operation committee's time table calls for a report by September 1 to the United States, whose Secretary of State George C. Marshall on June 5 promised American aid in a European self-help program. Marshall has indicated that Congress will not be called upon to authorize such aid before next January.

Russians Charge Parley 'Terror'

Moscow, July 25 (AP)—The Communist organ *Pravda* loosed a bitter attack today upon British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault in which it accused them of "terrorizing" the recent sixteen-nation economic conference in Paris.

Employing the strongest words any Soviet commentator has yet used in reference to the Paris parley, the paper said:

"Like Sheep To Slaughter House"

"Bevin and Bidault shut everyone's mouth, closed the windows and doors and handled the delegates by tail and mane as if they were not representatives of the sovereign peoples of western Europe but a herd of rams being sent by Anglo-French exporters to a Chicago slaughter house.

"Western Europe never was so humiliated. Never was the downfall of the ruling bourgeoise so rapid. The want and poverty of the peoples of western Europe became the pretext for a dirty, unworthy political game."

FRANCE SPEEDS HUNT FOR URANIUM DEPOSITS

PARIS, July 25. — (AP) Frederic Joliot-Curie, France's high commissioner for atomic energy, told a news conference today that France expected to have an "atomic pile" in operation by the end of 1948.

Joliot-Curie, son-in-law of the discoverer of radium, said France was working on a dual program of atomic energy piles, one of "small" power based on a uranium and heavy water formula and the other of "great" power based on a uranium and graphite formula.

France is experiencing great difficulty in finding uranium, and 64 specialized prospectors currently are engaged in seeking deposits of the metal in metropolitan France and the colonies, he reported. One plant for processing the metal has been established at Bouchet and can produce 100 kilograms of refined uranium daily, Joliot-Curie said.

Miss Butler Elected

Paris, July 25 (AP)—Miss Sally Butler, of Indianapolis, was elected president of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women today.

Reich Plan Revisal Is Studied

W. I. GALLAGHER

Berlin, July 25 (AP)—The United States State Department, taking a direct hand in German political and economic policy over the head of Gen. Lucius D. Clay, apparently has reversed the policy of the American Military Government in order to gain French support.

This seeming reversal, as indicated by an offer by Gen. George C. Marshall, Secretary of State to give France a voice in setting a level of industry for the American and British zones, evoked some disappointed comment here today and may result in wide changes in the American administration of Germany.

Surprised By Action

Officials here were surprised by the State Department's action. They had not been informed of the Marshall letter to Georges Bidault, French Foreign Minister, replying to French protests against a British-American agreement in Berlin to raise the level of German industry to between 10,000,000 and 12,000,000 tons of steel annually. The French said revival of German industry on such a scale was a potential threat to French security, and was a question which should be settled by the four-power Foreign Ministers Council.

The Marshall letter was interpreted by the French as an invitation to a French-British-American conference which the French said yesterday they would accept.

Two Schools Of Thought

Background of the change in American policy is to be found in two schools of thought on European affairs in the State and War departments in Washington and the Military Government in Germany. These differences can be summed up in the question whether it is better for the United States to combat communism in France; to the neglect of Germany, or whether it is better to combat communism and economic chaos in Germany at the expense of French support.

The Marshall letter to Bidault indicated the French school had won out over the American Military Government school headed by General Clay, the American Military Governor, which considers Germany the greater of the two problems.

The State Department's proposal for a new conference on German industrial levels, with France included, was a sharp disappointment in military government circles who fear that new deadlocks and delays will result while Germany's precarious economy crumbles.

"Back At Potsdam"

"I think now we are right back where we were at Potsdam and the situation is far more critical," said one top official. "If we are going to have a policy let's have one and carry it out, and not reverse our field every five months."

"We seem to be trying to ride two horses going in different directions," he added.

When the Moscow Conference of Foreign Ministers failed to agree on uniting Germany this spring, largely because the question of reparations became entangled with other economic problems, the British and American military authorities set out upon an export-import program for their two zones.

Headed For Ash Can

This program involved an increase in the industrial level and had as its objective the making of Germany self-supporting by 1950 and the lifting of the occupation load from the taxpayer at home.

With the plan at the point of being announced, it was held up at French request. Military Government officials said they now believed it was headed for the ashcan.

The French Foreign Office view expressed yesterday was that any three-power conference on German industry would be a "study" with no decisions contemplated until next November's Foreign Ministers' Conference in London in which Russia will participate.

However, officials here say it is necessary to let the German people know as soon as possible what industries they can keep so uncertainty can be ended and morale lifted.

CLASH OF ARMY AND MARSHALL ON REICH BARED

State Department's Offer to Consult France Takes AMG by Surprise.

REVERSAL OF POLICY SEEN

Paris Is Held Receiving Veto on War Department Plan for Self-sufficient Germany.

W. I. GALLAGHER

Berlin, July 25 (A. P.).—A difference between policies of the United States State Department and views of the American Military Government here concerning governing Germany became apparent today.

The news of Secretary of State Marshall's invitation to France to participate in a three-Power conference on Germany's industrial level hit governing officials in Germany with sharp impact.

The United States Military Governor, Gen. Lucius D. Clay, declined to comment, but it was learned authoritatively that neither he nor any other top American Military Government official was officially informed of the State Department's sudden offer to France either before or after it was made. The only information received in Germany on the whole was a request to hold up the announcement of an American-British agreement on Germany's level of industry, reached after weeks of negotiation, these sources said.

The question of giving France a voice in deciding what the level of industry shall be for the combined American and British zones of Germany was considered by authoritative sources here as virtually a complete reversal of the policy of making the merged American and British zones of Germany a self-supporting unit through an import-export program.

Hoover for U. France Opposed.

This policy of self-sufficiency through an industrial revival in western Germany has been advocated by Herbert Hoover and numerous American business men studying Germany, and has had the strong support of the War Department.

France had opposed this policy at every turn. The French proposed a low level of German industry, coupled with international control of the Ruhr. The French position was regarded in military government quarters here as directly incompatible with the announced aims of Great Britain and the United States as far as bi-zonal Germany was concerned.

In these quarters it was pointed out that France steadfastly had refused to join the bi-zonal merger and accept joint responsibility for western Germany. They said the Marshall offer for a three-Power conference apparently would give France the same sort of veto power over the rehabilitation of the Ruhr that France has exercised in the Allied Control Council in Berlin for the last two years.

The difference between the Army and State Departments aims in Germany became apparent at the Foreign Ministers' Moscow conference last spring.

Viewpoint of the Army.

The Army school of thought, led by Gen. Clay, held that it was all important to rebuild Germany as a prosperous nation both for the economic well being of Europe and to keep Germany from going communistic. The position of Gen. Clay was subordinated at Moscow to the predominant State Department school, which held that the German problem could wait and that the most important thing was to see that France did not go communist.

Thus at every opportunity, the Americans supported the French in the six weeks of fruitless negotiations at the expense of Germany.

However, when the Foreign Ministers' conference ended without agreement, the War Department and the British Foreign Office empowered their representatives in Germany, Gen. Clay and Gen. Sir Brian Robertson, to go

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ahead with negotiations on an agreed level of German industry to make the combined zones self-sufficient.

The day this agreement was negotiated, signed and readied for publication, hurried messages from Washington and London halted the release. It subsequently was disclosed that this resulted from a French protest.

"I think now we are right back where we were at Potsdam and the situation is far more critical," one top official said. "If we are going to have a policy, let's have one and carry it out and not reverse our field every five months. We seem to be trying to ride two horses going in different directions."

Marshall Seen Taking Over.

In the two years since the war, veteran officials said, this was the first time they could recall that the American Military Government had not been kept informed of developments and moves in Washington.

The State Department's move in German policy was coupled with the recent State Department insistence that the Ruhr coal talks take place in Washington, rather than in Berlin. This was taken as indicating that Secretary Marshall and the State Department were taking direct control of policy making in Germany which previously rested with the War Department. The Ruhr talks, for example, would be in direct contrast with the handling by Clay and Robertson of the level of industry talks, in which both were empowered to reach agreements.

The Socialist Unity Party (SED) statement published in its official newspaper *Neues Deutschland*, charged that United States credits for Germany would "force industrial western Germany into a west bloc dangerous to the peace."

It reiterated previous Communist claims that "Germany would sell her future "for the sake of economic help" and alleged that attempts would be made to "deliver Ruhr industry to the direction of American monopoly," which would kill plans for socialization.

"The German nation previously has had most bitter experiences with American credits," the SED statement asserted, "when after World War I the American credit policies were aimed to kill socialization plans sponsored by the German workers. Instead, they strengthened the power of German heavy industries and the Junker class and thus these credits led to crisis, fascism and war."

The SED asserted that Germany should strive for a "peace economy" evolved through her own powers and said foreign aid should be accepted only on short-term basis when a German government had been established.

Russ-Zone Socialist Party Opposes U.S. Aid Plan

Berlin, July 25 (AP).—Three days after German leaders of the western zones at Frankfurt had overwhelmingly indorsed the Marshall plan for Europe, the Soviet-sponsored Socialist Unity Party of eastern Germany today declared its opposition to all proposals for American credits to Germany.

The Communist-dominated party, apparently with Russian approval, also made public its own plan for Germany's rehabilitation, which closely paralleled proposals made by Soviet Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov at the Foregin Ministers Council meeting in Moscow last spring.

"Would Sell Her Future"

Falling Cigarette Prices Hit GermanBlackMarket

BERLIN, July 25 (AP).—Berlin newspapers said today that big black-market operators in Germany were in panic because of the falling black-market price of American cigarettes.

The operators speculated heavily when the American Military Government embargoed imports of cigarettes. Expecting a sharp price rise, the operators were caught in a squeeze when the quotation dropped steaadily from 1,200 to 700 marks ($120 to $70 at the official rate) for a carton.

One reason for the falling price, it was believed, is that many Germans, in the two years since the war's end, have sold most of their possessions to get black-market goods, and now lack funds for luxuries.

In addition, the Russians complicated the situation here by producing a cheap American-style cigarette selling for about 2 marks. This is about half the price black-market operators asked for one American cigarette.

FIRST GERMAN AUTOS DUE

Opel Plant Gets Permit, Material to Make 1,590 4-Cylinder Cars

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, Germany, July 25 (AP)—The first German passenger automobiles to be produced in the United States zone since the end of the war will start rolling off assembly lines at the Opel plant in Rueselsheim, near here, in mid-October, United States Military Government officials said today.

The plant has received authority and materials for the production of 1,590 Opel Olympias, a two-door, four-cylinder car that travels thirty miles on a gallon of gasoline and has a cruising speed of about sixty-five miles an hour.

Production is expected to start at the rate of fifteen cars a day and gradually be stepped up to fifty. Five hundred of the automobiles are intended for export, while the remainder will be sold in Germany.

U. S. Tourist in Germany To Pay 43c for 10cMark

FRANKFURT AM MAIN, July 25 (AP).—The American tourist who wants to come to see Germany's ruins is going to have to "pay through the nose," the semi-official Army newspaper "Stars and Stripes" reported today. It said the tourist will have to pay about 43 cents for thhe German mark, which is pegged at 10 cents for soldiers.

One commercial agency, arranging tours, will charge $235 for a nine-day trip through cities in the American occupation zone, and has warned its offices that tourists will have a "rugged time," staying in third-rate German hotels.

BAND 'DECIMATED,' ATHENS REPORTS (N)

Surprise Guerrilla Raid On Grevena Held Unsuccessful

L.S CHANALES

Athens, July 25 (AP)—A War Ministery spokesman announced that a force of 1,200 to 1,500 guerrillas made an unsuccessful attack on Grevena early today after a surprise march from Mount Grammos where they supposedly had been bottled up by the Greek army.

Military sources said the guerrillas were part of the band of 2,000 to 2,500 which attacked Konitsa and attempted to march on Ioannina, capital of Epirus, nearly two weeks ago.

This band, which the Greeks said came from Albania, previously had been reported surrounded and then split up into small units, some of which were last reported trying to fight their way back to another guerrilla force holding out under army attack on Mount Grammos.

Surprise Attack Repelled

Grevena, a city of 4,000 in the eastern foothills of the Pindus mountains, is 37 air miles south of Mount Grammos on the Albanian border and the same distance northeast of Konitsa.

The War Ministry spokesman said the attack on Grevena was "repelled and the guerrillas decimated."

After infiltrating through the mountains and concentrating, the guerrillas made their surprise attack at 3 A.M., officers said, and at first succeeded in driving back the outer ring of guardposts with heavy weapons. They did not succeed in getting into the town, however.

A War Ministry spokesman said that Greek Spitfires, some firing rockets, helped disorganize the attack.

90 Killed, 60 Captured

Miltary sources said the guerrillas, pursued by troops, were retreating north, southeast and west from Grevena at points about 12 miles from the city after suffering casualties of 90 killed and 60 captured.

Other activity on the guerrilla front included the routing of a band of about 600 in a major engagement west of Lamia, 125 miles north of Athens. Athens press dispatches said the band was shelled for 24 hours by artillery and attacked by fifteen aircraft and that 200 casualties were inflicted on the band.

Meanwhile, a high official in the Greek Government said "positive reports confirm" that elements of an international brigade were near the Greek border in Albania and Yugoslavia.

Contradictions About Brigade

"Naturally we do not know where they will strike, nor do we know what are their plans, but all reports have been thoroughly checked and rechecked and we have not the slightest doubt they are correct."

The official, who refused the use of his name, said the Government had decided not to make any further formal statements about an international brigade. He did not explain this decision, but presumably it was because of contradictions in recent statements by different Government sources concerning the matter.

A Government announcement on July 13 said "large contingents, including parts of an international brigade," had invaded Greece from Albania and attacked Konitsa. Five days later, Brig. Stylianos Manidakis, general staff spokesman, said there was no evidence that elements of an international brigade had participated in the attack.

Labor Battalion Near Skolpje

A foreign official source said a labor battalion of 20,000 was reported at Skolpje in Yugoslavia and suggested this might be a camouflaged international brigade.

Military sources in Ioannina were quoted in press dispatches as saying part of an international brigade was concentrated near Konispol in Albania, near the Corfu Channel and only about 37 miles west of Ioannina.

Greeks Repulse New Rebel (D) Attack

L.S. CHANALES

Athens, July 25 (AP)—A War Ministry spokesman said Greek Government forces, using rocket-firing planes and artillery, repelled a strong guerrilla attack today on Grevena, about 40 miles east of the Albanian border.

The Ministry said a guerrilla force of from 1,200 to 1,500 men, equipped with heavy weapons, launched the attack at 3 A.M.

The spokesman said the initial assault, forced back guard posts outside Grevena, a town of 4,000 in the Pindus Mountain foothills, southeast of the Mount Grammos border areas where Government forces have been battling leftist units for almost a month.

"Repelled And Decimated"

"The attack was repelled and the guerrillas were decimated," the spokesman said.

Military sources said the attackers were part of the guerrilla units which previously attacked Konitsa, south of the Mount Grammos region and 10 miles east of the Albanian frontier.

The Greek 2d Army Corps said at Larissa that reinforcements had been moving toward Grevena since early morning and the situation was "developing favorably." Some reinforcements already had joined the battle.

Spitfires firing rockets and machine guns were reported keeping the attackers under steady fire.

Guerilla Defeat Foreseen

Second Corps officers said the guerrillas would "either be repelled or crushed." The guerrillas had not actually entered the town, it was said.

Press dispatches said a 24-hour pounding by Greek Army artillery and aircraft had routed 600 guerrillas in a major engagement west of Lamia, 100 miles northwest of Athens. Unofficial reports said 200 casualties were inflicted on the rebels.

A United Nations Balkan subcommission still in session in Ioannina drafted a report—opposed by the Soviet and Polish delegates—for United Nations headquarters, dispatches said.

Obstruction Charged

Informed sources said this report included the subcommission's conclusions that Greek guerrillas had entered this country from Albania and that Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia had obstructed the work of the subcommission.

The Greek Government last week reported the Army had stopped a guerrilla drive on Ioannina said to have started in Albania.

Warrants were issued last night for the arrest of Nicholas Zachariades, leader of the Greek Communist party, and Miltiades Porphyrogennis, former Communist Labor Minister. The Government charged the two with "anti-national activities" and revolutionary plotting.

"Free" Government Urged

Speaking to French Communists in Strasbourg recently, Porphyrogennis urged that a "free" government be established in Greece, and Athens Government circles subsequently indicated they expected a move in that direction.

Last night, however, Constantine Rodopoulos, Governor General of northern Greece, said that the Communists "don't have the strength" to set up a provisional government.

Connally Issues Warning

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP).—Senator Tom Connally, Democrat, of Texas, told the Senate today that "irregular bands from Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria" are attempting to "overthrow the government of Greece and install therein a Communistic state."

Senator Connally, former chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said it is of the "utmost importance that the United States make good on President Truman's promise of economic and other aid to Greece and Turkey."

Greece now is the "very sensitive spot" of the world, he continued, and the American aid will enable it to resist "aggression on its borders."

Senator Connally said that "warlike nations" are trying every means to cause trouble on the Greek borders, and that the United States "must stand firm."

He said the same thing is happening to a "lesser degree in Turkey."

I. R. O. Commission Ends Swiss Session

Plans for Rehabilitation of 1,000,000 Completed

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, July 25 (AP).—The Preparatory Commission of the International Refugee Organization closed its ten-day session today with completion of plans for rehabilitation of more than 1,000,000 persons.

The organization has taken over responsibility for the care, maintenance and repatriation or resettlement of 850,000 refugees and displaced persons in Germany, Austria and Italy and 210,000 Germans in Austria.

Repatriation and resettlement is being carried on at the rate of 12,000 persons monthly. Principal receiving countries for resettlement are Canada, Brazil, Venezuela and Argentina. Displaced persons also are being received in Belgium, France, the Netherlands and Great Britain.

Total administration and operation costs for the year which began July 1 are estimated at $122,722,217, with the United States supplying 39.89 per cent of the I. R. O. budget and Britain 11.48 per cent.

Airport Back

Rome, July 25 (AP)—[illegible] chief international airport, Ciampino, south of Rome, returned to Italian ownership today after three years of Allied occupation. United States Lieut. Gen. John C. H. Lee, Allied commander in Italy, made the transfer in a brief speech. With the field went "all technical equipment and installations necessary."

Parliament Dissolved

Budapest, July 25 (AP)—President Zoltan Tildy dissolved Hungary's Parliament by decree today and announced that a new Parliament would be convened September 16. The Communist-dominated regime has tentatively scheduled elections for August 31.

Says Russia Drains Austria's Oil Fields

Gen. Steele Makes Charge; Kurasov Won't Reply

VIENNA, July 25 (AP).—Lieutenant General James Steele, representing Britain, charged at an Allied control council meeting today that Russia was exporting oil from the Zistersdorf fields to Czechoslovakia without the knowledge or consent of the Austrian government.

Liutenant General L. V. Kurasov, Russian delegate, asked by the three western powers to supply figures on the Zistersdorf production, said the matter was not on the agenda and that he had nothing to say.

France, Britain and the United States said that "serious consequences" to the Austrian economy would result if the allocations from Zistersdorf were maintained at the present level, and that the Russiance, since the oil fields are in their zone, have complete control of the allocations.

General Steel then read a statement in which he said that extracts from the Czechoslovak trade returns indicated that Russia was exporting illegally oil which was badly needed in Austria.

Lieutenant General Geoffrey Keyes, representing the United States, told General Kurasov that the United States had no desirn to exert cogtrol over the Austrian economy through the administration of the Austro-American aid agreement, as charged by General Kurasov at the last meeting.

Buying Heavy, Prices Firm at Soviet Fur Sale

100 Foreign Buyers Present, First Such Group to Visit Russia Since Before War

MOSCOW, July 25 (AP).—The international fur auction in Leningrad is going full swing with more than 100 foreign buyers present, including a large group from the United States, in the first large-scale invasion of foreign business men into the Soviet Union since before the war.

According to reports from Leningrad the auction, being held under the auspices of Soyuzpushnina, Soviet fur marketing association, is marked by heavy buying, solid prices and good furs.

Philip Dickman, representing Landis Bros. and United American Furs, said on the telephone from Leningrad that sables, ermine and Persian lamb represented the pick of the large lot being offered. Mr. Dickman said the choice items largely are being picked off by American representatives of many fur brokers and individual firms.

Long Sessions Daily

The auction formally opened July 21 with a large banquet given by Soyuzpushnina for attending buyers. Actually, however, the buyers arrived July 10 in order to inspect the lots which were on exhibition.

Since July 21 sales have been going on every day from 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. This intensive schedule has tired buyers and seriously interfered with the gala social life which had been characteristic of the sales before the war.

The buyers are housed in the well-known, comfortable Astoria Hotel. Sales proceed in the famous fur auctions buildings devoted solely to Russia's large fur trade and designed particularly to handle auctions.

The sales will end tomorrow when visiting buyers will leave and Moscow's colony of American fur buyers regularly living in the Metropole Hotel in the Soviet capital will return to sit out the winter and carry on their regular, little-advertised business of handling Russia's major export to the United States.

Sales Only Eighth of Yearly Total

Business at the auction, expected to run perhaps $6,500,000, represents only about an eighth of the total annual Russian fur trades with the United States and a smaller fraction of the total of Russian fur exports to all countries.

Nine American buyers who reside regularly in Moscow do an annual business about five times as large as that being done at the auction. These buyers, in fact, represent the sole beachhead of American capitalism in Socialist Russia. There are no other resident American business men here, if one excepts American news correspondents.

In addition to the large amount of furs purchased by these buyers from Soyuzpushnina directly in Moscow, the Soviet purchasing and selling agency in the United States, Amtorg, sells almost as much fur to its American customers.

Fur is the backbone of Soviet exports to the United States. Presently no other single Soviet export gives the Soviet Union half as many dollars. More American women than by any means suspect it wear furs from Siberia, northern Russia, or Persian lambs from the Caucasus and Central Asia.

British Reported In Pursuit Of Jews' Ship

2 Explosions Shake Jerusalem; No Damage Done, Officials Say

C. DAVIDSON (N)

Jerusalem, Palestine, July 25 (AP). Two explosions started alarm sirens wailing in Jerusalem tonight as British troops rushed to emergency stations, but official sources said neither blast had caused any damage or casualties.

The first explosion occurred in the western part of the Holy City and the second, reportedly caused by a time bomb, was in the eastern part in the neighborhood of military headquarters.

Refugee Ship Reported

Meanwhile, Jewish sources said a refugee ship named "Return to Zion" was just outside Palestine's territorial waters and was being shadowed by British destroyers. This vessel reportedly was carrying 400 uncertified Jewish immigrants. There was no confirmation of a report that a second and larger ship also was approaching Palestine.

British military authorities imposed a curfew at dawn on the Jewish fishing village of Bat Yam, south of Jaffa, in an unsuccessful search for two British sergeants who were kidnapped two weeks ago at Nathanya and held as hostages for three condemned members of the Jewish underground.

150,000 Under House Arrest

The continuous search inside Nathanya today netted only a milk churn filled with electrical apparatus and leaflets of Irgun Zvai Leumi.

British quarters predicted a tightening of security controls to check the wave of violence, in which at least ten persons have been killed and 75 wounded in the last nine days.

Highly placed informants hinted that the measures would take the form of sanctions against official Jewry, widespread arrests and stricter curfews. At present some 150,000 Jews are under house arrest.

C. DAVIDSON (N)

Jerusalem, July 25 (AP)—A refugee ship named "Return To Zion," carrying 400 illegal immigrants, was reported by the Jewish underground organization, Haganah, to be nearing Palestine waters today with British destroyers "already on her track."

Haganah announced the approach of the ship simultaneously with an assertion that it had learned through its intelligence corps that the British planned to impose martial law on all Jews in the Holy Land in an effort to curb a wave of violence in which at least ten persons have been killed and 75 wounded in the last nine days.

Sanctions Predicted

Highly placed informants hinted that the measures would take the form of sanctions against official Jewry, widespread arrests and stricter curfews.

At present some 150,000 Jews in Jerusalem, Haifa and Natanya are under house arrest.

British military authorities imposed a curfew at dawn on the Jewish fishing village of Bat Yam, south of Tel Aviv, and searched the area for two British sergeants who were kidnapped two weeks ago at Natanya and held as hostages for three condemned members of the underground.

Police reported the mining last night of a British Army truck on the outskirts of Jerusalem, in which two soldiers were wounded.

Earlier in the evening—shortly before the 7 P.M. curfew—Jerusalem had its eleventh general alert in less than a week as the result of the grenading of a military vehicle in the Jewish quarter.

Immigrants A Problem

Reports from Paris indicated the British and French governments were at a loss where to land 4,500 Jewish immigrants who were intercepted last week while trying to enter Palestine aboard the "Exodus of 1947"—former Chesapeake Bay excursion steamer—and are now en route back to France. The immigrants are expected to reach France—their point of origin—today or tomorrow.

The British said the ultimate destination of the immigrants—whom they are trans-shipping in three transports, was up to the French.

A Jewish Agency spokesman said the refugees might not land at all, but stage a sitdown strike on the ships.

French Premier Paul Ramadier said France would accept them "as Jewish immigrants in transit," but "we cannot force them to leave the ships."

The immigrants, for the most part, are Polish Jews, without home or country.

Refugee Return Protested

[At Lake Success, N.Y., the Jewish Agency for Palestine protested to Trygve Lie, secretary general of the United Nations, today against British action in sending Jewish refugees back to France on the intercepted ship "Exodus of 1947."

[The letter signed by Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, chairman of the American section of the agency's executive, expressed the belief that the British move would prejudice the work of the U.N. Special Palestine Committee, which is just completing its inquiry.

[Referring to a resolution of the General Assembly, which urged all Governments to avoid actions which might inflame the situation in Palestine, Silver said:

["The action of the British Government would appear to stand in direct contradiction with the resolution of the General Assembly."]

54 Hiding In Mosque Arrested

New Delhi, July 25 (AP)—A police raiding party last night invaded a large Delhi mosque and arrested 54 Khaksars who had taken refuge within the sacred walls after drawing police gunfire in a violent demonstration.

A police announcement said the Khaksars, armed with spades, offered no resistance to the raiders who, with the exception of four officers, were all Moslems. The police removed their shoes before entering the mosque in deference to religious custom.

Indian Princes Advised Not to Stay Independent

NEW DELHI, July 25 (AP).—Viscount Mountbatten, last Viceroy of India and first Governor-General of the new Indian Union, urged the rulers of India's princely states today to surrender voluntarily a part of their sovereignty and join either the Indian Union or the new Maslem state of Pakistan.

Addressing 400 princes and other representatives of the princely states, Lord Mountbatten said that "out of 565 (princely) states, a vast majority is irretrievably linked geographically with the Dominion of India."

He urged that the princes join their territories with either the Indian Union or Pakistan and yield responsibility for defense, external affairs and communication

JUL 1947

Iran Deputy-Elect Urged To Leave

Tehran, July 25 (AP)—A parliamentary deputy from southern Iran said today that Khosrow Qashqai, deputy-elect from Fars province and leader of the armed forces of the powerful Qashqai tribes, had been "requested" by a general staff officer and members of the Royal Iranian Court to leave the country.

Diplomatic sources close to Premier Amhed Qavam and Shah Reza Pahlavi expressed the opinion that the Shah himself had "suggested" that the young tribal leader take a vacation in Switzerland "to circumvent a threatened parliamentary battle over his accreditation to the governmental body."

Army Against Him

Political enemies of the Qashqai tribes claim that Khosrow is less than the 30 years of age required of deputies. The army is strongly opposed to him because he was the leader of the rebellious tribal warriors who last September overran southern Iran as part of a tribal action that took place all the way from Bushire to Bandar Mashur, 140 miles to the northwest.

Khosrow was elected to Parliament from Fars, along with his brothers, Mohammed Hossain and Nasser—the latter leader of the powerful southern tribes. Nasser declined to accept his seat because of a tribal tradition preventing all leaders from absenting themselves from their tribes at one time.

Their election followed political conferences with Qavam and northern tribal leaders, after which it was announced that the tribes had pledged their loyalty to the Premier and the Central Government.

Aung San's Mother Appeals For Unity

Rangoon, Burma, July 25 (AP)—Daw Su—70-year-old mother of U Aung San, assassinated Burmese Executive Council member—made a nationwide appeal today for unity and urged the country to give whole-hearted support to the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League, of which her son was leader.

Her statement was issued through AFPFL headquarters.

RANGOON, July 25 (AP)—An authoritative statement said today the wife and children of former Premier U Saw, had been taken into protective custody. U Saw, arrested with others soon after the assassinations, is head of the opposition Myochit party.

D.P.s Sail From Shanghai

SHANGHAI, July 25 (AP).—More than 700 displaced persons left Shanghai today for Europe aboard the Marine Lynx. Two-thirds of the passengers will go to Austria. Most of the others will return to Germany. The ship also carrier a small number of Poles, Czechoslovaks and Italians.

Chinese Honor Chilean

Shanghai, July 25 (AP)—The Order of the Brilliant Star was conferred by the Chinese Government today on Chilean Charge d'Affaires Juan Marin, who will leave shortly for a new assignment in Egypt.

30.24- 11135

Curb On Foreign Trade Reported Lifted In China

S. MOOSA

Shanghai, July 25 (AP)—China's National Economic Council was reported today to have ordered an end to discrimination against foreign business interests.

Semi-official sources in Nanking reported the action as Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer prepared to come to Shanghai tomorrow to talk with American businessmen, who have complained of such discrimination.

The Council ruled that the Government should not adopt any regulations or taxes considered discriminatory and asserted that foreign investors were welcome, these quarters declared.

Food Program Approved

The Council, which is all-powerful in economic matters, also approved the Ministry of Agriculture's food production program which in theory would make China self-sufficient in three years.

This action was interesting in the light of Wedemeyer's fact-gathering visit to China for President Truman, a visit from which the United States may evolve a new policy toward her wartime ally.

Wedemeyer has scheduled closed meetings in Shanghai with representatives of both the American and Chinese business communities.

From the Americans he is almost certain to hear often-voiced complaints that onerous Chinese restrictions and regulations have almost trottled their import and export trade.

The American business men have been charging that the Government discriminates in favor of China's financial cliques in the granting of foreign exchange and import permits.

A majority sentiment in these business circles is against any loans to the Central Government, or at least none until trade restrictions are erased.

MONGOLS EXECUTE QUEEN AND PRINCE

Peiping, July 25 (A. P.).—The semi-official central news agency said today that the queen and a prince of the Inner Mongolian Umenghsi Banner (a league of tribes) were executed on July 20 by Haw Yiu-lung, commander of the Banner's peace preservation corps.

The agency said that Queen Chi Tsun-feng held a meeting on July 14 supporting the government's mobilization against the communists and next day sent a telegram to Nanking commending the move.

On July 16, the agency reported, she and Prince Chi Fa wu were captured and robbed by Haw and his men while en route to Paotow in Suiyuan province. On July 18, the two were jailed at Kungmiatou, sixty-six miles west of Paotow, and two days later were executed, the central news said.

CHINA ACCEPTS BID ON JAPANESE PEACE

But Would Retain Veto Power —Canada, India, Philippines Also Reply Favorably

NANKING, July 25 (AP)—The standing committee of the People's Political Council today approved Chinese participation in a preliminary Japanese peace conference but proposed that China retain veto powers.

In suggesting such a conference, with Aug. 19 as the tentative date, the United States on July 16 challenged the great powers to give up veto rights in drafting a treaty.

Russia already has rejected abandonment of the veto, while Britain and various other of the affected eleven powers have favored the conference idea but opposed the date as being too early.

The Political Council stand here was taken when the Foreign Office informed it that the preliminary conference in Washington was acceptable but that China would insist on the formal treaty sessions being held in Shanghai.

The committee approved this position but demanded that the veto be retained and that China refuse to resume trade with Japan until a treaty actually was signed. This latter view was in line with agitation in the press and among various trade guilds.

ADD

Chinese Agree On D.C. Parley

Nanking, July 25 (AP)—The Chinese Foreign Office stated today that China had agreed to participate at Washington in a preliminary conference on a Japanese peace.

[The State Department recently proposed that the preliminary conference be held in Washington or San Francisco, but Russia has objected.]

The Foreign Office statement was presented to the weekly meeting of the Peoples Political Council Standing Committee.

It added, however, that China would insist that the formal peace conference be held at Shanghai.

The committee, approving the Foreign Office position, made two proposals of its own: that China retain the veto power at the peace conference, and that China not resume trade with Japanese until a treaty is signed.

Japans Mines Get Loans

TOKYO, July 25 (AP).—A new, billion-yen loan for rehabilitation of Japan's coal mines was authorized today by General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters. This will raise to more than 2,000,000,000 yen ($40,000,000) the loans from the Japanese Reconstruction Bank for improvement of the mines. The refinancing is part of the Japanese government's campaign to increase production of coal, a major bottleneck in Japan's industrial revival.

13,963 Japanese Repatriated

TOKYO, July 25 (AP).—The United States Army announced today that 13,963 Japanese were repatriated from Soviet-controlled areas, during the week ended July 20. To date, 5,599,330 Japanese have been repatriated. More than 1,000,000 still await transportation.

India Envoy Reaches Japan

TOKYO, July 25 (AP).—Sir B. Rama Rau arrived in Tokyo Thursday to become chief of the Indian liaison mission and political representative of India in Japan, wth the rank of ambassador. He formerly was chairman of the Bombay Port Trust in charge of administration of all harbor facilities there.

FIRST PHASE WON, DUTCH SAY

Officials Claim Success In Java Campaign

S. SWINTON

Batavia, Java, July 25 (AP)—The Dutch declared today they virtually had completed the first phase of their military operations in Java, and Dutch officials indicated they now were turning to political consolidation of their position through organization of a new Indonesian Government.

Acting Governor General Hubertus J. van Mook declared in a broadcast that the institution of what he described as a "regular government" would occur as soon as possible so that the Dutch, in co-operation with the Indonesians, could work toward formation of a United States of Indonesia.

Guerrilla Warfare Seen

High Republican circles in the Indonesian capital of Jogjakarta gave no sign, however, that the forces of the republic were preparing to abandon the fight. While foreseeing the possibility that the Dutch would gain control of the main part of Java, these informants insisted the Indonesians would render the Dutch position continuously precarious with guerrilla warfare.

Van Mook's statement came after other Dutch sources said their tank and plane supported troops were rushing to isolate the Indonesian Republican stronghold of Central Java from the rich rice-producing eastern and western ends of the island.

"Greeted With Enthusiasm"

"From a military standpoint there is hardly any resistance worth the name," declared the Dutch communiqué, which listed 32 killed in The Netherlands forces from the start of military action.

"The population's attitude toward The Netherlands troops could hardly be bettered," the communiqué declared, adding that at places in West and East Java the soldiers had been "greeted with enthusiasm."

The communiqué said Dutch troops advanced over burnt-over ground through six West Java towns in the neighborhood of Tjikampek, 50 miles east of Batavia, and Bandoeng, 75 miles southeast of there.

Indonesian forces, a Republican army communiqué said, entered the North Java coastal city of Semarang—the starting point of the Dutch advance toward Jogjakarta which the Indonesians previously had claimed was thrown back.

Artillery Duel

Reporting the development of an artillery duel during the continuing Semarang engagement, the Indonesians said:

"Our forces received the full support of the population surrounding the city, and clashes were reported between Dutch troops and Indonesians serving in the Dutch Army."

This Indonesian picture of native resistance to the Dutch in the central zone contrasted sharply with van Mook's claim to a measure of popular support.

In his broadcast he proposed to "prominent Indonesian personalities" that they co-operate with him in rehabilitating the country, establishing order and building up a political organization by which the republic finally could get its place in the projected United States of Indonesia equal to the other parts of east Indonesia and West Borneo.

"Foreign Soldiers" Used

An Indonesian announcement said a half battalion of volunteer "foreign soldiers" had joined the Republican army and expressed the wish to go to the fighting fronts.

The announcement did not specify the nationality of the volunteers, but it was recalled that many Indians have been reported training with the Republican army in the mountains of Sumatra.

Qualified sources in Batavia in discussing the political aspects of the present dispute said it was "probable" up to seven separate states might spring from former territories of the Indonesian Republic following completion of Dutch military operations.

These informants predicted that the Dutch would allow separate parts of the former Republican territory to become new Federal partners in the United States of Indonesia if the populations desire. Linguistic and cultural differences between the peoples of Java and Sumatra, these sources said, made the following divisions possible:

West Java where 12,000,000 Sudanese speak their own language.

Central Java where the present Idonesian Republic might continue as a regional state.

East Java and the adjacent Island of Madoera. Much of this area is populated by the Madoerese who have a distinct culture.

Achin district of Norther Sumatra which has a clannish Moslem population.

Bataks Are Christians

Batak country and the northeast coast of Sumatra. A large part of the Bataks are Christians.

Minangkabau Land—The area around Padang, on Sumatra's west coast, and Fort de Kock. The inhabitants there preserve a matriarchal system.

South Sumatra, including the Palembang area and the rich south-central Sumatra oil fields.

Six Towns Quickly Taken

The six towns which the Dutch said their troops swept through in western Java were Poerwakarta, eleven miles south of Tjikampek; Panamoekan, on the coast twenty-seven miles northeast of Tjikampek; Madjalaja and Tjitjalengka, respectively fifteen miles southeast and fifteen miles east of Bandoeng; Pasir Boengoer, twelve miles east of Tjikampek, and Pegadan Baroe, twenty-four miles east of Tjikampek. Poerwakarta had been an important headquarters for the Republican forces.

Detailing Indonesian scorched-earth operations, a Dutch bulletin said two rubber estates captured in West Java had suffered badly and that there was much destruction at Tjitjalengka and Madjalala. The bulletin added that air reconnaissance showed the radio station at Malabar was ablaze.

Dutch artillery, an Indonesian communique said, bombarded Tegal, a north coast port forty-five miles east of Cheribon. The Dutch were reported to have taken Tegal day before yesterday.

Netherlands soldiers mopping up in eastern Java entered Djatiroto, near Probolinggo, and captured intact the largest sugar mill in the East Indies, it was officially announced.

The Indonesian news agency Antara, said there were violent clashes in Probolinggo—the same area where the Dutch claimed they were mopping up.

Both sides reported lively fighting in northern Sumatra. Indonesian communiqué said Republican troops had fought into Dutch-held Medan, one of the major cities of the island.

The Dutch bulletin said fierce tribesmen of Achin counterattacked twice against Bindjai, west of Medan, but were driven off.

Dutch Declare Central Java Is Isolated

S. SWINTON

Batavia, July 25 (AP)—A fully qualified Dutch source said today that the first phase of Dutch operations against the Indonesian republican army, aimed at isolating central Java from the rice-producing east and west, had been completed.

Reporting from the republican capital of Jogjakarta, deep in the interior, Associated Press Correspondent Harris Jackson said official republicans obviously foresaw the possibility that the Dutch would capture the main part of Java, but insisted that the Indonesians would render the Dutch position continuously precarious with guerrilla warfare.

The Dutch informant here said the next step for Dutch troops would be to mop up zones of resistance in the eastern and western parts of the island and install new administrations. Whether Dutch troops then would drive on Jogjakarta in an attempt to smash the reminder of the republic was unqué said mopping up was already begun in the eastern part of the island,

An Indonesian Army communiqué, decided, the informant said.

Mopping Up In The East

A Netherlands army communiqué reported that republican forces in central Java had penetrated Dutch defenses at Semerang on the north coast, jumpoff point for a Dutch drive on Jogjakarta. The city is 60 miles north of Jogjakarta.

"Our forces received the full support of the population surrounding the city," the Indonesian communiqué said.

A Dutch communiqué said Dutch forces which swept past six more western Java towns, including an important former republican army headquarters, found much evidence of Indonesian scorched-earth tactics.

Two Rubber Estates Damaged

The communiqué said two rubber estates captured in West Java suffered badly and there was much destruction and burning at Tjit-

jalengka and Madjalaja. Air reconnaissance showed that the West Java radio station at Malabar was ablaze, the bulletin added.

The Dutch also said they were welcomed by the population. An army communiqué said that while it was true that in some places "they show themselves uncertain," in Cheribon and other places in East and West Java "our troops were greeted with enthusiasm."

"It is noticeable the population seems fully to understand the task of the Netherlands troops," the communiqué said.

"Hardly Any Resistance"

The bulletin said that in eastern and western Java, from a military standpoint, "there is hardly any resistance worth the name."

In northern Sumatra, tribesmen of Achin counterattacked twice against Bindjai west of Medan, the communiqué said, but were officially reported driven off. The remainder of Sumatra was said to be quiet.

An Indonesian Army communiqué also said that Republican forces had fought into Dutch-held Medan in northwest Sumatra. The Dutch command had previously said there was little fighting in the Medan area.

The Indonesian Army said half a battalion of volunteer "foreign soldiers" had joined the Republican army, expressing the wish to be sent to the fighting fronts. The announcement did not specify the nationalities of the volunteers. Unconfirmed reports circulated before the outbreak of hostilities said many Indians had been training with the Republican army in the mountains of Sumatra.

Official Dutch casualty figures since the start of operations were given as 32 killed, 41 wounded and seven missing. Normally these figures lag considerably behind operational reports.

The Dutch communique said the biggest sugar mill in the East Indies had been captured undamaged at Djatiroto, near Probolinggo on Java's northeast coast.

North Coast City Seized

In that same area, it added, other Dutch elements seized the north coast city of Pasoeroean, 30 miles south of Soerabaja. The ring of east Javanese territory the Dutch claim to control, now runs east, south and west around the coast to a point almost opposite Pasoeroean on the south side of the island.

In west Java, the advance through six towns was in the neighborhood of Tjikampek, 50 miles east of Batavia, and Bandoeng, 75 miles southeast of there.

These towns were Poerwakarta, 11 miles south of Tjikampek; Panamoekan, on the coast, 27 miles northeast of Tjikampek; Madjalaja and Tjitalengka, respectively, 15 miles southeast and 15 miles east of Bandoeng; Pasir Boengoer, 12 miles east of Tjikampek, and Pegadan Baroe, 24 miles east of Tjikampek.

Poerwakarta has been an important headquarters for Republican forces.

Indonesia Split Proposed

Batavia, Java, July 25 (AP)—Qualified sources said today that formation of seven separate states from former territories of the Indonesian Republic was a "probability" when Dutch troops completed military operations against the Republicans.

These informants, discussing what might be expected politically in the islands, said the Dutch would allow separate parts of Republican territory to become Federal partners in the projected United States of Indonesia, if the population so desired.

The United States of Indonesia was to include Java, Sumatra and Madoera.

Proposed Alignment

One source said the linguistic and cultural differences among the various peoples of Java and Sumatra made it probable that the federation of separate states would be chosen. If this were the case, the informants said, the states might be made up as follows:

1. Central Java, seat of the present Republic, which might continue to exist within a federation if the Republican leadership was willing to co-operate.

2. West Java, where 12,000,000 Sundanese speak a language of their own.

3. East Java and the Island of Madoera, largely populated by Madoerese, with a distinct culture of their own.

4. Atjeh (Achin), in northern Sumatra, whose population is made up of clannish Moslems.

5. The Batak country and the northeast coastal people in Sumatra, largely Batak Christians, inhabiting an area beginning about 150 miles north of Padang and running northwest across the island as far as Pematangsiantar.

6. Minangkabau Land, the area around Padang and Fort de Kock, which has a population which preserves the matriarchal system.

7 South Sumatra, including the Palembang area, and rich south-central Sumatra, which includes the oil fields of Shell and Standard Vacuum.

Communiques on Indonesia Fighting

Netherland

BATAVIA, Java, July 25 (AP)—A Netherland Army communique:

In west Java our troops reached and occupied Purwakarta, Pamanukan, Majalaya and Chichalengka, Pasir Bungar and Pagaden Baru.

Our troops reached the estates of Jipetir and Parakan Salak in the Sukabumi area. Arson had been committed on these estates.

The tunnel near Sasaksaat on the Bandung-Purwakarta railway line was found undamaged and occupied by troops. Chikalong Wetan, situated east of the Chimahi-Purwakarta line, was occupied.

In the neighborhood of previously mentioned places, Chichalengka and Majalaya, Republican armed groups destroyed and burned a great deal. Air reconnaissance showed the well-known wireless station at Malabar is on fire.

Middle Java—In middle Java, clearing actions were carried out around Banjubiru.

East Java—Pasaruan was taken by surprise and occupied. Around Probolinggo clearing action was carried out and many arrests were made. Jatiroto was occupied. The Jatiroto sugar mill was found undamaged.

During clearing sweeps in east Java a German was taken prisoner. Communications between Lumajang and Jember were brought about.

Republicans infiltrated into Mojokerto during the night of July 23-24. Our counter-measures were completely succcessful.

Sumatra—Medan—During the night of July 23-24, Republican armed groups made two attacks on Binjai, which was just occupied by Netherland troops. Netherland posts and patrols east of Medan also were fired upon.

In newly occupied areas around Medan clearing actions were carried out. Railway communications between Medan and Arnhemia were resumed.

Around Padang clearing actions were carried out without meeting any great resistance. A large amount of arms has been confiscated. Republican losses amount to several killed here.

It was reported from Palembang that Baturaja, 150 kilometers southwest of the town, has been occupied.

The population's attitude toward the Netherland troops could hardly be bettered. Here and there, it is true, they show themselves a little uncertain but elsewhere, for instance in Cheribon and in various places in west and east Java, our troops were greeted with enthusiasm.

The population around the airfield of Kalijati came running out to help with necessary repairs. In consequence this airfield was ready for use Thursday. It is noticeable that the population seems fully to understand the task of the Netherland troops.

From a military standpoint there is hardly any resistance worth the name.

Official Netherland losses from the start of the actions are thirty-two killed, forty-one wounded and seven missing.

Indonesian

BATAVIA, Java, July 25 (AP)—An Indonesian Army communique:

East Java—The Dutch have drawn back to Purworejo (northward).

Central Java—Indonesians from several directions are marching on to Semarang. At Salatiga the Dutch are held up. Guerrillas are fighting in the town. There was mortar and cannon fire southeast of Semarang. We retaliated with gunfire.

At 1200 hours a Dutch fighter crashed in the outskirts of Bojolali. The plane earlier had taken part in a raid on Jogjakarta's airfield, Maguwo, where it had been hit by ack-ack. A Dutch B-25 dropped leaflets over Chilachap, Maos and Purwokerto.

West Java—A B-25 reconnoitered over Serang and later disappeared in a western direction. The plane reappeared at 0900 hours over Serang to drop leaflets.

A further Indonesian Army communique:

East Java—July 23, 0500 hours, Indonesian troops occupy Senoman, one kilometer (a kilometer is .621 of a mile) from Mojokerto; 0600 hours, Indonesian forces occupy Mojokerto. The local Indonesian population renders full assistance to our army.

Off Krugan and Lasem, a Dutch vessel was observed on July 23 and 24. A plane flew over the ship.

Purwodadi, near Purwosari, captured by the Indonesian army July 24. The enemy is pushed back at Pasirian, nine kilometers southeast of Malang.

Central Java—Indonesian units make a swift advance in the Semarang area.

West Java—July 24, Dutch columns advancing through Sumedang and Kadipaten attack Cheribon at 1630 hours. Fighting outside and in the city.

In the night of July 24, Chichalengka was hit by ten rounds of Dutch artillery shells. Severe fighting ensued there.

Red Hits Britain, U.S. In Indonesia

Moscow, July 25 (AP)—Izvestia's political commentator "observer" today blamed the United States and Britain for the current state of affairs in Indonesia.

"The governments of the United States and Britain openly interfered in Dutch-Indonesian relations," the writer declared. "They recomended to the republican government that it accept the demands of the Dutch authorities as soon as possible."

[The Soviet writer apparently was alluding to an "aide memoire" in which the United States on June 28 urged the Indonesian republic to "co-operate without delay" in the formation of a federal government and indicated that the United States would be ready to discuss the question of economic help for Indonesia when such a government was formed.]

Accuses Dutch

"Observer" added that "there is no need to point out what such a recommendation represents."

The article then charged Dutch authorities with "selling Indonesia to American monopolists for a dollar loan."

The writer asserted that after the Dutch received "this solid support" from the United States, the Dutch launched "open military operations against the Indonesian people."

"Mass protests against the colonizers," the article concluded, "bears proof of what the world democratic public understands—that the narrow, self-interested policy of international monopolists threatens peace and security."

Joint U.S.-British Rocket Test Seen

Sydney, July 25 (AP)—The Sydney *Sun* quoted Australian Government circles in Melbourne today as saying that the United States might share in rocket-bomb experiments on a British empire range planned to stretch 3,000 miles over Australia and the Indian Ocean.

"No definite agreement on American participation in the empire experiments is believed to have been made," the *Sun* said. "Participation by the United States would come in the later stages of the experiments, when atomic heads were considered for rockets, it was suggested.

Interested In Standardization

"Defense experts pointed out that the defense organizations of the United Kingdom, the Dominions and the United States had closely followed one another's developments, all being interested in standardization of weapons."

The *Sun's* report followed by a few days a Washington announcement that the United States would test atomic weapons in the Pacific.

4 Policemen Killed In Philippine Ambush

Manila, July 25 (A. P.).—The Interior Department said today that four government policemen were killed Wednesday when ambushed by machine gunners in the center of San Luis, Pampanga province, home town of Luis Taruc, leader of the Hukbalahap armed peasants.

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30.24- 11137

Armed Forces Merger Bill Approved as House, Senate Prepare to Adjourn Today

JUL 1947

NIGHT SESSIONS HELD TO SPEED 'MUST' MEASURES

Military Training Plan Put in Position for Vote in 1948.

SUGAR QUOTAS SET

Nomination of Murdock to NLRB Board Approved by Committee.

WASHINGTON, July 26—(Saturday)—(AP) Battling against time and each other, senators wound up another lengthy session early today.

At 12:21 a. m. Eastern Daylight Time (11:21 p. m. Eastern Standard Time) they quit work after being in session nearly 13 and one-half hours.

The pressure of the steady grind to complete pressing legislative business before scheduled adjournment tonight for the summer was beginning to tell on the work-harassed lawmakers.

It was the second extended session for the senate in two days. It had adjourned around dawn Friday morning only to resume deliberations a few hours later.

Merger Bill Goes to Truman

The house had recessed earlier after sending to President Truman his long-sought measure to achieve unification of the armed forces under a secretary of defense.

As the senators worked until early today, passage of numerous measures under procedure requiring unanimous consent, bogged down through a series of Democratic objections.

Senator Taylor (D-Idaho) began protesting a series of Republican investigation requests, saying that there is no need to investigate as long as Republicans control congress.

Finally Senator Taft (R-Ohio) moved that the Senate recess until Saturday if politics were to prevent any actions.

Democratic Leader Barkley of Kentucky tried to get Senate action on some nominations but Taft promptly objected to that.

Before the Senate quit for the night, a Senate-House conference committee reported it had agreed upon a $507,000,000 appropriation for flood control, hydro-electric navigations and other projects. The compromise is $167,000,000 more than the House voted.

Sugar Quotas Established

Around 9 p. m., EST., after long debate, the Senate sent the President a bill continuing for five years major portions of the sugar act of 1937 and establishing quotas which determine how the U. S. sugar market shall be divided up among American and foreign producers.

Then it plunged into what looked like a lengthy talk about a bill by Senator Revercomb (R-W.Va.) calling for an investigation of the immigration problem, including the issue of foreign refugees, known as displaced persons.

Previously Congress wrote its final OK on a $5,482,530,500 fund to run the Army this fiscal year—some $234,000,000 less than the President asked.

His universal military training plan was approved by the House Armed Services Committee, 20 to 0, and put on the calendar ready for action when Congress returns in January. He had wanted it passed this session, but in the closing weeks it became apparent that that could not be done.

His controversial nomination of Abe Murdock, former Democratic senator from Utah, as a member of the enlarged National Labor Relations Board was approved by the senate labor committee, 9 to 3. The committee also okayed J. Copeland Gray of Buffalo, N. Y., as the other new board member and Robert N. Denham of Washington as NLRB general counsel.

Senator Taft (R-Ohio), committee chairman who voted against Murdock, expressed doubt the senate would get around to confirming the nominations before it quits tomorrow. But if not, the president could appoint the nominees to serve during the recess, for the senate knocked out of an appropriation bill a house provision which would have barred them.

GOP Lose on Vote Case

Senate Republicans conceded defeat in their effort to put through a resolution by Senator Kem (R-Mo) to investigate Attorney General Clark's handling of the Kansas City vote fraud charges. Democratic senators had fought it vigorously, although the president himself had not taken a hand.

The senate stayed in session all night last night, until 5:12 a. m. (EST) this morning, wrangling over it. Then the GOP leaders decided they could not get it through and permitted a recess for a few hours' sleep.

Kem tried to bring it up again today under procedure which required unanimous consent, but Democratic Leader Barkley (Ky) blocked it. Kem spoke bitterly of a Democratic "filibuster" but Barkley called that "a gratuitous and incorrect statement."

In the house, Rep. Ploeser (R-Mo) issued a statement that the failure of the investigating resolution to pass this session will spur the Missouri Republican delegation to put it through next year.

Mr. Truman called off his regular Friday meeting with the cabinet and arranged to stand by over the weekend to handle the last minute flood of legislation from the capitol.

Stop-Dates for Wartime Laws

One resolution which he signed today sets stop-dates for 175 wartime laws. It provides, among other things, that men joining the armed services from now on will not get free schooling and other benefits under the GI bill of rights as veterans upon their discharge.

Major and minor bills and much oratory were sandwiched in as congress drove for adjournment.

Without debate, the house passed and sent to Mr. Truman's desk a bill adopting the federal mine safety code for bituminous and lignite mines. John L. Lewis already had won this code for the mines where his United Mine Workers union is the bargaining agent.

The house passed and sent to the senate a measure extending the life of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, a government corporation, until 1950. This is a government corporation for cooperation with other American countries in health, sanitation, basic education, and food supply through agricultural development.

House passage likewise sent to the senate a bill authorizing special stamps to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the poultry industry. Sen. Baldwin (R-Conn) introduced a similar bill.

Service Merger Creates Separate Air Department

Washington, July 25 (AP)—The House gave President Truman his bill for unifying the armed forces today and put his program for universal military training in position for early action next year.

The House Armed Services Committee approved the training bill 20-0, and put it on the House calendar where it will stay until Congress meets again in January. Then it can be passed quickly—or it can be overhauled some more by the committee, if it wishes.

The bill to put the Army, Navy and Air Forces under a single Secretary of Defense went to the White House after the House, by a routine voice vote, accepted the final version worked out by a House-Senate Conference Committee. The Senate had approved it yesterday.

Creates Air Department

The measure creates an individual Department of Air on an equal footing with the Army and Navy Departments, all three headed by secretaries not of Cabinet rank. The Secretary of Defense, a Cabinet officer, will be in over-all charge of them.

It also sets up a national security council to co-ordinate military, industrial, and foreign policy activities, a central intelligence agency, and a national resources board.

Both this bill and the military training measure approved by the committee follow Mr. Truman's recommendations generally.

12 Months Called For

The training bill would apply to every able-bodied American male as soon as he becomes 18, and in any event before he becomes 21. The training would start with six months in an army, navy, or air force establishment and would be followed by the equivalent of six more months taken in various ways.

Eight Republican and twelve Democratic committee members approved the bill after opponents failed to block action by parliamentary strategy. Three voted by proxy. Thirteen others were absent.

Voting for the bill were Representatives Andrews (R., N.Y.), Thomas (R., N.D.); Bates (R., Mass.), Anderson (R., Cal.), Smith (R., Maine), Johnson (R., Cal.), Towe (R., N.J.), Norblad (R., Wash.), Vinson (D.. Ga.), Drewry (D., Va.), Thomason (D., Texas), Brooks (D., La.), Johnson (D., Texas), Kilday (D., Texas), Burham (D., N.C.), Sasscer (D., Md.), Rivers (D., S.C.), Sikes (D., Fla.), Hebert (D., La.), and Winstead (D., Miss.). Vinson, Thomason, and Hebert voted by proxy.

The committee started hearings several months ago. When it closed them last week, opponents claimed they had not been given an opportunity to be heard, but Chairman Andrews insisted that Congress, through various committees, had fully heard all views.

Provisions Outlined

In voting to send the bill to the House, committee members reserved the right to oppose it or try to change it when the showdown comes next year.

The bill contains these general provisions:

Applicability: Every male as soon as he becomes 18; deferment would be allowed for youths in high school or for some other good reason unable to start training when they are 18.

Period of training: Six consecutive months in an army, navy, or air force establishment. Followed by the equivalent of six more months of training through the National Guard, the ROTC, a reserve component, or any of several other methods.

Pay Is $30 Month

Pay: $30 a month while in basic training, plus a dependency allowance of $50 monthly for one dependent and $65 for more than one.

Uniform: To be prescribed by the President and to bear a distinctive insignia. Trainees would not actually be in the Army, Navy, or Air Force. They would be subject to active service only in case of emergency, and then only in the same manner that any other man would be inducted.

Administration: By a three-member commission appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. An executive director named by the commission would administer the details and policies of the commission. An advisory board of 10 to 25 members appointed by the President would advise the commission.

CONGRESS VOTES FUNDS FOR ARMY

JUL 1947

WASHINGTON, July 25. — (AP) Congress voted finally today to give the army $5,482,530,500 to run it during the year that began July 1, and all but completed action on a $1,530,361,400 bill to finance U. S. foreign policy in an unsettled world.

First the house, then the senate, by voice votes approved the compromise figure for the War Department. It is approximately $234,000,000 below White House requests.

Senate OKs Foreign Aid

The senate passed, and sent back to the house, a bill carrying the foreign policy money. House action tomorrow could put it on President Truman's desk on the last day of this session of congress.

In senate debate, Senator Connally (D-Tex) said that "irregular bands from Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria" are attempting to overthrow the Greek government "and install therein a Communistic state."

Connally said that the aid for Greece contained in the foreign policy money bill will enable it to resist border aggression.

The money is divided as follows:

To Greece and Turkey to help them resist Communism, $400,000,000.

For general relief in Italy, Austria, Trieste, China and Greece, $332,000,000.

For the cost of occupation and relief in Japan, Korea and Germany, $725,000,000 for 15 months.

For U. S. participation in the international refugee organization's care of displaced persons, $73,361,400.

Most of Cut Restored

The bill as it left the senate restored most of the 12.6 per cent cut the house made in the administration's request for $1,548,364,000. The house must now act on senate additions.

Actually, the foreign policy items are part of a general deficiency appropriation totalling $1,680,737,897, which is $77,538,802 more than the house voted.

Rounding out the total are scattering amounts for the Veterans Administration, National Labor Relations Board, the Commerce, Agriculture and War Departments and the Federal Security Agency.

The house, in an action which does not require senate concurrence, voted $440,000 for additional expenses of its investigating committees, raising their total to $1,072,000.

SUGAR QUOTA BILL SENT TO WHITE HOUSE

JUL — 1947

Senate Approves Measure On Division Of American Market

Washington, July 25 (AP)—The Senate tonight passed and dispatched to the White House a bill setting sugar quotas which determine how the United States market shall be divided up among American and foreign producers.

The measure also extends for five years the major portions of the Sugar Act of 1937, which expires December 31.

Included in the bill is a provision authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to withdraw certain portions of the sugar quotas of foreign governments which deny "fair and equitable treatment" to United States citizens.

Cuba Claims Cited

Senator Millikin (R., Col.) and Senator Barkley (D., Ky.) told the Senate United States citizens have "considerable claims" in Cuba which they have been unable to collect.

Senators Vandenberg (R., Mich.), Pepper (D., Fla.), McMahon (D., Conn.) and Connally (D., Texas) protested this provision as contrary to the "good neighbor policy."

But the Senate defeated by a 42-40 roll-call vote an attempt to strike it out.

Incentive payments to beet and cane growers would be continued. As at present, the Secretary of Agriculture would be required to establish the sugar prices paid to the growers and to determine minimum wages of sugar agricultural workers in this country.

Amendment Withdrawn

The Senate Finance Committee, in the interest of speeding the bill along, withdrew a proposed amendment that would have exempted the sugar beet industry from this minimum wage provision. This avoided sending the measure back to the House for a possible conference.

The following annual raw sugar quotas are set by the bill:

Domestic beet sugar 1,800,000 tons; mainland cane sugar 500,000; Hawaii 1,052,000; Puerto Rico, 910,000, and Virgin Islands, 6,000.

The Philippines are allowed to sell in the United States market 952,000 tons, much more than their expected production in the next five years.

Cuba is allowed to sell 28.6 per cent United States consumption, plus 95 per cent of the amount which the Philippines fail to supply of their quota.

Up to now, the domestic area quotas have been percentages rather than constant tonnage figures.

MEASURE TO END CREDIT CONTROLS NOV. 1 IS PASSED

WASHINGTON, July 25 — (AP) Buying on the "easy payment plan" would resume full scale Nov. 1 under legislation approved today by both the House and Senate.

Should President Truman decree it, installment purchasing on an unlimited scale could be resumed even sooner.

By voice vote the house accepted compromise legislation requiring an end to federal curbs on credit buying by the end of October.

The senate took similar action tonight, thus sending the measure to the White House.

Wartime Restrictions

Now, if a man wants to buy a car, he must pay one-third down and the balance within 15 months. Similar controls apply to other articles. They were invoked by presidential order during the war in an anti-inflation maneuver.

President Truman had asked for direct authority from congress for continuing the controls. He said last June 5 in a letter to the Federal Reserve Board: "I do not believe that such regulation should rest indefinitely in peacetime on emergency or war powers after the congress has had ample opportunity to consider the subject."

He said that lacking such legislative authority he would end the controls by cancelling the executive order setting them up.

With regard to today's house action, Chairman Wolcott (R-Mich) of the House Banking Committee told a reporter:

"We are not giving the president specific peacetime authority for control of installment buying during the next three months. We merely do not disturb the power he now has for that period of time. The bill sets a termination date for the powers. The House-Senate conferees decided that to cut off the controls abruptly might cause some embarrassment to business and industry and that 90 days was a fair period for business to adjust itself to operate without the controls."

A Senate-House committee approved the compromise in putting together varying versions passed by the two branches of congress. The house originally voted to end all controls immediately; the senate version would have authorized controls until December 31 with an easing of restrictions on credit buying.

GI BENEFITS ENDED IN NEW ENLISTMENTS

Emergency Over For 175 Laws, But 100 War Powers Remain

Washington, July 25 (AP)—The war and emergency ended tonight for 175 pieces of wartime legislation but another 100 extraordinary powers remain on the books.

President Truman signed Senate Joint Resolution 123 and thereby barred new army and navy recruits from loans, jobless pay, educational aid and other GI Bill of Rights benefits. They continue, however, for those already eligible for them.

A thick sheaf of other laws under which the nation has lived through war and reconversion became dead letters at once, or will expire in periods of one, two or more years.

Anti-Trust Suit Bar

Repealed at once were:

The wartime suspension of anti-trust prosecutions.

The power to declare new farm products entitled to Federal price support, as hogs, milk and poultry now are.

The employment of $1-a-year men.

Repealed one year hence are:

The authority to arm merchant vessels.

The authority to keep army and navy officers in temporary grades.

Allowed to lapse, but staying on the statute books in case of future war or emergency, are the laws authorizing:

The transfer of the Coast Guard to the Navy.

The placing of mandatory orders for munitions.

The death penalty for desertion.

Clark To Continue Study

"It is not possible at this time to provide for terminating all war and emergency powers," Mr. Truman's statement said. But he added that he was instructing Tom C. Clark, Attorney General, to continue studies looking to the end of the remaining war powers.

It was "T-day"—termination-of-war day—on veterans' benefits for newcomers. July 25, 1947, is the last day which may be counted for service in World War II in setting eligibility for veterans' benefits.

Persons entering the service henceforth will not be eligible for benefits under the GI Bill of Rights. If they become disabled in service, they will get compensation at about 75 per cent of the wartime rate.

Benefit Stop-Dates Set

These stop-dates are set on GI benefits for those now eligible for them:

1. Education and Job-training—Courses must be started not later than four years from today, must be completed not later than nine years hence. The Government provides training from one to four years, pays up to $500 a year plus subsistence up to $90 a month.

2. Unemployment Allowances—They stop two years from today. Jobless pay ranges up to $20 a week for 52 weeks.

3. Loan Guarantees—These will be made for ten years hence. The Government guarantees up to 50 per cent on certain home, farm and business loans.

Premium Guarantee

4. Insurance—The right to apply for Government guarantee of premium payments on commercial life insurance held by persons in service will end six months from today. Protection on all approved applications will continue up to two years after the veteran's discharge from the service.

Men and women already in the service who have not yet served the 90-day period required for eligibility to benefits will be considered eligible if they finish out the required time and are discharged honorably.

Among the additional measures affected are:

Transportation priorities on merchant ships; repealed.

Authority to censor communications with foreign countries; repealed.

Sale or lease of public lands for munitions making; repealed.

Transportation of iron ore by Canadian vessels on the Great Lakes between United States ports; repealed as of six months from today.

Public Land Sale

Temporary war housing built under the Lanham Act must be torn down two years hence.

Authority to make mandatory extensions of enlistments in all arms of the service; dropped (except that medical men educated by the Army must serve two years in active duty; also, an exception is made for the Navy, because of a technicality, but the Navy is on a strict voluntary basis).

Authority to call the National Guard into Federal service; dropped.

Authority to restrict and control the manufacture of explosives; dropped.

The ban on the sale of ships to foreigners without Maritime Commission approval; dropped.

The legislation bars the Agriculture Department from declaring any additional commodities eligible for price support. But the authority holds good until December 31, 1948, for commodities already covered.

The resolution also declares that 1947 is the last crop year in which certain nonproducing farms may be considered eligible for future crop allocations. Farms which were not worked because their operators were in the service were rated eligible for acreage allotments.

MAY AND GARSSONS GET PRISON TERMS

Given 8 Months To Two Years On Bribery Charges

Washington, July 25 (AP)—Andrew J. May, former chairman of the House Military Committee, and the munitions-making Garsson brothers were sentenced to from eight months to two years in Federal prison on war-bribe charges today despite their fervent pleas that they never handled a dishonest dime.

The Garssons, Henry and Murray, were convicted of giving—and May of receiving—$53,634.07 in bribes.

This money was turned over, the Government charged, in return for pressure brought to bear by May on the War Department and other agencies to help the Garssons' wartime munitions combine.

May Was Power In Congress

As a Democratic Congressman from Kentucky for sixteen years until his defeat last year, the 72-year-old May was a power in Congress on all matters affecting the military.

"I never did a thing in Congress that today vexes my conscience," said May in his plea for mercy today. "I'm not guilty."

Although he and the Garssons all protested that they hadn't made "a single dime" out of their relationships, they showed no emotion when Federal Judge Henry A. Schweinhaut said:

"I sentence each of you to a minimum of eight month and a maximum of two years."

Appeal Taken At Once

The defendants' lawyers appealed immediately and each of the three was let out on a $2,000 bond until the appeal is settled.

The maximum penalty could have been six years in jail plus a $30,000 fine.

Justice Schweinhaut, in explaining the absence of a fine, declared he levied none because "there has been no showing that any of them have any substance—financial means, that is."

In the presentencing appeals for mercy, the defense lawyers had said that their clients are so hard up they are paying their trial expenses with borrowed money.

Speech Made By May

By far the most impassioned speech was made by the big, bald-headed May.

"I have never violated a law—as far as I know—in the 72 years I have lived," May told Schweinhaut, who was waiting to sentence him.

"I was superintendent of a Sunday school and taught a Bible class back in Kentucky, and when I came here I attended the Baptist Church regularly.

"I have never tasted liquor, wine or beer, and I have never used tobacco in my whole life, in order to enjoy my old age without poisoning my system."

The quaver left May's voice when he said:

"I never received a dollar that was not honestly earned."

Fail To Get New Trial

Sentencing was delayed for almost two hours while the defense lawyers unsuccessfully sought a new trial on the grounds that the jury which convicted the three on July 3 was prejudiced.

Charles J. Margiotti declared that during the eleven weeks trial some of the jurors had read prejudiced news stories and had heard prejudiced radio reports of the proceedings. Furthermore, he argued, the jurors had discussed the case with each other.

Schweinhaut declared the evidence was insufficient to inquire into the jury's conduct. But on one occasion at least he seemed to pay considerable heed to what the defense lawyers were saying.

Both May and Murray Garsson were pictured by their lawyers as men very sick with heart trouble.

Long Plea For Mercy

May had been called up before the judge for sentencing, and while he was standing there, one of his lawyers, Warren Magee, began a long plea for mercy.

When he reached the part where Magee was pointing out that May had a weak heart, Justice Schweinhaut noticed that May was still standing.

He interrupted Magee to say: "Sit down, Mr. May."

May remained seated during the rest of the speech.

RUSSIA'S VISA BAR ANNOYS CONGRESS

JUL — 1947

Washington, July 25 (A. P.).—Moscow's "No" to a Russian visit by three American lawmakers rubbed raw today a new point of irritation between Congress and the Soviet Union.

The turndown produced:

1. A proposal that hundred, maybe thousands, of Russians be expelled from the United States.

2. A curt letter to Soviet Ambassador Nikolai V. Novikov about "diplomatic detterents," which as yet has drawn no comment from the Russian Embassy.

3. Complete junking of plans for the trip.

4. A rise in Congressional temperatures, especially that of Representative Kersten (R.-Wis.).

Kersten is chairman of a three-man House labor subcommittee that was supposed to go to Russia in September to study education and labor. The State Department issued passports to Kersten and to Representatives Owens (R.-Ill.) and Kennedy (D.-Mass.). But Moscow refused visas.

The reason, Kersten was told in a letter from Yuri M. Bruslov, chief of the consular division of the Soviet Embassy: "Lack of Hotel accommodations and some other shortages, both in Moscow and in the big educational and industrial centers, caused by the war."

30.24- 11139

'PRESSURE' IN HUGHES AIR QUIZ CHARGED

JUL 1947

Brewster Reports Move To Halt Probe Of War-time Plane Contracts

Washington, July 25 (AP)—Political and other "pressure" to head off an inquiry into wartime plane contracts of Howard Hughes and Henry J. Kaiser was reported today by Chairman Brewster (R., Maine), of the Senate War Investigating Committee.

"All kinds of political pressure has been brought to bear in an attempt to stop this investigation," Brewster said. "They have gone out and attempted to hire Republican lawyers to represent them.

"They seem to have a functioning organization capable of taking steps to divert the course of the hearing."

"Other Sexy Stuff"

As part of the campaign, Brewster declared, Carl Byoir, of New York, "publicity man for Hughes" and "Hollywood interests" are trying to play up a "sex angle" to "divert public attention from the real issue."

"Stories of lavish parties, pictures of bathing beauties and other sexy stuff are being fed to the newspapers and radio," Brewster remarked.

"What this committee is trying to learn is how $40,000,000 worth of taxpayers' funds were spent under airplane contracts with Howard Hughes."

Hughes Asked Inquiry, He Says

Brewster also related that Hughes himself "asked for our inquiry into his affairs" after preliminary hearings had been begun under Democratic control.

"He called me up in Kansas City on February 12 and demanded a hearing," the Senator continued. "He asked that we send men out to look over the books of his company."

"We sent two men to Hollywood and they came back and reported."

Roosevelt Files Received

This apparently was a reference to testimony gathered privately by a subcommittee headed by Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.). Members of the full committee will look it over tomorrow in advance of hearings starting Monday.

The committee today received documents from the files of the late President Roosevelt which it had requested.

Subsequently, the committee issued a statement saying the United States archivists had delivered "several papers" from Mr. Roosevelt's files to William P. Rogers, committee counsel.

Brewster said he had no idea what is included among the documents. The committee has been seeking any Roosevelt papers bearing on the Hughes contracts.

Included with the committee statement was a copy of a letter signed by Solon J. Buck, the archivist, disclosing President Truman had authorized delivery of the papers to the committee.

N.Y. Court Ruling Cited

Buck wrote Brewster that, in view of a New York court ruling that the late President's papers were the property of the Government, he had consulted Mr. Truman before releasing them.

"It is his view that disclosure of these papers would not prejudice the national interest of the United States nor would it violate the intention of the late President Roosevelt as disclosed in such documents as are available," Buck said.

Kaiser, said to have put "the heat of hell" on officials to win the wartime plane contracts for himself and Hughes, was put at the top of the witness list for the hearings.

The phrase was that of J. A. Krug, Secretary of the Interior and former chairman of the War Production Board, who appeared before the subcommittee earlier this week.

Kaiser denied in Oakland, Cal., yesterday that he put "the heat of hell" on anybody. He said then he would be in Washington Tuesday and would appear voluntarily before the committee.

Ferguson also listed these witnesses: Glenn L. Martin, Baltimore plane manufacturer; Merrill C. Meigs, former WPB official; Grover Loening, former WPB consultant; Admiral John H. Towers, former navy aeronautics chief, and Under Secretary of State Robert Lovett, former Assistant Secretary of War for Air.

Hughes issued a statement in Los Angeles denying he won the contracts by giving parties, and denying he had failed to deliver any planes.

He said two of three photo-reconnaissance planes called for by one contract had been delivered and accepted by the Army since September, 1945, plus the huge Hughes flying boat.

"If that is true," Brewster commented, "the committee will be interested in learning why the armed forces accepted planes which have not been tested and some of which have not flown."

Prototype Planes Cited

Later Brewster said he had learned in a check with the War and Navy departments that it was customary under some contracts for them to accept prototype airplanes without exhaustive tests.

"I always supposed that before the Army or Navy said that they would accept a plane they demanded that its performance as to airworthiness, maneuverability or other factors must be demonstrated," he said.

"But I find on checking that this is not true—some planes are accepted before the tests, and this evidently is what occurred on the Hughes contract."

Hughes said he already had put "$7,000,000 of my company's money" into the flying boat, plans to spend "considerably more" and that he has "no hope of ever recouping" these sums.

'Swindle,' Says Krug

Brewster made his remarks about "Hollywood interests" seeking to divert the public with a "sex angle" after the publication by some newspapers of expense account vouchers and other material purporting to have come from records of John Meyer, publicity representative for Hughes.

The material purported to list Meyer's expenses in entertaining officials.

Brewster said the committee had this material but added it had not been made public by any committee member or official.

At the same time Krug, whose name figured in some of the entertainment items, issued a statement calling the vouchers as published "a swindle of the grossest kind."

He said his "personal records are not voluminous and detailed enough to demonstrate all the inaccuracies and misrepresentations," but cited three instances.

Byoir Spokesman Comments

They concerned expenses for dinner and other entertainment purportedly furnished for him in New York and at the Kentucky Derby, and on each occasion Krug said he was not there.

In New York, a spokesman for Carl Byoir and Associates issued this statement:

"Senator Brewster is quoted as saying he is convinced that we stirred up the Hollywood aspects of this story. He or any newspaper man can instantly prove the truth or falsity of any such belief by simply asking any newspaper or press association in the country if [illegible] true."

CIO UNION RULED BY REDS, 2 TESTIFY

Witnesses Who Quit the Party, Say Small Faction Controls United Electrical Workers

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP)—Two former Communists testified today that the Red party had contaminated the CIO United Electrical Workers from the level of top international officers down through local unions.

Jamse J. Conroy of New York and Salvadore M. Vottis of Schenectady, N. Y., informed the House Committee on Un-American Activities that a numerically "insignificant" group of Communists had accomplished the infiltration and won control.

Mr. Conroy is business agent of CIO UEW Local 1237 in New York. Mr. Vottis, who now operates a tobacco shop, formerly was financial secretary of Local 301 in the General Electric Works in Schenectady.

Each told of joining the Communist party and of breaking with it after about five years.

Mr. Vottis testified that Communists controled Local 301 and the CIO Industrial Union Council at Schenectady. He said Communists dominated the CIO UEW national conventions from 1936 through 1939, and identified as Communists Julius Emspak, international secretary-treasurer, and James Matles, organizing director.

Identifies Two as Reds

Mr. Conroy testified that William Sentner, international vice president, "openly admits" being a Communist. He also said he had attended Communist party meetings with Tom Fitzpatrick, another international vice president.

The committee finished for the time being hearings on Communism in the labor movement. The next hearings scheduled are on Communism in Hollywood, set for September.

Chairman J. Parnell Thomas, Republican, of New Jersey, accepted for committee members today a "challenge" to political warfare from President Albert Fitzgerald of the CIO-UEW.

Mr. Fiezgerald pledged yesterday that the union would redouble efforts for the defeat in 1948 of Mr. Thomas and Representatives John McDowell, Republican, of Pennsylvania; Richard B. Vail, Republican, of Illinois, and Richard M. Nixon, Republican, of California, of the committee.

Mr. Thomas and Mr. McDowell noted that the pledge was published prominently today in the Communist paper, The Daily Worker.

"The members mentioned," Mr. Thomas said, "gladly accept that challenge. But we want to make it plain that we won't be intimidated. We are going to continue to expose Communism whether in labor, education, Hollywood, atomic energy or any other field."

Mr. Vottis related incidents at UEW national conventions he attended from 1936 through 1939.

Union Conventions Maneuvered

Communist party meetings were held at the same time and strategy was outlined for running the conventions, he said. Usually the meetings were in the rooms of Mr. Matles or Mr. Emspak, he added.

Asked by Robert E. Stripling, the committee's chief investigator, whether Mr. Matles and Mr. Emspak were Communists, Mr. Vottis replied:

"Yes, they both are members of the Communist party to my knowledge."

He said he had sat in party meetings with them, that "they met in my home as members of the Communist party," and that Mr. Matles had slept there on occasions.

Mr. Stripling observed that there had been a controversy for some years as to whether Mr. Matles and Mr. Emspak were Communists.

Mr. Vottis said he had "signed up" Frank Emspak, Julius' brother, for party membership in the fall of 1935. He said Frank Emspak became president of Local 301 in January, 1937.

"The Communist party," he asserted, "was in control of the (local) union at all times."

Hhe said the Communists wrote the official reports for Leo Jandreau while the latter was president of the local, and declared they engineered contributions to Communist fronts.

Vacillating Policy Cited

"It was a question of how much we could get away with," he testified, "and how much the membership would put up with."

The witness also declared that "the Communist party controlled the CIO Industrial Union Council of Schenectady throughout." Council members, he said, were "predominantly members of the Communist party."

The council followed the party line consistently, the witness testified. For a while, he related, it condemned the late President Roosevelt as a warmonger and took stands against convoys after the "Russian-German wedding." But after Germany double-crossed Russia in 1941, he said, the council was for an "all-out war effort."

William Mastriani, American Labor party chairman in Schenectady and chief shop teward in Local 301, Mr. Vottis said, is on the Communist party's "strong-arm squad and intimidation committee" along with a Vincent Iovinelli. He said they were "ex-prize fighters."

Describes School on Hudson

The witness set the committee laughing with a description of a Communist school he attended and its ice-cream-on-the-lawn graduation exercises. This was around 1936.

The school was at Camp Nitgaidaic at Beacon-on-the-Hudson. The party decided to send him for a six-week course, he said, but he didn't get along very well because he found a great difference between Communism in the books and in action.

He and a couple of Maratime Union members, he said, "used to laugh at the comic opera scenes they put on." He said pupils got up, beat their breasts and said things about the party overthrowing the capitalistic system.

Monopoly Aim Charged

New York, July 25 (AP)—James S. Martin, recently resigned chief of the decartelization branch of American Military Government in Germany, said today "special interest groups" were trying "to push our Government into a position of having to oppose communism by sponsoring, in one form or another, monopoly of economic control in Germany."

Arriving by plane today, Martin said he resigned to try "to make clear to the American people, Congress and others that there is a possibility of an alternative to permitting the recreation of a powerful, monopolistically controlled Germany."

Names "Special Interests"

Asked to name the "special interest groups," Martin said the Standard Oil Company was the largest. He also named General Electric Company, General Motors Corporation and the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation.

Standard Oil and General Motors declined comment on Martin's statements and the other firms could not be reached immediately for comment.

Martin said these and other groups had "queered our relations with Russia, and are now well on the way to doing the same with France." He said the British argue that greater powers must be given to a central agency before Germany's economy can recover.

"The regimented economy of the extreme Left, communism, with its bureaucracy and centralization of control, is foreign to what the American people wish," Martin said.

"The equally bureaucratic economy which the extreme Right would like to see in Germany, in the form of large corporations with monopolistic controls, is equally foreign to the American way."

JUL 1947

Council Pledges Fight On 'Godless'

Des Moines, July 25 (AP)—Resistance to "atheistic communism and all other godless materialisms" was pledged today in a statement of objectives read to the twenty-first International Sunday School Convention.

"We will resist within our borders the ideology of atheistic communism and all other godless materialisms," the statement said in part.

The statement, presented by officers of the International Council of Religious Education, said further:

"Because Marxian communism has repudiated the foundations of truth as they are in Jesus Christ and is actively endeavoring to undermine this faith and to overthrow our Christian institutions, it is a foe which we must and will oppose."

In an address at a dinner meeting tonight, J. L. Kraft, chairman of the Kraft Food Company, of Chicago, said the answer to the question of what is man's responsibility is found in the Bible quotation: "Fear God and keep His commandments."

Thomas J. Watson, head of the International Business Machines Corporation, New York city, was honored as the 1947 recipient of the national Russel Colgate award, a recognition given annually since 1944 in memory of Colgate, former president of the council.

HIGHER COSTS SEEN AS STEEL PRICES CLIMB

1947

Impact On Wide Range Of Other Products Is Predicted

Cleveland, July 25 (AP)—The steel price front cracked wide open today and raised the threat of higher consumer prices for steel products from hairpins to automobiles.

Following the lead set by American Rolling Mill Company, Republic Steel Corporation, the nation's third largest producer, boosted prices for bar, sheet, strip and other steel products. National Steel Corporation, No. 6 producer, and Alan Wood Steel Company, farther down the line, soon stepped into the higher price line.

Advanced prices were posted in the face of pleas of President Truman that the steel and other industries use extreme care in making any price increases and forego them if possible.

Most of the companies cited higher coal prices, soaring steel scrap quotations, and expanded labor costs as forcing the increases in order to maintain profitable operations.

"Will Feel Impact"

The magazine *Steel* said:

"Manufacturers of automobiles, washing machines, and countless other items will feel the impact of the price rise in varying degree depending upon the steel products consumed in manufacture of individual products.

"On the whole, the increases announced today average around ten per cent on published prices, and, in the case of automobile builders, it is estimated their steel costs will be upped from $10 to $15 per car."

The position of United States Steel Corporation, largest steel producer in the world, was still in question.

Statement Recalled

"Big steel" in the past has often established price patterns followed by the rest of the industry. Steel spokesmen recalled, however, that last week Benjamin F. Fairless, United States Steel president, said his company would not increase the price of steel until "a fair test" was made of cost factors created by the new coal wage agreement.

United States Steel Corporation now could point to the broken steel price front, it was suggested, and increase its prices on the theory it was merely following a pattern established by other companies.

"Armco" Gives Reason

No action was expected until Tuesday when directors of the company meet.

"Armco" asserted that prices were advanced to "realize a reasonable, although relatively low, profit on most of its production." The price boosts, according to a statement by Charles R. Hook, president, followed the "impact" of wage advances granted "Armco" steel workers, its coal miners, and other zooming production costs.

Republic Steel said an immediate price increase was "imperative" and cited a decrease of nearly 55 per cent in second-quarter income as compared with the first quarter.

Sees Inflationary Effect

President Truman, in his mid-year economic report to Congress on Monday, said:

"Increases in the price of steel would have a widespread inflationary effect.

"Steel companies should exercise extraordinary caution at this stage of our reconversion effort to see that increases in coal prices or other costs are offset as fully as possible through the savings of continuous and high-level operation."

Steel production this week has been estimated at about 93 per cent of capacity and is expected to advance still further.

Koreans Flee South From Russian Rule

Seattle, July 25 (AP)—Dr. Chang Wook Moon, director of the Office of Foreign Affairs for the South Korea Interim Government, said here that refugees from Russian-administered Northern Korea are flooding Southward at the rate of 1,000 a day and finding "paradise" at the border.

Dr. Moon, whose office is directed jointly by Koreans and Americans, arrived here yesterday on the first Northwest Airlines plane to reach Seattle from the Orient over the new great circle route.

He said his office had set up refugee camps all along the border.

"In North Korea," he said, "under Russian rule, the people suffer from shortages of food and from high prices."

Dr. Moon said he came to the United States to survey educational opportunities for Korean students.

Dr. Moon holds degrees from Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa, Columbia University and the University of Southern California.

House Approves Italian Assets Bill

Washington, July 25 (AP)—The House completed congressional action today on a measure to unfreeze more than $50,000,000 in wartime-seized Italian assets and to furnish Italy with 28 ships taken over early in the war.

The action sending the bill to the White House came on voice vote despite a protest from Representative Rich (R., Pa.) that the move will leave the claims of Americans for war losses in Italy unprotected. A clause in the bill, however, sets apart $5,000,000 of the frozen funds for that purpose.

The ships include thirteen Italian vessels, among them five which were seized by Brazil and Venezuela which later were purchased by this country to help relieve the wartime shipping strain. In addition, the measure will provide Italy with fifteen vessels from the big reservoir of surplus Liberty ships.

Representative Lodge (R., Conn.), sponsor of the bill, said it would help make Italy a "bastion of democracy instead of a nest for communism."

Australia Purchases 200 Radar Altimeters

Chicago, July 25 (AP)—United Air Lines announced today it had purchased 200 radar altimeters and would begin installation of the safety equipment on all its airliners within a few months.

The radar altimeter is an electronic device which warns the pilot by signal lights of the proximity of the ground as well as other obstacles in his path. It has an effective range of some 8,000 feet below and ahead of the plane.

U.S. Corn Shipments To Romania Canceled

Washington, July 25 (AP)—The Agriculture Department announced today cancellation of allocations totaling 34,500 long tons of corn for shipment to Romania this summer.

The Department said Romania has reported that, because of improvement in its food situation, it does not now need the corn.

Eisenhower Plans To Inspect Alaska Posts

Washington, July 25 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Army chief of staff, plans to make an inspection trip to military installations in Alaska, the War Department said tonight.

While the General hopes to leave by plane within a few days, his schedule is not definite.

Eisenhower, since he became chief of staff in November, 1945, has made inspection trips to all overseas areas in which American Army forces are located except Alaska.

The Alaskan area has taken on new significance in military planning in recent months in view of the emphasis on the "polar strategy concept."

ATOM INDICTMENTS

Santa Fe., N. M., July 25 (A. P.).—Indictments returned by a Federal Grand Jury put the Government in a position today to prosecute two ex-soldiers accused of stealing atomic secrets without revealing the information involved.

The two—former Sgts. Alexander von der Luft, 23 years old, Princeton University student from Mount Lebanon, Pa., and Earnest D. Wallis, 34, Chicago photographer—were billed yesterday on simple charges of taking and concealing Government property and records.

To obtain an order removing the defendants here for trial, United States Attorney Everett M. Grantham said it will be necessary only to establish their identity as the men named in the indictments.

Both were discharged from the Army early this year after service at the Los Alamos, N. M., atomic project. Without disclosing the content, the indictments alleged Von der Luft took fourteen items of written material and Wallis made off with ten photographs or negatives.

FBI agents took the two into custody July 12 and they are at liberty under $10,000 bonds. Government officials have announced all the material was recovered without being seen by any one else.

Treasury Acts To Foil Buyers Of GI Bonds

Washington, July 25 (AP) — The Treasury hopes to foil the "sharks" who have clipped veterans by buying up GI terminal leave bonds at a discount.

A top official said today that every effort would be made to stop them from cashing the bonds when and if President Truman signs the bill making the bonds cashable after September 1.

"We will not permit these sharks to realize gains out of victimizing veterans," he said.

Identification Needed

To prevent it, the Treasury is preparing regulations forbidding payment to anyone except the veteran in whose names the bonds were made out.

Payment will be made through the banks. And they will be instructed to require positive identification — display of discharge papers, if necessary—to make sure that the bonds are not cashed by someone other than the original owner.

If the banks are properly alert, and neglect will be at their own risk—the Treasury said it believes it can stop illegal buyers. from getting any money at all.

Complaints have come from veterans relating that, hard pressed for quick cash, they indorsed their bonds over to persons who paid them only 50 to 80 cents on the dollar of bond value.

Some Taken By Merchants

Other complaints are that merchants have taken the bonds, not always at a discount, in payment on veterans' purchases.

The law, however, forbids transfer of ownership of the bonds and also protects them against levy or seizure under legal process. Over $1,800,000,000 of the bonds are outstanding and there is no way of knowing how many have been "bought" illegally.

President Truman is expected to sign the "bond cash" act in view of its unanimous passage in both houses.

Two GI's End Ten-Day Test At 25 Below Zero

Dayton, Ohio, July 25 (AP)—Two soldier "guinea pigs" today ended a ten-day stay in a 25-below-zero chamber to test an Arctic ration kit, but they must wait five more days before starting 30-day furloughs promised them for volunteering for the experiment.

Master Sergeant Harold Buffinbarger, of near-by Osborn, and Corporal Harlen Plummer, of High Point, Ohio, emerged from their frigid cubicle at 7 A.M., apparently none the worse for their experience.

Food, Exercise

They will be on special rations for five more days to complete the test, explained officers in the aero-medical laboratory at Wright field.

The men went on the special diet five days before entering the cold chamber in the experiment designed to simulate conditions aerial crash survivors would encounter in Arctic regions.

The men have lived on fare that wasn't exactly hard to take. It consisted of chocolate malted milk bars, eggnog bars, cheese bars, gum drops, soluble coffee, bouillon, water, chewing gum and cigarettes.

To keep warm they were garbed in wool sweat suits and uniforms overshoes and fur-lined parkas. Fo exercise they walked a treadmill tossed a ball back and forth and worked out on a punching bag.

Wiley to Ask Memorial To War's Service Women

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP).—Senator Alexander Wiley, Republican, of Wisconsin, said today that he excepts to introduce legislation to create a memorial to honor service women of the recent war.

He abandoned the idea of proposing an appropriate honor to the "unknown service woman of the Second World War" when informed by General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, Chief of Staff, that "the records disclose that there are no unidentified deceased women of World War II."

General Eisenhower said that of the 200,000 women who served in the Army there were twenty-one deaths as battle casualties. All were nurses and all were identified. In addition, thirty-two nurses were wounded, as were thirteen Wacs. There were no battle casualties among the 152,000 women who served in the Navy.

30.24- 11141

BEFORE THE COUNCIL ARE TWO PROPOSALS:
THE U.S. HAS PROPOSED THAT THE SECURITY COUNCIL SET UP AN 11-MAN COMMISSION TO WATCH OVER THE BALKAN BORDERS. IT WOULD BE EMPOWERED TO CONCILIATE DISPUTES BETWEEN GREECE, YUGOSLAVIA, BULGARIA AND ALBANIA, AND MAKE ANY INVESTIGATIONS IT DEEMED NECESSARY.

ADD-L SUCCESS-(BALKANS-DAY)-XXX COUNTRIES

A1S
RUSSIA HAS REJECTED THE COMMISSION IDEA AND HAS DECLARED THAT GREECE SHOULD CLEAN UP HER OWN HOUSE. IN ADDITION, THE SOVIET UNION HAS SUGGESTED THAT ALL FOREIGN TROOPS BE REMOVED FROM GREECE.

JOHNSON DECLARED THAT THE SECURITY COUNCIL HAS POWERS, UNDER
JOHNSON DECLARED THAT THE SECURITY COUNCIL HAS POWERS, UNDER CHAPTER VI OF THE U.N. CHARTER, "TO INVESTIGATE WHETHER COUNTRIES LIKE IT OR NOT."
"NO ONE NATION CAN FRUSTRATE THE WILL OF THE MAJORITY," JOHNSON SAID.
MK-M349AED JUL 1947

WILLARD L.THORP, U.S. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE, AGREED EARLIER IN THE MEETING WITH A RECOMMENDATION BY THE U.N. SUBCOMMISSION ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND OF THE PRESS THAT THOSE NATIONS INVITED LAST YEAR TO THE WORLD HEALTH CONFERENCE BE ASKED TO SEND DELEGATES TO THE CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION.
THIS WOULD LEAVE OUT SPAIN BUT WOULD INCLUDE SUCH NON-MEMBER STATES AS ALBANIA, AUSTRIA, IRELAND, BULGARIA, FINLAND, HUNGARY, ITALY, ROMANIA, SWITZERLAND, TRANSJORDAN AND YEMEN.
THE COUNCIL TOOK UP THIS MORNING THE SUBCOMMISSION'S REPORT PRESENTED BY DR. P.H. CHANG, CHINESE CONSUL GENERAL IN NEW YORK AND CHINA'S MEMBER ON THE SUBCOMMISSION.
PAUL MARTIN, CANADIAN MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE, LED THE GENERAL DISCUSSION WITH A DECLARATION THAT THE PRINCIPLES OF FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND OF THE PRESS ARE ESSENTIAL TO THE MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND OTHER OBJECTIVES OF THE U.N. ADD-L SUCCESS-(FREEDOM PRESS-NITE)-XXX MARCH 23
HE SAID CANADA WAS CONCERNED WHETHER ANY EXISTING BARRIERS TO THE FLOW OF NEWS MIGHT BE EXTENDED.
GEORGES BORIS, FRANCE, SAID THE SHORTAGE OF NEWSPRINT WAS ONE OF THE MOST SERIOUS IMPEDIMENTS TO FREEDOM OF INFORMATION.
THORP SAID THE UNITED STATES FELT THE CONFERENCE SHOULD CONSIDER FULLY THE QUESTION OF INTERNATIONAL CENSORSHIP.
ALEXANDER P.MOROZOV, RUSSIA, SAID HE WOULD STATE THE SOVIET POSITION AT A LATER STAGE. IN THE DELIBERATIONS OF THE SUBCOMMISSION THIS SPRING, Y.M. LOMAKIN, SOVIET MEMBER, SOUGHT UNSUCCESSFULLY TO WRITE IN A PROVISION THAT ONE OF THE OBJECTIVES OF THE PRESS WOULD BE A STRUGGLE AGAINST "REMNANTS OF FASCISM AND AGAINST WAR-MONGERS." RUSSIAN SOURCES INDICATED MOROZOV WOULD RENEW THAT CONTENTION WHEN HE SPOKE LATER.
LS938PED NM

MARTIN TOLD THE DELEGATES THAT HIS GOVERNMENT BELIEVED THAT FACILITIES FOR FULL COMPREHENSIVE AND OBJECTIVE REPORTING, AND THE "RIGHT OF ACCESS OF ALL MEN TO SUCH INFORMATION WILL CONTRIBUTE TO INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING AND FRIENDSHIP."
"WE BELIEVE ALSO," HE SAID, "THAT THE PRINCIPLES OF FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND FREEDOM OF THE PRESS ARE ESSENTIAL TO THE OTHER PURPOSES OF THE UNITED NATIONS: TO THE MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE, AND TO THE SOLUTION OF PROBLEMS OF AN ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, CULTURAL AND HUMANITARIAN CHARACTER. WE BELIEVE THAT IT IS ESSENTIAL TO THE PROMOTION OF 'SOCIAL PROGRESS AND BETTER STANDARDS OF LIVING IN LARGER FREEDOM.'" JUL 1947

ADD-L SUCCESS-(FREEDOM PRESS-DAY) XXX DANGEROUS ONE."

A8S
MARTIN DECLARED THAT THE DELEGATES HAD MET IN THE U.N. TO MAKE AN EFFORT TO BUILD A TRUE COMMUNITY OF ALL THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD. HE SAID THAT HIS GOVERNMENT DEPLORED ANY EFFORT TO LIMIT OR DESTROY THAT COMMUNITY.
"WE ARE INEVITABLY CONCERNED WITH ANY BARRIERS WHICH MIGHT REMOVE ANY PEOPLES, OR GROUPS OF PEOPLES, IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD, FROM THE PROCESS OF GIVE-AND-TAKE IN ECONOMIC, CULTURAL OR POLITICAL AFFAIRS--WHICH FULL PARTICIPATION IN A WORLD COMMUNITY IMPLIES," HE SAID.

THE REPORT WAS DRAFTED BY THE SUB-COMMISSION IN 23 MEETINGS THIS SPRING. THE SUB-COMMISSION WAS CALLED TO FRAME A WORK SCHEDULE FOR THE WORLD CONFERENCE. THE REPORT MUST BE ACTED ON BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL AND THE U.N. ASSEMBLY.
PROPOSALS FOR WIPING OUT CENSORSHIP AND FACILITATING THE WORK OF NEWSMEN AROUND THE GLOBE STOOD OUT AS HIGH POINTS TO BE CONSIDERED BY THE WORLD CONFERENCE. THE SUB-COMMISSION REFUSED TO ACCEPT A PROPOSAL BY THE RUSSIAN MEMBER, Y. M. LOMAKIN, LISTING AMONG OBJECTIVES OF THE PRESS A STRUGGLE AGAINST "REMNANTS OF FASCISM AND AGAINST WAR-MONGERS."
INSTEAD, THE SUB-COMMISSION APPROVED A SUBSTITUTE WHICH INCLUDED THE GENERAL CONCEPT THAT THE BASIC OBJECTIVE OF FREE INFORMATION MEDIA IS TO "TELL THE TRUTH WITHOUT PREJUDICE AND TO SPREAD KNOWLEDGE WITHOUT MALICIOUS INTENT."
(END ADVANCE WHICH MUST BE HELD FOR RELEASE SHORTLY AFTER 10 A.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, FRIDAY, JULY 25.)
MK830AED

U.N.-PALESTINE
LAKE SUCCESS, JULY 25-(AP)-THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE PROTESTED TO TRYGVE LIE, SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS, TODAY AGAINST BRITISH ACTION IN SENDING JEWISH REFUGEES BACK TO FRANCE ON THE INTERCEPTED SHIP "EXODUS 1947."
THE LETTER SIGNED BY RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER, CHAIRMAN OF THE AMERICAN SECTION OF THE AGENCY'S EXECUTIVE, EXPRESSED THE BELIEF THAT

THE BRITISH MOVE WOULD PREJUDICE THE WORK OF THE U.N. SPECIAL PALESTINE COMMITTEE WHICH IS JUST COMPLETING ITS INQUIRY.

REFERRING TO A RESOLUTION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY WHICH URGED ALL GOVERNMENTS TO AVOID ACTIONS WHICH MIGHT INFLAME THE SITUATION IN PALESTINE, SILVER SAID:

"THE ACTION OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WOULD APPEAR TO STAND IN DIRECT CONTRADICTION WITH THE RESOLUTION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY."

RQ1124AED

PARIS--FIRST ADD BUSINESS WOMEN (B104) XXX WOMEN TODAY.

SHE SUCCEEDED DR.LENA MADESIN PHILLIPS, FOUNDER AND PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION FOR 17 YEARS.

MISS BUTLER WAS ELECTED UNANIMOUSLY BY ACCLAMATION BY THE 250 DELEGATES FROM 22 COUNTRIES.

MISS BUTLER HAD PROTESTED SHE ALREADY HAD TOO MUCH WORK AS AN ATTORNEY AND AS PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL FEDERATION IN THE UNITED STATES. SHE IS A MEMBER OF THE INDIANA AND FEDERAL BAR ASSOCIATION AND HAS HELD GOVERNMENT JOBS FOR YEARS. DR.PHILLIPS INSISTED SHE DID NOT SEEK REELECTION.

THE 44 U.S. DELEGATES FROM 16 STATES PREVAILED ON MISS BUTLER TO ACCEPT.

MISS MARGARET HYNDMAN OF CANADA WAS ELECTED A VICE PRESIDENT AND MRS.ISABELE CLARIDGE-TAYLOR OF PHILADELPHIA WAS REELECTED TREASURER. DR.PHILLIPS WAS APPOINTED PERMANENT MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

G355PED

VILLEFRANCHE, FRANCE, JULY 25-(AP)-THREE BRITISH STEAMERS,

BEARING 4,500 UNCERTIFIED JEWISH IMMIGRANTS BACK FROM PALESTINE, CRUISED OFF MEDITERRANEAN FRANCE TODAY, WHILE WORD WAS AWAITED FROM THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT ON THEIR DESTINATION.

JUL 1947

FRENCH MARITIME AUTHORITIES HERE SAID THEY BELIEVED THE REFUGEES WOULD BE LANDED AT SETE, FROM WHICH THEY SAILED FOR PALESTINE TWO WEEKS AGO ON THE EXODUS OF 1947, THE FORMER AMERICAN SHIP PRESIDENT GARFIELD. IT WAS POSSIBLE, HOWEVER, THAT ANOTHER PORT IN THE MARSEILLE AREA MIGHT BE CHOSEN.

FRENCH MARITIME SERVICES HERE WERE ALERTED BY THE COMMANDER OF THE PORT LAST NIGHT THAT THE FRENCH DESTROYERS MALIN AND TERRIBLE, OUT OF THE TOULON NAVAL BASE, WERE PATROLLING THE COAST ABOUT 10 MILES OFF SHORE, AWAITING THE ARRIVAL OF THE THREE BRITISH STEAMERS.

THE TWO HOTELS IN THIS LITTLE PORT TOWN WERE FILLED WITH NEWSMEN AND JEWISH REPRESENTATIVES WAITING THE ARRIVAL.

TWO AMERICAN DESTROYERS AND A PLANE FROM THE U.S. CRUISER HUNTINGDON PUT OUT THIS MORNING TO WATCH FOR THE VESSELS.

AMERICAN OFFICIALS DECLINED TO DISCUSS THE RESULTS OF THE MISSION.

JUL 1947

BERLIN, JULY 25-(AP)-DR.JOHN B.CANNING OF MENLO PARK, CALIF., RESIGNED TODAY AS ASSISTANT CHIEF OF THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT'S FOOD AND AGRICULTURE BRANCH TO RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES.

DR.CANNING SAID HE PLANNED TO TAKE A LONG VACATION AT HOME. HIS WIFE IS ACCOMPANYING HIM TO THE U.S. A SON, JOHN H.CANNING, WHO IS IN THE AMG'S FOOD AND AGRICULTURE BRANCH, IS REMAINING HERE.

RQ1119AED

VIENNA, JULY 25-(AP)-AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES ESTIMATED TODAY THAT 11847 AUSTRIANS STILL ARE BEING HELD AS PRISONERS OF WAR IN RUSSIA AND THAT APPROXIMATELY 1,200 MORE ARE IN PRISON CAMPS IN YUGOSLAVIA AND ROMANIA.

THE ESTIMATE WAS MADE IN CONNECTION WITH A LETTER FROM SOVIET PRIME MINISTER STALIN, ADDRESSED TO THE FOUR COMMUNIST MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT AND PUBLISHED YESTERDAY IN THE COMMUNIST PRESS, PROMISING THAT ALL AUSTRIAN PRISONERS IN RUSSIA WOULD BE FREED THIS YEAR.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS SAID THEY HAD NOT RECEIVED A COPY OF THE STALIN LETTER, AND THE FACT THAT THE SOVIET PRIME MINISTER CHOSE TO ADDRESS THE COMMUNIST DEPUTIES RATHER THAN THE GOVERNMENT WAS REGARDED BY LEFTWINGERS AS A BOOST FOR COMMUNIST PRESTIGE. THE COMMUNISTS HOLD ONLY FOUR SEATS IN THE 165 MEMBER PARLIAMENT.

COMMUNISTS WERE FURTHER ELATED BY THE FACT THAT A GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE ON WAR PRISONERS REQUESTED THE COMMUNIST PARTY TO ASK YUGOSLAV PREMIER MARSHAL TITO FOR THE RETURN OF AUSTRIAN PRISONERS IN YUGOSLAVIA.

THE COMMITTEE ALSO WILL ASK THE AUSTRIAN POLITICAL REPRESENTATIVE IN ROMANIA TO BEGIN NEGOTIATIONS FOR RETURN OF AUSTRIAN PRISONERS HELD THERE.

MK815AED

ATHENS, JULY 25-(AP)-A U.S. EMBASSY SPOKESMAN SAID THE GREEK GOVERNMENT HAD BEEN ADVISED IN A "FRIENDLY, INFORMAL MANNER" OF THE UNITED STATES' DESIRE FOR SPEEDY HEARINGS AND TRIALS OF PERSONS ARRESTED RECENTLY IN CONNECTION WITH THE ALLEGED COMMUNIST PLOT AGAINST THE REGIME.

HE SAID THE U.S. GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE WAS THAT INNOCENT PERSONS SHOULD BE RELEASED AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE AND THAT ASSURANCES SHOULD BE GIVEN OF "HUMANITARIAN TREATMENT" TO THOSE DETAINED.

A USUALLY RELIABLE INFORMANT SAID THE BRITISH EMBASSY HAD MADE A SIMILAR OVERTURE.

MT935AED

30.24- 11143

Frankfurt, Germany, July 25-(AP)-The U.S. army termed as utterly false today rumors that it was recruting Germans for service in Greece. The statement said "large numbers" of Germans had inquired at German labor offices about rumored recruiting.

"There is absolutely no truth to the current reports that the army is recruiting Germans for any type of duty or work in Greece," the statement said.

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Oreagan 01825 apr rm 1330

COPENHAGEN, JULY 25-(AP)-WILLIAM L.LAWRENCE, NEW YORK TIMES CORRESPONDENT, SAID TODAY HE AND HIS WIFE HAD BECOME INVOLVED IN BRITISH ARMY RED TAPE EN ROUTE TO COPENHAGEN THURSDAY AND HAD BEEN "DEPORTED" FROM THE BRITISH ZONE IN GERMANY TO HOLLAND.

"MY WIFE AND I WERE LOCKED UP IN A SMALL SHED BY THE BRITISH BORDER CONTROL," HE SAID, "AND WE WERE NOT EVEN ALLOWED TO TELEPHONE OR CABLE MY PAPER WHAT HAPPENED TO US."

LAWRENCE SAID HE LEFT LONDON FOR COPENHAGEN VIA HOLLAND AND GERMANY WEDMESDAY NIGHT NOT KNOWING THAT A TRANSIT VISA WAS REQUIRED TO PASS THROUGH BOTH COUNTRIES. THE DUTCH ISSUED 24-HOUR VISAS, BUT THE BRITISH BORDER CONTROL AT BENTHEIM IN THE BRITISH ZONE OF GERMANY TOLD THEM THEY COULD NOT PASS.

"I SHOWED MY WASHINGTON CREDENTIALS AND PRESS PASS," HE SAID, "BUT ALL THEY SAID WAS 'YOUR PAPERS ARE NOT VALID AND YOU MUST RETURN TO HOLLAND.'"

AFTER SOME ARGUING, LAWRENCE SAID, A BRITISH SOLDIER LED THEM TO A SMALL SHED CONTAINING A FEW WOODEN CHAIRS AND THEY WERE LOCKED UP. SOME HOURS LATER A GUARD RELEASED THEM AND SAID THERE WAS A FREIGHT TRAIN LEAVING FOR AMSTERDAM.

"WE WALKED ALONG THE TRACKS TO A NEARBY STATION WHERE WE GOT ROOM IN A LUGGAGE VAN OF A FREIGHT TRAIN FOR AMSTERDAM," THE CORRESPONDENT SAID.

IN AMSTERDAM THE KLM AIRLINES ARRANGED PASSAGE ON A COPENHAGEN PLANE AND THE LAWRENCES ARRIVED HERE LATE TODAY.

TA726PED

SOFIA, BULGARIA, JULY 25-(AP)-OFFICIALS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT BULGARIA HAD APPLIED FOR UNITED NATIONS MEMBERSHIP IN A LETTER TO SECRETARY-GENERAL TRYGVE LIE IN LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y.

G153AED

WARSAW, JULY 25-(AP)-THE PRESS ATTACHE OF THE POLISH MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS SAID TODAY THE POLISH GOVERNMENT WAS ASTONISHED AT THE DECISION OF THE UNITED STATES TO DEPRIVE POLAND OF POST-UNRRA RELIEF.

THE GOVERNMENT, HE STATED, CONSIDERED THE AMERICAN DECISION "UNJUST AGAINST AN ALLY AND AGAINST A COUNTRY WHICH SUFFERED SO MUCH IN THE WAR."

HE ADDED THAT THE CONSEQUENCE OF THE DECISION WOULD BE THAT POLISH WORKERS WOULD HAVE TO CONTINUE UNDERNOURISHED FOR ANOTHER YEAR.

(THE DECISION TO OMIT POLAND FROM THE LIST OF COUNTRIES TO SHARE IN THE UNITED STATES $350,000,000 RELIEF PROGRAM WAS ANNOUNCED IN WASHINGTON WEDNESDAY BY SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE C.MARSHALL. HE SAID THE DECISION WAS BASED ON A REPORT OF HIS SPECIAL ASSISTANT, COL. R.L.HARRISON, WHO MADE A SURVEY OF POLAND'S ECONOMY. POLAND WOULD HAVE RECEIVED APPROXIMATELY $15,000,000.)

BD849PED

BEIRUT, LEBANON, JULY 25-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL COMMISSION ON PALESTINE RETURNED HERE LAST EVENING FROM A VISIT TO AMMAN, WHERE IT INTERVIEWED ARAB LEADERS, AND PREPARED TO DEPART TODAY FOR GENEVA TO COMPILE ITS REPORT.

MK631AED

THE WHOLE PROBLEM OF CHINA'S FOREIGN TRADE BOILED AS THE NATIONAL ECONOMIC COUNCIL RULED THAT IN THE FUTURE CHINESE TAXES AND REGULATIONS SHOULD NOT DISCRIMINATE AGAINST FOREIGN INTERESTS OR TRADERS IN THIS COUNTRY.

AMERICAN LT. GEN. ALBERT C. WEDEMEYER, CURRENTLY ON A MISSION OF INQUIRY IN NANKING, IS DUE TO GO TO SHANGHAI SATURDAY AND IS CERTAIN TO GET AN EARFUL FROM AMERICAN BUSINESS MEN, WHO ALLEGE DISCRIMINATION IS PRACTICED IN FAVOR OF BIG CHINESE MERCHANTS IN SUCH MATTERS AS IMPORT AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE PERMITS.

THE CIVIL WAR DRAGGED ON INCONCLUSIVELY. PRO-GOVERNMENT DISPATCHES FROM SHANTUNG PROVINCE SAID THE GOVERNMENT AGAIN HAD CLEARED COMMUNISTS FROM THE RIGHT-OF-WAY OF THE RAILROAD BETWEEN TSINAN AND SUCHOW. (THIS IMPORTANT ROUTE HAS BEEN CLEARED MOMENTARILY MANY TIMES, BUT THE COMMUNISTS ALWAYS HAVE RETURNED TO CUT IT AGAIN.)

FJ 655PCS

JUL 1947

PEIPING, SATURDAY, JULY 26-(AP)-TWENTY-NINE NAZIS NOW LIVING IN PEIPING, INCLUDING DR. EUGEN OTT, FORMER GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO TOKYO, WERE ORDERED TODAY TO PREPARE FOR REPATRIATION TO GERMANY.

ACTING ON ORDERS FROM THE FOREIGN OFFICE IN NANKING, POLICE PROHIBITED TRAVEL OF ANY GERMANS UNTIL THE 29 ARE ROUNDED UP.

ALSO ON THE LIST WERE A NUMBER OF FORMER NAZI PARTY OFFICIALS, INCLUDING ADELBERT SCHULZE, REPUTEDLY THE FORMER GESTAPO CHIEF IN NORTH CHINA.

A REPATRIATION SHIP IS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE IN NORTH CHINA WATERS ABOUT AUG. 1.

HF949PPS NM

JUL 1947

PRECEDE NANKING CHINESE

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JULY 26-(AP)-LT.GEN.ALBERT C.WEDEMEYER AND OTHER MEMBERS OF HIS FACT-FINDING MISSION FOR PRESIDENT TRUMAN ARRIVED BY PLANE TODAY FROM NANKING FOR A WEEK END OF CONFERENCES IN SHANGHAI.

DV

TOKYO, JULY 25-(AP)-WILLARD S. EGEKVIST, CHIEF OF THE PRICE CONTROL AND RATIONING DIVISION OF ALLIED HEADQUARTERS' ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC SECTION, HAS RESIGNED TO RETURN TO PRIVATE BUSINESS IN MINNEAPOLIS.

EGEKVIST, WHOSE HOME IS AT 425 TARRYMORE AVE., SOUTH, MINNEAPOLIS, HAS ASSISTED THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT IN DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMIC STABILIZATION AND PRICE BOARDS AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF IMPORTED FOOD.

VR5AAACS NM

YOKOHAMA, JULY 25 (AP)-FIVE JAPANESE PLEADED INNOCENT AS THEY WENT ON JOINT TRIAL BEFORE AN EIGHTH ARMY MILITARY COMMISSION ON CHARGES OF BEATING AND TORTURING ALLIED SOLDIERS AT A NAGOYA PRISON CAMP.

S/SGT.BERNARD A.BRILL, 271 N.GRAND AVE., BRADLEY, ILL., A FORMER PRISONER NOW IN TOKYO, IS SCHEDULED TO TESTIFY. PRISONERS ALLEGEDLY MISTREATED INCLUDE EARL G.THURMAN, DENISON, TEXAS; JOSEPH F. ZIDAR, 2043 S. 79TH ST., WEST ALLIS, WIS.; STEVE VARGO, BRUCE RD., LOCKPORT, ILL., AND LEROY ROLAND, LOS ANGELES.

THE DEFENDANTS ARE HASHIYUKI YAMAZAKI, RYOTATSU KAMIYASUMIBA, YOSHIO HORI, SHIGEJI SHIMIZU AND TOKIZO TANAKA.

GGXA902ACS

KOBE, JAPAN, JULY 25-(AP)-TWO JAPANESE HAVE BEEN SENTENCED TO FOUR MONTHS AT HARD LABOR AND FINED 5,000 YEN ($100) EACH FOR ATTEMPTING TO BRIBE TWO AMERICAN MILITARY POLICEMEN WHO ARRESTED THEM FOR ALLEGED ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF U.S. GOODS, THE ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

KENJI ITAMURA ATTEMPTED TO BRIBE PFC. DEXTER POLK, 5 RICE ST., DORCHESTER, MASS., WITH 2,000 YEN. TOYOSABURO MIKAMI OFFERED A BRIBE OF 1,000 YEN TO T/5 WILLIAM R.BELL, RT. 2, GALENA, OHIO. THE PROFFERED BRIBES WERE CONFISCATED.

VR5A6ACS

KURE, JAPAN, JULY 25 (AP)-CMDR.A.W.T.GLENNY, BRITISH RADIO COMMENTATOR AND LECTURER, HAS ARRIVED TO TOUR AREAS OCCUPIED BY BRITISH TROOPS. HE RECENTLY TOURED GERMANY.

GG903ACS

KURE, JAPAN, JULY 25-(AP)-FIELD MARSHAL VISCOUNT MONTGOMERY, CHIEF OF THE BRITISH IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF, WILL FOLLOW A CROWDED SCHEDULE DURING HIS VISIT TO JAPAN NEXT MONTH.

DURING A THREE-DAY STAY IN THE AMERICAN ZONE, BEGINNING AUG. 5, MONTGOMERY WILL LUNCH WITH GENERAL MACARTHUR, MEET WITH ALLIED DIPLOMATS, LUNCH WITH LT.GEN.ROBERT L.EICHELBERGER OF THE EIGHTH ARMY, REVIEW THE FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION AND POSSIBLY BE A LUNCHEON GUEST OF THE TOKYO CORRESPONDENTS CLUB.

HIS TWO-DAY VISIT TO THE BRITISH ZONE WILL INCLUDE CONFERENCES WITH LT.GEN.H.C.H. ROBERTSON, BRITISH OCCUPATION FORCES COMMANDER, AND A REVIEW OF BRITISH OCCUPATION TROOPS.

VR41SACS NM

FIRST LEAD INDONESIAN

BY HARRIS JACKSON

JOGJAKARTA, JAVA, JULY 25-(AP)-INDONESIAN ARMY COMMUNIQUES SAID TODAY REPUBLICAN FORCES HAD FOUGHT INTO DUTCH-HELD MEDAN IN NORTHWEST SUMATRA AND PENETRATED THE NORTH JAVA PORT OF SEMARANG.

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THE DUTCH COMMAND PREVIOUSLY HAD SAID THERE WAS LITTLE FIGHTING IN THE MEDAN AREA.

AN EARLIER INDONESIAN COMMUNIQUE SAID REPUBLICAN FORCES HAD PENETRATED ONE SECTOR OF SEMARANG ON THE NORTHERN JAVA COAST, JUMP-OFF POINT OF A DUTCH MARCH INTO THE INTERIOR TOWARD THIS REPUBLICAN CAPITAL. SEMARANG IS ABOUT 60 MILES NORTH OF JOGJAKARTA.

"OUR FORCES RECEIVED THE FULL SUPPORT OF THE POPULATION SURROUNDING THE CITY," THE BULLETIN SAID, "AND CLASHES WERE REPORTED BETWEEN DUTCH TROOPS AND INDONESIANS SERVING IN THE DUTCH ARMY."

THE INDONESIAN ARMY SAID A HALF BATTALION OF VOLUNTEER "FOREIGN SOLDIERS" HAD JOINED THE REPUBLICAN ARMY, EXPRESSING THE WISH TO BE SENT TO THE FIGHTING FRONTS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT DID NOT SPECIFY THE NATIONALITIES OF THE VOLUNTEERS. UNCONFIRMED REPORTS CIRCULATED BEFORE THE OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES SAID MANY INDIANS HAD BEEN TRAINING WITH THE REPUBLICAN ARMY IN THE MOUNTAINS OF SUMATRA.

IN THE JAVA FIGHTING, THE INDONESIAN NEWS AGENCY ANTARA SAID THERE WERE VIOLENT CLASHES IN PROBOLINGGO, THE NORTHEAST COAST AREA WHERE THE DUTCH SAID THEY WERE MOPPING UP.

A HIGH INDONESIAN SOURCE CONCEDED THE DUTCH HAD REACHED A "GATEWAY" TO MALANG IN EAST JAVA AFTER PASSING LAWANG, ABOUT 12 MILES NORTH OF THAT CITY. THE REPUBLICAN YESTERDAY HAD REPORTED THE DUTCH DRIVEN OUT OF LAWANG.

INDONESIAN MILITARY INFORMANTS SAID DUTCH TROOPS FROM BATAVIA, NETHERLANDS COLONIAL CAPITAL IN NORTHWESTERN JAVA, WERE PLANNING THESE DRIVES:

(1) EASTWARD TO TEGAL, NORTH COAST PORT 45 MILES EAST OF CHERIBON, WHICH THE DUTCH REPORTED TAKING DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY.

(2) SOUTHWARD FROM TEGAL TO POERWOKERTO. FROM THERE A ROAD LEADS TO TJILATJAP HARBOR ON THE SOUTH JAVA COAST, ONLY 20 MILES AWAY.

(3) SOUTHWARD FROM CHERIBON 20 MILES TO KOENINGAN AND THEN 23 MILES FURTHER SOUTHEAST TO TASIKMALAJA, PRINCIPAL REPUBLICAN TOWN OF WEST JAVA.

(4) SOUTHWARD FROM THE BATAVIA-CHERIBON ROAD 20 MILES TO POERWAKARTA, MAIN HEADQUARTERS OF THE REPUBLICAN ARMY. (POERWAKARTA

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IS NOT TO BE CONFUSED WITH PORWOKERTO.)
OFFICIAL CONVERSATIONS HERE MADE IT OBVIOUS THAT HIGH REPUBLICAN CIRCLES FORESAW THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE DUTCH WOULD CAPTURE THE MAIN PART OF JAVA.
BUT THE BRLIEF WAS REITERATED THAT THE POPULATION WOULD CARRY OUT GUERRILLA WARFARE ON THE DUTCH POSITIONS AND SUPPLY LINES IN SUCH A WAY AS TO MAKE THE DUTCH SITUATION CONTINUOUSLY PRECARIOUS.
M333AED

JOGJAKARTA, JAVA, JULY 25-(AP)-MISS KOERNIANINGRAT, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE INDONESIAN RED CROSS, APPEALED BY RADIO TONIGHT TO THE WOMEN OF SINGAPORE AND MALAYA TO SEND MEDICAL SUPPLIES IMMEDIATELY BY AIR TO INDONESIA. SHE ALSO ADDRESSED HER TALK TO MRS.MALCOLM MACDONALD, WIFE OF THE BRITISH GOVERNOR GENERAL OF MALAYA.
WM1138AED

BATAVIA, JULY 25-(AP)-H.J. VAN MOOK, ACTING GOVERNOR GENERAL, SAID IN A RADIO SPEECH TONIGHT THE LAST FIVE DAYS HAD CLEARLY SHOWN THAT THE INDONESIAN CONFLICT WAS "NOT A WAR OF A NATION AGAINST A NATION."
"WHEREVER OUR TROOPS ARRIVED, THERE WAS NO FEELING OF HOSTILITY," THE DUTCH EXECUTIVE SAID.
HE DECLARED THE NETHERLANDS ORIGINALLY DECIDED TO TAKE MILITARY ACTION "NOT BECAUSE OF THE REJECTION OF A SMALL PART OF OUR PORPOSALS XXX BUT BECAUSE OF THE REFUSAL OF REAL COOPERATION."
VAN MOOK APPEALED TO ILL INDONESIANS TO COOPERATE WITH THE DUTCH. HE SAID "REGULAR GOVERNMENT" WOULD BE INSTITUTED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE SO THE DUTCH, IN COOPERATION WITH THE INDONESIANS, COULD WORK TOWARD THE FORMATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF INDONESIA.
HE ARRANGED REBROADCAST OF THE SPEECH IN ENGLISH LATER TONIGHT ON SHORTWAVE STATIONS BEAMED TO THE UNITED STATES.
FH208PED

BATAVIA, JAVA, SATURDAY, JULY 26-(AP)-INDONESIAN ARMY COMMUNIQUE NUMBER 14 AS BROADCAST FROM JOGJAKARTA AND MONITORED UNOFFICIALLY IN BATAVIA:
CENTRAL JAVA, JULY 25--TEGAL WAS SHLLED; DAMAGES AND CASUALTIES ARE BEING INVESTIGATED. TWO P-40 PLANES ATTACKED MAGUWE AIRFIELD AND DROPPED GRENADES. ONE PLANE WAS HIT BY INDONESIAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT, BUT DISAPPEARED TO THE EAST WITHOUT CRASHING.
WEST JAVA--TJITJALENGKA STILL IS IN ENEMY (DUTCH) HANDS.
SUMATRA--INDONESIAN UNITS ARE ADVANCING TOWARD MEDAN FROM THE SOUTH AND EAST.
-0-
INDONESIAN ARMY COMMUNIQUE NUMBER 15, RELEASED SIMULTANEOUS JUL 1947 WITH NUMBER 14:
CENTRAL JAVA--TWO AIR RAIDS WERE MADE ON JULY 24 ON THE EASTERN SECTOR OF CENTRAL JAVA. ON THE NIGHT OF JULY 24, THE INDONESIANS WERE ON THE OFFENSIVE IN THE SEMARANG AREA. THE DUTCH FLED. THE INDONESIANS CAPTURED A CONSIDERABLE AMOUNT OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION. IN THE SEMARANG SECTOR, JAVANESE AND AMBONESE TROOPS IN DUTCH SERVICE TURNED AGAINST THE DUTCH AND FOUGHT THEM AT DJATINGALEH.
WEST JAVA--A DELAYED REPORT FROM WEST JAVA INDICATES THERE IS FIGHTING AROUND LEUWILIANG AND TJIBEBER. DUTCH FORCES INCLUDE DUTCH, CHINESE, AMBONESE, JAPANESE AND NATIVE MERCENARIES.
BD1155PED

INDONESIAN CENSORSHIP (320)
BATAVIA, JULY 25-(AP)-CORRESPONDENTS IN BATAVIA NO LONGER ARE SUBJECTED TO CENSORSHIP BY THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES ARMY, BUT THOSE IN THE FIELD WITH DUTCH FORCES ADVANCING AGAINST THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA REPORT THEIR DISPATCHES STILL ARE CENSORED--SOMETIMES ARBITRARILY.
THE CORRESPONDENT OF A ROTTERDAM NEWSPAPER CLAIMED TODAY THAT HIS DISPATCH FROM SOEKABOEMI NOT ONLY WAS CUT BY THE ARMY CENSOR, BUT THAT WORDS HAD BEEN INSERTED WHICH CHANGED ITS MEANING.
ACTING GOVERNOR-GENERAL HUBERTUS VAN MOOK ANNOUNCED AT THE BEGINNING OF DUTCH MILITARY OPERATIONS LAST MONDAY THAT CENSORSHIP WAS BEING IMPOSED ONLY ON DISPATCHES CONTAINING MILITARY INFORMATION AND, WHEN IT WAS LIFTED TODAY SAID ITS PURPOSE HAD BEEN TO KEEP THE INDONESIAN FORCES FROM LEARNING THE NAMES OF CAPTURED TOWNS WHICH WOULD INDICATE THE LOCATION OF DUTCH TROOPS.
WHILE THE BATAVIA CENSORSHIP WAS IN EFFECT AT THE LOCAL CABLE OFFICE, NEWSMEN AGREE, ITS APPLICATION WAS GENERALLY FAIR ACCORDING TO VAN MOOK'S SPECIFICATIONS. ONLY MILITARY INFORMATION NOT CONTAINED IN DUTCH COMMUNIQUES WAS DELETED.
CENSORSHIP OF PICTURES FROM THE FIGHTING ZONES, HOWEVER, WAS MORE SEVERE.
THE PRACTICE OF HAVING A STENOGRAPHER MAKE EXCEPRTS OF OUTGOING PRESS MESSAGE FROM BATAVIA BEFORE THEY WERE DISPATCHED WAS HALTED ABRUPTLY WHEN THE ASSOCIATED PRESS CARRIED A STORY ABOUT IT. THE EXCERPTS PRESUMABLY WERE FOR THE INFORMATION OF HIGH AUTHORITIES, WHO APPEARED TO BE EXERCISING A KIND OF SURVEILLANCE ON CORRESPONDENTS.
THE SITUATION OF THE BATAVIA REPUBLICAN PRESS WAS AN ENTIRELY DIFFERENT MATTER. VAN MOOK ANNOUNCED THAT THESE NEWSPAPERS WOULD BE PERMITTED TO CONTINUE PUBLICATION, BUT DUTCH AUTHORITIES SEIZED PRESSES CLAIMED BY PRE-WAR OWNERS AND EFFECTIVELY STIFLED SUCH LEADING INDONESIAN PUBLICATIONS AS MERDEKA (FREEDOM).
THE INDONESIAN NEWS AGENCY ANTARA, WHICH VAN MOOK ALSO HAD SAID WOULD BE PERMITTED TO CONTINUE OPERATIONS, WAS CLOSED DOWN ON THE GROUND THAT IT WAS AN ORGANIZATION OF THE REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT.
THE DUTCH COMMUNIQUES ISSUED IN BATAVIA APPEAR TO BE GIVING A FAIR PICTURE OF THE FIGHTING, ALTHOUGH THEIR CASUALTY FIGURES DO NOT COINCIDE WITH THOSE IN OTHER RELIABLE REPORTS FROM THE FRONTS.
LS1018PED NM

(NY) SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 25-(AP)-A BROADCAST TODAY FROM THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC OF JOGJAKARTA, MONITORED HERE, CARRIED WHAT IT SAID WAS AN APPEAL ON BEHALF OF INDIANS LIVING IN JOGJAKARTA TO MOSLEM AND HINDU INDIA TO AID INDONESIANS "FACING DUTCH MILITARY AGGRESSION."
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THE BROADCAST SAID:
"HERE IS AN APPEAL TO MR.PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU (HEAD OF THE ALL-INDIA CONGRESS PARTY) AND MR.MAHOMED ALI JINNAH (MOSLEM LEAGUE PRESIDENT) IN NEW DELHI, INDIA. JOIN PEACE. WE, THE INDIAN POPULATION OF JOGJAKARTA, APPEAL TO YOU TO ASSIST THE INDONESIAN PEOPLE, WHO ARE AT PRESENT FACING DUTCH MILITARY AGGRESSION. SIGNED E.N.ERRWANI, CHAIRMAN OF INDIAN RELIEF, JOGJAKARTA."
G431PED

WITH INDONESIAN (100)

MANILA, JULY 25-(AP)-VICE PRESIDENT AND FOREIGN SECRETARY ELPIDIO QUIRINO INDICATED TODAY THAT THE PHILIPPINES WOULD MAINTAIN A "HANDS OFF" POLICY TOWARD THE INDONESIAN CONFLICT.

"WE WOULD BE RELUCTANT," HE SAID IN AN ADDRESS, "TO BE DRAGGED INTO A WHIRLPOOL OF SHIFTING CONFLICTS WHICH MAY DISTRACT OUR ATTENTION" FROM BUILDING THE PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC.

IN THE FIRST OFFICIAL REFERENCE TO THE INDONESIAN FIGHTING, QUIRINO SAID, HOWEVER, THAT "WE CANNOT BE INDIFFERENT TO ANY DISTURBANCE OF PEACE AND ORDER AMONG OUR NEIGHBORS. EVENTUALLY IT WILL AFFECT US. WE MUSST BE WITH PRUDENCE AND CAUTION IN DEALING WITH SUCH PROBLEMS."

THE VICE PRESIDENT SAID THAT THE PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC AS A MEMBER OF THE UNITED NATIONS WOULD "CONSIDER IT OUR OBLIGATION TO CAST OUR LOT WITH THIS WORLD ORGANIZATION IN MAINTENANCE AND PROMOTION OF WORLD PEACE."

X507APS NM

SYDNEY, JULY 25-(AP)-TWO LEADING AUSTRALIAN CHURCHMEN JOINED TODAY IN CALLING FOR AN END TO HOSTILITIES IN INDONESIA.

IN A JOINT STATEMENT ANGLICAN BISHOP GEOFFREY F. CRANSWICK OF TASMANIA AND ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP ERNEST V. TWEEDY OF HOBART SAID:

"WE LEADERS OF CHURCHES IN TASMANIA ARE GRAVELY CONCERNED ABOUT REPORTS OF DUTCH MILITARY ACTION IN JAVA. X X X WE URGE THE PRIME MINISTER (J. B. CHIFLEY) TO INSTRUCT AUSTRALIAN REPRESENTATIVES ON THE (UNITED NATIONS) SECURITY COUNCIL TO CALL FOR A CEASE FIRE ORDER IN JAVA AND TO RECOMMEND VERY STRONGLY IN THE NAME OF THE AUSTRALIANS THAT MACHINERY SET UP BY THE UNITED NATIONS FOR DEALING WITH SUCH MATTERS BE BROUGHT INTO ACTION."

THE NEW SOUTH WALES TRADES AND UNION LABOR COUNCIL ALSO URGED THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT TO REQUEST "URGENT INTERVENTION" BY THE UNITED NATIONS TO END THE CONFLICT.

YESTERDAY A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC HERE SAID HE HAD APPEALED TO THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT TO MEDIATE THE DISPUTE IN INDONESIA.

POLICE TODAY BROKE UP A DEMONSTRATION ORGANIZED BY THE SYDNEY UNIVERSITY LABOR CLUB BEFORE THE DUTCH CONSULATE IN SYDNEY IN PROTEST AGAINST THE FIGHTING IN JAVA.

LEAFLETS DISTRIBUTED BY CLUB MEMBERS SAID "DUTCH TROOPS, AMERICAN TRAINED AND AMERICAN EQUIPPED, ARE ATTACKING UNARMED INDONESIANS FIGHTING FOR INDEPENDENCE."

V625AED

JUL 1947

By s/M/ Castro

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, July 25--(AP)---Foreign Minister Raul Fernandes said in an interview today he expected a mutual assistance treaty would be signed at the interamerican conference on peace and security which is to be held at the Quitandinha hotel here in the mountains near here beginning Aug. 15.

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He said he thought the conclusion of such a treaty would be the sole business of the conference, which would give form to the act of Chapultepec at Mexico City, and that military aspects of such a treaty, including the possible creation of "a military organ capable of giving it execution" would be left for the interamerican conference at Bogota, Colombia, next January.

Some South American diplomatic sources have said they expected attempts would be made to discuss military matters here, such as standardization of hemisphere arms.

Fernandes said he envisaged a treaty which would eliminate "neutrality as a means of conduct in case of war".

Such a pact, he said, would guarantee "permanent peace in this hemisphere" and "impose on all American republics the same obligations in the face of aggression and in so doing will give real meaning to the policy of continental solidarity."

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UNDATED GREEK (950)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

IS THERE AN "INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE" FIGHTING IN NORTHERN GREECE AGAINST THE TROOPS OF THE ESTABLISHED GREEK GOVERNMENT?

MORE THAN TWO WEEKS HAVE ELAPSED SINCE ATHENS REPORTED THAT ELEMENTS OF SUCH A FORCE HAD CROSSED THE ALBANIAN FRONTIER IN COMPANY WITH LEFTWING GREEK GUERRILLAS, BUT THE WORLD AT LARGE IS STILL IN THE DARK AS TO WHETHER THIS IS FACT, FANCY OR PROPAGANDA.

A SUB-COMMISSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS BALKANS INVESTIGATION COMMISSION HAS VISITED THE SCENE TO INQUIRE INTO THE SITUATION, BUT HAS NOT YET SUBMITTED A FORMAL REPORT. EFFORTS TO OBTAIN A FIRSTHAND, ON-THE-SPOT ACCOUNT FROM RELIABLE AMERICAN NEWS CORRESPONDENTS HAVE BEEN FRAUGHT WITH MANY DIFFICULTIES AND THUS FAR HAVE BEEN UNSUCCESSFUL.

HERE, HOWEVER, ARE THE FACTS AS THEY ARE KNOWN TO DATE:

FIRST REPORTS OF A PURPORTED "INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE" CAME ON JULY 11 FROM SALONIKA, WHERE GREEK NEWSPAPERS TOLD OF THE DISCOVERY OF 120 MEMBERS OF SUCH AN ORGANIZATION PARTICIPATING IN AN ACTION IN THE KOZONE REGION SOUTH OF MOUNT GRAMMOS.

THESE REPORTS WERE UNSUBSTANTIATED AND WERE NOT REPRESENTED AS FACTUAL OR OFFICIAL. THEY WERE GIVEN SOME CREDENCE IN ATHENS, HOWEVER, BECAUSE COMMUNIST PUBLICATIONS THROUGH EUROPE HAD BEEN PREDICTING FOR SOME MONTHS THAT AN "INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE" SIMILAR TO THAT WHICH FOUGHT AGAINST THE FRANCO FORCES IN THE SPANISH CIVL WAR WOULD BE SENT INTO GREECE TO FIGHT AGAINST WHAT THE COMMUNISTS CALLED THE "FASCIST" GREEK GOVERNMENT.

ON JULY 13, THE GREEK GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED THAT MORE THAN 1,000 MEN -- "LARGE CONTINGENTS, INCLUDING PARTS OF AN INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE" -- HAD CROSSED INTO GREECE FROM ALBANIA AND ATTACKED KONITSA.

ON JULY 14, VASSILI DENDRAMIS, GREEK AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, PRESENTED A PETITION FROM HIS GOVERNMENT TO THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL URGING SPEEDY ACTCON ON THE BALKANS CASE BEFORE THE COUNCIL IN VIEW OF THE "DRASTICALLY MORE SERIOUS" CONDITIONS ON THE GREEK-ALBANIAN BORDER.

DENDRAMIS MENTIONED THE EXISTENCE OF AN "INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE" TO SUPPORT HIS DESCRIPTION OF THE "DRASTICALLY MORE SERIOUS" SITUATION, BUT HE DID NOT SAY SUCH AN ORGANIZATION WAS ACTUALLY PARTICIPATING IN THE FIGHTING. HIS PETITION SAID ONLY THAT IT WAS "KNOWN" THAT ON ALBANIAN SOIL NEAR THE BORDER "SUPPLIES AND MEDICAL SERVICES ARE CONCENTRATED, AS WELL AS SUBSTANTIAL FORCES, INCLUDING UNITS OF AN INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE OF IRREGULARS AND COMMUNISTS."

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ON THE SAME DAY AN ANNOUNCEMENT ISSUED AT ATHENS AFTER AN EMERGENCY MEETING OF THE GREEK AIR AND NAVY MINISTERS WITH THE ARMY CHIEF-OF-STAFF ASSERTED THERE WERE "FOREIGN ELEMENTS" AMONG THE "INVADERS" FROM ALBANIA, BUT TERMED REPORTS OF AN "INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE" PARTICIPATING IN THE "INVASION" OPERATIONS ONLY "RUMOR."

ON JULY 15, THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE ANNOUNCED THAT IT WAS INVESTIGATING THE REPORTS OF AN "INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE" IN ACTION IN NORTHERN GREECE AND INFORMED SOURCES SAID THERE MIGHT BE A JOINT BRITISH-AMERICAN PROTEST TO THE UNITED NATIONS IF THE REPORTS PROVED CORRECT. THE BRITISH PRESS PUBLISHED REPORTS THAT THE PURPORTED BRIGADE HAD BEEN RECRUITED FROM BULGARIA, YUGOSLAVIA, ITALY, FRANCE AND ALBANIA AND HAD BEEN TRAINED IN SOUTHERN FRANCE--BUT THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT CATEGORICALLY DENIED THAT ANY SUCH RECRUITING HAD BEEN CONDUCTED IN FRANCE AND THAT ANY BRIGADE HAD BEEN TRAINED ON FRENCH SOIL.

THAT SAME DAY, THE MOSCOW RADIO, QUOTING A DISPATCH FROM ATHENS BY THE SOVIET NEWS AGENCY TASS, DECLARED THE PURPORTED "INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE" WAS MERELY "GROUPS OF PARTISANS." AT THE SAME TIME, THE MOSCOW RADIO BROADCAST A MONTH-OLD REPORT FROM THE GREEK GUERRILLA LEADER GENERAL MARKOS VIFIADES THAT BRITISH PILOTS WERE PARTICIPATING IN AIR RAIDS AGAINST THE GUERRILLA FORCES AND ASSERTED THAT ANGLO-AMERICAN "INTERVENTION" IN GREECE HAD "TAKEN ON THE CHARACTER OF DIRECT PARTICIPATION IN THE CIVIL WAR WHICH THE MONARCHO-FASCISTS ARE WAGING AGAINST THE PEOPLE."

ALSO ON JULY 15, GREEK WAR MINISTER GEORGE STRATOS REFUTED A PREVIOUS GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE "INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE" WAS ONLY RUMOR BY REPORTING THAT 20 GUERRILLA PRISONERS ADMITTED THE "INVASION" FORCES INCLUDED CONTINGENTS OF AN "INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE."

ON JULY 16, THE MOSCOW RADIO BROADCAST A REPORT FROM THE OFFICIAL ALBANIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY DENYING THAT AN "INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE" HAD CROSSED THE BORDER INTO GREECE, ATTRIBUTING THE REPORTS OF AN

INTERNATIONAL FORCE TO FOREIGN NEWS AGENCIES AND NEWSPAPERS AND CALLING THEM "ABSURD, FANTASTIC AND WITHOUT ANY FOUNDATION."

BUT, ON THE SAME DAY, NAPOLEON ZERVAS, GREEK MINISTER OF PUBLIC ORDER, SAID THAT STATEMENTS FROM PRISONERS ASSERTED THAT TWO OF EIGHT BATTALIONS IN THE ATTACK AGAINST GOVERNMENT FORCES IN NORTHERN GREECE WERE "FOREIGNERS", WITHOUT SPECIFYING THE NATIONALITY OF THE "FOREIGNERS."

THEN, ON JULY 18, BRIG. STYLIANOS MANIDAKIS, SPOKESMAN FOR THE GREEK GENERAL STAFF, CONTRADICTED ALL PREVIOUS GREEK OFFICIAL AND SEMI-OFFICIAL "INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE" REPORTS. JUL 1947

HE TOLD THE FIRST NEWS CONFERENCE CONDUCTED BY THE GREEK GOVERNMENT'S MILITARY AUTHORITIES SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE FIGHTING IN THE MOUNT GRAMMOS AND KONITSA AREAS THAT THERE WAS NO EVIDENCE THAT ELEMENTS OF AN "INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE" HAD PARTICIPATED IN THE ATTACK, ALTHOUGH HE WAS "ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN" THAT THE ATTACK WAS AN "INVASION" AND LAUNCHED FROM ALBANIA.

ON THE SAME DAY, THE U.N. BALKANS INVESTIGATION SUBCOMMISSION REPORTED TO U.N. HEADQUARTERS THAT IT HAD BEEN ABLE TO FIND "LITTLE FIRST-HAND" INFORMATION THAT THERE WAS ANY PART OF AN "INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE" FIGHTING ON GREEK SOIL.

THE SUB-COMMISSION HAS NOT SUBMITTED ITS REPORT OF THE FIGHTING IN THE KONITSA REGION AND THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE HAS NOT YET ANNOUNCED THE RESULTS OF ITS INVESTIGATION THROUGH BRITISH DIPLOMATS OF THE "INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE" REPORTS.

WHEN HE WAS ASKED IF THE UNITED STATES HAD ANY KNOWLEDGE OF AN "INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE" ORGANIZED TO HELP GREEK COMMUNISTS FIGHTING AGAINST THE GREEK GOVERNMENT, U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE C. MARSHALL TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON ON JULY 23 THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT "CANNOT CONFIRM OR DENY THE EXISTENCE OF SUCH A BRIGADE.

ONE NEUTRAL SOURCE SAID IT HAD BEEN ADVISED OF A CONCENTRATION OF NEARLY 20,000 IN A LABOR BATTALION WORKING AT THE YUGOSLAV TOWN OF SKOPLJE. THE INFORMANT SAID THIS GROUP MIGHT BE A CAMOUFLAGED INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE.

A HIGH GREEK GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL, WHO MUST REMAIN ANONYMOUS, SAID IN ATHENS TODAY THAT "POSITIVE REPORTS CONFIRM" THAT ELEMENTS OF AN INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE IN ALBANIA AND YUGOSLAVIA WERE ON THE GREEK FRONTIER.

"POSITIVE REPORTS CONFIRM THAT THERE IS ALONG THE GREEK FRONTIERS INTERNATIONALBRIGADEYUGOSLAVIA AL JUL 1947

"POSITIVE REPORTS CONFIRM THAT THERE IS ALONG THE GREEK FRONTIERS IN ALBANIA AND YUGOSLAVIA ELEMENTS OF AN INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE EN MASSE," THIS OFFICIAL SAID. "NATURALLY, WE DON'T KNOW WHERE OR WHEN THEY WILL STRIKE. NOR DO WE KNOW WHAT ARE THEIR PLANS. ALL REPORTS HAVE BEEN THOROUGHLY CHECKED AND RECHECKED AND WE HAVE NOT THE SLIGHTEST DOUBT THEY ARE CORRECT."

HE SAID THE GOVERNMENT HAD DECIDED NOT TO MAKE ANY FURTHER FORMAL STATEMENTS ON THE INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE. HE DID NOT SAY WHY THE DECISION HAD BEEN MADE, BUT IT WAS UNDERSTOOD IN ATHENS THAT THERE HAD BEEN SOME CONFUSION CAUSED BY STATEMENTS ISSUED BY VARIOUS GOVERNMENT SOURCES.

NEUTRAL OBSERVERS IN THE GREEK CAPITAL EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT SOME SORT OF INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE WOULD PARTICIPATE IN INTERNAL GREEK FIGHTING, BUT NONE OF THE NEUTRAL INFORMANTS HAD POSITIVE INFORMATION.

MT213AED

UNDATED SERIES

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

STRIFE TORE INDONESIA, GREECE AND PALESTINE TODAY.

DUTCH ARMED FORCES, WHICH STARTED SHOOTING WHEN NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC FAILED, WERE DECLARED BY DUTCH SOURCES TO HAVE ISOLATED CENTRAL JAVA FROM THE RICE-PRODUCING EAST AND THE WEST. THE INDONESIANS SAID THEIR ARMY HAD ENTERED A SECTOR OF THE NORTH JAVA PORT OF SEMARANG.

THE GREEK GOVERNMENT SAID A GUERRILLA FORCE OF UP TO 1,500, USING HEAVY ARTILLERY, WAS REPELLED AFTER AN ATTACK ON GREVENA, 40 MILES EAST OF THE ALBANIAN BORDER. THE GREEKS HAVE ASSERTED THAT THE GUERRILLAS CAME PARTLY FROM ALBANIA, AND THAT YUGOSLAVIA AND BULGARIA HAD BEEN AIDING THE IRREGULARS.

SPORADIC ACTS OF VIOLENCE CONTINUED IN PALESTINE, A BRITISH MANDATE, WHERE UNDERGROUND JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS APPARENTLY WERE ACTING IN PROTEST AGAINST THE DEPORTATION OF 4,500 JEWS INTERCEPTED ON THE SS EXODUS OF 1947. TEN PERSONS HAD BEEN KILLED AND 75 INJURED IN NINE DAYS. ANOTHER REFUGEE SHIP, THE SS RETURN TO ZION, WITH 400 JEWS ABOARD WAS REPORTED NEARING PALESTINE WITH BRITISH DESTROYERS "ON HER TRACK."

30.24 · 11149

(500) GERMAN
BY JOHN M.HIGHTOWER
WASHINGTON,JULY 25-(AP)-THE INTERNAL SITUATION IN FRANCE--WHERE COMMUNISTS WERE MAKING POLITICAL CAPITAL OF THE MATTER--WAS REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE INFLUENCED THE SUDDEN DECISION HOLDING UP A BRITISH-AMERICAN AGREEMENT TO RAISE THE LEVEL OF INDUSTRY IN GERMANY.
SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL'S "STOP ORDER" ON THE AGREEMENT WORKED OUT BY GEN.LUCIUS D.CLAY AND BRITISH OFFICERS OF THE OCCUPATION FORCES HAS EVIDENTLY RUFFLED AMERICAN TEMPERS IN BERLIN EXTREMELY.
THIS IS REFLECTED IN DISPATCHES FROM BERLIN.
BUT THERE APPEARS TO BE A BELIEF HERE THAT CLAY'S STRONG OBJECTIONS TO MARSHALL'S ORDER, AND SUBSEQUENT ANNOUNCEMENT THAT FRANCE WILL BE CONSULTED, MAY BE REMOVED WHEN THE WHOLE SITUATION IS MORE FULLY UNDERSTOOD.
THE MATTER IS SO DELICATE THAT OFFICIALS HERE WILL NOT DISCUSS IT PUBLICLY. BUT HERE ARE THE MAIN POINTS OF THE BACKGROUND AND THE DEVELOPMENTS REVOLVING ABOUT THE ISSUE:
IN THE MAIN, CLAY ADVOCATES LIMITED GERMAN RECONSTRUCTION AS THE ONLY WAY TO SOLVE THE GERMAN PROBLEM--THAT IS, PREVENT GERMANY FROM GOING COMMUNIST BY MAKING IT SELF SUPPORTING. THAT IS ALSO THE WASHINGTON VIEW.
THE FRENCH, WHILE SUBSCRIBING TO THE RECREATION OF GERMAN AS A PROPERLY DEMOCRATIC NATION, INSIST THAT IT SHOULD BE KEPT INDUSTRIALLY WEAK.
ABOUT TWO WEEKS AGO, CLAY AND HIS BRITISH COUNTERPART IN BERLIN AGREED, IN LINE WITH ANGLO-AMERICAN POLICY FOR THEIR MERGED ZONES IN GERMANY, TO INCREASE THE GERMAN LEVEL OF INDUSTRY.
THE FRENCH PROTESTED IN GREAT EXCITEMENT.
THE EXACT CAUSE OF THE PROTEST WAS NOT OFFICIALLY DISCLOSED BUT WAS APPARENT.
FRENCH COMMUNISTS WERE WAGING A CAMPAIGN TO THE EFFECT THAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES HAD ABANDONED FRANCE AND WERE INTENT UPON REBUILDING GERMANY.
THE CAMPAIGN THREATENED TO WRECK WORK NOW GOING ON AT PARIS FOR EUROPEAN RECOVERY UNDER THE MARSHALL PLAN, BY RUINING FRANCE'S PART IN IT.
MARSHALL ACTED SWIFTLY.
EVIDENTLY IN COOPERATION WITH BRITISH FOREIGN MINISTER BEVIN, HE SUSPENDED ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE NEW INCREASED LEVEL OF INDUSTRY.
HE ALSO SENT FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER BIDAULT A LETTER SAYING THAT BEFORE THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN TOOK ANY SUCH STEP, FRANCE WOULD BE CONSULTED. IT IS THAT PROMISE WHICH HAS GIVEN RISE TO PROSPECTS FOR A THREE POWER CONFERENCE ON WESTERN GERMAN PRODUCTION.

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ON THE OTHER HAND, MARSHALL HAS NOT, AS AMERICANS IN BERLIN FEAR, PROMISED THE FRENCH THAT THEY COULD HAVE A DECISIVE VOICE IN DETERMINING THE GERMAN LEVEL OF INDUSTRY.
NOR HAS HE SCRAPPED, ACCORDING TO THE BEST INFORMATION HERE, HIS INTENTION OF RAISING THE LEVEL OF INDUSTRY.
WHAT HE HAS DONE MAINLY IS TWO THINGS, AS DIPLOMATIC AUTHORITIES INTERPRET HIS MOVE:
1. HE HAS AVOIDED A POLITICAL CRISIS IN FRANCE AT A CRUCIAL STAGE OF THE MARSHALL PLAN DEVELOPMENT.
2. HE HAS GIVEN THE FRENCH A PROMISE THAT THEY WILL BE INFORMED OF, AND HAVE A CHANCE TO COMMENT ON, INCREASES IN THE LEVEL OF INDUSTRY. AND HE HAS ALLOWED TIME FOR THE FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEANS, THROUGH ECONOMIC PLANNING IN PARIS, TO CONVINCE THEMSELVES, AS THE UNITED STATES IS ALREADY CONVINCED, THAT THERE CAN BE NO EUROPEAN RECOVERY WITHOUT SOME TRADE REVIVAL IN GERMANY.
MARSHALL IS KNOWN TO FEEL THAT HE HAS NOT GIVEN UP ANY AMERICAN OBJECTIVE OR CHANGED ANY BASIC AMERICAN POLICY BUT BY A SERIES OF TACTICAL MOVES HE HAS AVERTED DIFFICULTIES IN FRANCE.
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NEW YORK, JULY 25-(AP)-LT. (N.G.) THOMAS B. HURTT, 29, OF TACOMA, WASH., TOLD THE NAVY COURT MARTIAL BOARD TRYING A CHIEF PETTY OFFICER ON CHARGES OF MALTREATING FELLOW WAR PRISONERS THAT HE SAW THE DEFENDANT BEATEN BY JAPANESE GUARDS IN JULY, 1944, ALONG WITH 600 OTHER AMERICANS.
"WE WERE ALL BEATEN," SAID HURTT, ONE OF TWO WITNESSES TO TESTIFY YESTERDAY.
THE DEFENDANT, CHIEF SIGNALMAN HAROLD E. HARSHBERG, 29, HAD BEEN ACCUSED BY EARLIER WITNESSES OF CURRYING FAVOR WITH JAPANESE GUARDS AND CAUSING THE BEATING OF FELLOW PRISONERS IN WORK GANGS FOR WHICH HE WAS RESPONSIBLE. MOST OF THE ALLEGED INCIDENTS OCCURRED IN PRISON CAMPS IN THE PHILIPPINES IN 1943 AND 1944, PRIOR TO THE MASS BEATING IN WHICH HURTT SAID HIRSHBERG HIMSELF WAS BEATEN.
ROBERT M. WELCH, 26, OF TULSA, OKLA., A CHIEF BOATSWAIN'S MATE, WAS THE LAST WITNESS TO TESTIFY BEFORE THE TRIAL WAS RECESSED UNTIL MONDAY. HE SAID HIRSHBERG STRUCK HIM IN THE FACE IN FRONT OF JAPANESE GUARDS.
WELCH TESTIFIED ALSO THAT HIRSHBERG, BEFORE THE WAR, HAD INTRODUCED HIM AT HONGKONG TO A WOMAN HE CALLED FUMIKO SAN AND SAID SHE WAS HIS WIFE. EARLIER WITNESSES HAD TESTIFIED THAT HIRSHBERG TOLD THEM HE HAD A JAPANESE WIFE, THAT SHE FOLLOWED HIM TO MANILA AND AFTER HE WAS CAPTURED COMMUNICATED WITH HIM THROUGH CAMP OFFICIALS.
HIRSHBERG HAS A WIFE AND INFANT SON IN BROOKLYN.
HURTT, ON CROSS EXAMINATION, WAS ASKED ABOUT THE DEFENDANT'S RELATIONS WITH THE CAMP COMMANDER, A LT. YOSIKOSI, SAID BY OTHER WITNESSES TO HAVE ACCORDED HIRSHBERG SPECIAL FAVORS. HURT DENIED HE HAD SEEN HIRSHBERG HAVE TEA WITH YOSIKOSI, HAD SEEN YOSIKOSI DELIVER A LETTER TO FUMIKO SAN, OR HAD SEEN YOSIKOSI DELIVER A LETTER TO HIRSHBERG.
"WAS THERE ANY ANIMOSITY AGAINST HIRSHBERG IN THE CAMP?" THE DEFENSE COUNSEL ASKED.
"THERE WAS A GREAT DEAL, SIR. AND THAT ANIMOSITY IS AS STRONG TODAY ASIT EVE WAS," HUR

TODAY AS IT EVER WAS," HURTT REPLIED.
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WASHINGTON,JULY 25-(AP)-SENATOR HICKENLOOPER (R-IOWA) CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT SENATE-HOUSE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMITTEE, SAID TONIGHT OVER ONE MILLION DOCUMENTS AT THE OAK RIDGE,TENN., LABORATORY ARE BEING CHECKED TO SEE IF ANY ARE MISSING.

RECHECK OF THE TENNESSEE LABORATORY STARTED AFTER IT HAD BEEN DISCLOSED THAT TWO FORMER ARMY SERGEANTS HAD BEEN ARRESTED AND CHARGED WITH ILLEGAL REMOVAL OF CERTAIN DOCUMENTS FROM THE LOS ALAMOS,N.M., LABORATORY.

HICKENLOOPER SAID ON A RADIO BROADCAST (WOL-MUTUAL) THAT HE IS "CONVINCED THAT THE SAFETY OF OUR ATOMIC SECRETS SHOULD BE A COMFORT TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE."

HE REPEATED A PREVIOUS STATEMENT THAT "THERE ARE NO IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS MISSING--NONE THAT WOULD HURT THE WELFARE OF THE COUNTRY OR BE OF VITAL CONCERN TO OUR SAFETY."

ASKED WHAT HE MEANT BY "IMPORTANT" DOCUMENTS, HE REPLIED:

"THAT IS JUST WHAT I MEAN. THERE ARE NO IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS MISSING. I WOULD NOT GO SO FAR AS TO SAY THERE ARE NO DOCUMENTS MISSING. THAT IS STILL TO BE DETERMINED."

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LOS ANGELES, JULY 25-(AP)-TOMOYA KAWAKITA, JAPANESE-AMERICAN CHARGED WITH TREASON FOR ALLEGED BRUTALITIES AS A FOREMAN IN A HONSHU JAPANESE PRISON CAMP, WILL BE CONFRONTED BY 83 WITNESSES--INCLUDING THREE JAPANESE--AT HIS TRIAL STARTING OCT. 21.

U. S. ATTORNEY JAMES M. CARTER DISCLOSED YESTERDAY THAT MEIJI FUJISAWA, CAMP INTERPRETER; SOTURO MORI, PRESIDENT OF THE NIPPON METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES WHICH USED PRISONER LABOR; AND TAKESHIRO HAYAKAWA, PERSONNEL MANAGER, WILL BE BROUGHT FROM JAPAN TO TESTIFY.

FUJISAWA, LIKE KAWAKITA, WAS BORN AND REARED IN CALEXICO, CALIF., CARTER SAID.

MOST OF THE OTHER WITNESSES NAMED IN A BILL OF PARTICULARS WILL BE FORMER GIS WHO SERVED IN THE PRISON CAMP WHERE, IT IS CHARGED, KAWAKITA BEAT PRISONERS AND AMONG OTHER THINGS FORCED THEM TO RUN FOUR TIMES AROUND THE CAMP AFTER A FULL DAY'S WORK.

WJ1054PPS NM

NEW ORLEANS, JULY 25-(AP)-THREE AUSTRALIAN GIRLS WHO STOWED AWAY ON A SHIP IN SYDNEY TO JOIN THEIR AMERICAN SWEETHEARTS, ARE ON THEIR WAY HOME.

IMMIGRATION AUTHORITIES SAID THE GIRLS, SANDRA LEE, NORMA HUGHES AND WANDA BETH SAUVERIAN, ARE IN SAN FRANCISCO AWAITING A TRANSPACIFIC PLANE.

THE GIRLS STOWED AWAY ON THE SS EPHRAIM BREVARD IN SYDNEY, BUT WERE FORCED TO GIVE THEMSELVES UP TO THE CAPTAIN OF THE VESSEL AFTER THEIR MEAGER SUPPLY OF FOOD WAS CONSUMED.

WHEN THE VESSEL ARRIVED IN NEW ORLEANS THE GIRLS WERE TURNED OVER TO IMMIGRATION OFFICIALS.

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Visitors Find England Is No Rest Haven

London, July 26 (AP)—Englishmen, proud of their reputation for hospitality, blushed in embarrassment today as hundreds of visitors from the Continent, here for a taste of English home life, found themselves sleeping in air-raid shelters and waiting in line in restaurants.

The visitors, here under the auspices of the World Friendship Association, were supposed to be received into British homes under an exchange basis which provides similar accommodations for Englishmen now on the Continent.

The plan worked all right until Friendship officials, swamped with a rush of continentals, mostly children, found there weren't enough hosts to go around.

"It is very bad in England," said a young Dutch nurse. "Two nights in the air-raid shelter—where it was damp and dreadful. Now we are in a hotel where the food is dreadful. I want to go back to Holland to have a good rest."

British Workers Urged To Stand By Socialists

Durham, England, July 26 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin appealed to British working people today not to let the Socialist Government fall because of Britain's economic difficulties.

"I know there is a lot of hope and feeling that a crisis will be brought about, that labor will be broght down and will have to go into a coalition government or in opposition," he told thousands of miners at a rally in this northern England town.

"First Labor Government"

"This is the first Labor Government you have got. Don't let it fall, for the sake of generations to come."

Bevin did not clarify his reference to the "first Labor Government." British governments in 1924 and 1929 bore the Labor label, but neither held a majority in the House of Commons. Both were headed by Ramsay MacDonald.

The Foreign Secretary's appeal came after a series of suggestions in the Conservative press that the Government might be forced into coalition with the Conservatives to present a united front against a possible new industrial crisis this winter.

Bevin hinted that the Government might ask miners to give up their new five-day week temporarily to speed national recovery and strengthen Britain's bargaining position in international conferences.

"May Ask For Help"

"I will never go back on your five-day week as long as I am in office," he said, "but I do say as a member of this Government that I may have to ask you . . . for a help out over a temporary period."

Thousands of the miners applauded.

Bevin reported he had not meant the United States when he said last Saturday that he did not like being "tied to the money lenders."

"Human Expression"

"I don't mean the United States or anybody else," he said. "I was uttering a very human expresssion. . . . According to one report, it upset Mr. Taft and created an international incident.

"What I meant to say . . . is that the British are independent folk. They don't like having to be in a position to borrow."

[An authoritative source in London Monday said there was "definitely on offensive connotation intended" in Bevin's speech Saturday, at a miner's picnic. This source said Bevin "simply was talking to miners in the language miners understand."]

Bevin May Attend September U.N. Session

London, July 26 (AP)—A Foreign Office spokesman said today that Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin might attend the September meeting of the United Nations General Assembly in New York.

Asked at a news conference to comment on published reports that Secretary Marshall, Foreign Minister Bidault and Bevin might meet next month in New York, the spokesman replied:

"Mr. Bevin has no plans whatsoever to visit the United States during the month of August. It is possible that he may go for the meeting of the General Assembly in September."

Future And Reich Talks

London, July 26 (AP)—British diplomats believe the economic future of Europe depends upon forthcoming attempts of Britain, the United States and France to solve the problems of western Germany.

Authoritative British sources said tonight that there are possibilities of widespread success and equally widespread failure when the three nations grapple with the questions of German industrial production and the future of the Ruhr with its giant coal potential.

They said they considered a successful conclusion of the negotiations, strengthening European economy with agreed measures on German steel, coal and chemicals, might darken the prospects of writing a German peace treaty here next November.

Russia View On [illegible]

Russia might look upon agreement as the formation of an economic bloc against her, they said.

Two sets of discussions have been scheduled.

The first, between Britain and the United States, will be held in Washington "on an official level" in the next week or two to consider means of stepping up coal production in the British-controlled Ruhr.

The second will be among France, Britain and America to consider French objections to an Anglo-American agreement to raise the level of German industrial production. They probably will be conducted through normal diplomatic channels, a British Foreign Office spokesman said.

Partition Of Europe

If, as a result of these conferences, a partition of Germany emerges, British sources stated their conviction that it was likely to mean "little else than Europe's partition."

These factors have impelled the three powers to hold their talks:

1. A continuing industrial stagnation in the Ruhr has begun to menace the economic structure of the merged Anglo-American occupation zones.

2. Dollar-short Britain, now paying 50 per cent of the upkeep of the two zones, is prepared only to shoulder twenty per cent of the burden, leaving the rest to the United States. Although such a request has not yet been submitted formally to the State Department, it will soon be raised, British informants said.

Daily Coal Production

3. Ruhr coal production has hovered around a daily average of about 220,000 tons instead of the 350,000 tons daily average which the United States believes to be necessary to avert not only repetition of last winter's fuel crisis in Germany but also collapse of any European recovery program.

4. France's protest against an Anglo-American agreement, not yet announced by the two governments, to raise the level of German industrial production and to call off further dismantlement of Germany's war industries.

Three or four British experts will fly to Washington next week. Britain had wanted to widen the scope of the Washington conference so that she could put across her demand for financial relief.

To Take Broad View

British officials said today that while the Americans still wanted the talks to be confined to stepping up coal output, they would be ready to take a broad view of the measures necessary to achieve improvements. The British are expecting that the talks will touch upon questions other than management, equipment and working conditions.

Authoritative sources said the wider problem of the control and ownership of the Ruhr mines was not on the agenda but it was certain to come up. Britain still maintains, they said, that socialization would give the German miners a greater incentive to work. In any case, they argued, it was "unthinkable" either to return the mines to former Nazi-minded owners or to hand them over to private United States interests.

France had made it clear, meanwhile, that she favors reserving decisions on Germany's industrial levels for the Foreign Ministers Council next November.

Reich Miners to Get Gift Food Parcels

Berlin, July 26 (A. P.).—Officials today announced a new British-American incentive plan to give German miners gift food parcels for digging more coal in the hope of spurring production in the vital Ruhr region. British and American Military Government officials worked the scheme out after discussions with German leaders.

UNITY HOPES FADE IN REICH

Healing Of 4-Power Split Not Expected In 1948

Berlin, July 26 (AP)—Virtually all hope has faded in authoritative quarters here that Germany will be united by four-power agreement this year or even next.

The economic tug-of-war between the United States and Russia over the Marshall plan clearly splits Germany down the middle, with western Germany falling into the orbit of the Marshall plan and eastern Germany aligned in the Soviet bloc.

Authoritative sources here do not expect to see this split healed until one of the two programs embarked upon by the two powers is proved unworkable. They do not expect this proof to be forthcoming this year, and probably not even next year, since the Marshall plan cannot even come into operation until next winter when Congress meets again.

Conferences Believed Doomed

Consequently, these sources believe the coming Foreign Ministers' conferences on Germany in New York in September and in London in November already are doomed to failure.

They point out that the split over Germany already has widened since the Foreign Ministers' conference at Moscow this spring as a result of Russia's refusal to join in the Marshall plan, and that there is nothing in prospect to change this situation between now and November. Everything indicates the differences will widen.

The more gloomy of these sources even believe that the four-power machinery in Berlin may collapse, and that the Russians may request the western powers to withdraw from this shattered capital.

Cut Traffic Arteries

The Russians could make western occupation of Berlin untenable at any time by simply cutting off the traffic arteries leading to this city through their zone.

Veteran diplomats here feel, however, that such a breakdown will not actually occur. They base this feeling on the belief that both the Russians and the western nations will shrink from closing the last door to an eventual settlement. The four-power machinery, even though inactive, could be used by either side as an "escape hatch" to save face and restore east-west cooperation once the present plans of one side fail.

More Pessimistic Now

Generally speaking, Allied negotiators and diplomats, who have been in Berlin since the end of the war, are more pessimistic than at any time since the four-power government of Germany was undertaken.

Not a few for the first time talk unofficially and among themselves of a possible war between East and West. They liken the propaganda attacks between East and West and the rising nervous tension of Europe to the war of nerves of 1937-39.

But the more thoughtful point out that Europe is unprepared and unfit physically and mentally for a showdown of force, and furthermore that all powers, both East and West, do not want a conflict.

Germans Seek A Bismark

The majority, therefore, look for a continuation of the economic and political tug-of-war until one power or the other loses out or tires of the cost and strain.

How long this test of strength will last is anybody's guess.

In this contest there are three conflicting aims.

The Russians want to sovietize Germany.

The United States wants to democratize it.

The Germans seek a Bismark to put Germany back together again.

The Russians recently doubled, then tripled, their propaganda staffs to woo German support.

Factories Go To Russia

But the Germans see a stream of factories, food and relatives going out of Germany to Russia, and are not easily won over by words. It takes a lot of whispering campaigns, radio broadcasts and newspaper articles to balance against the want of consumer goods.

The United States, too, has its troubles in Germany, although more favored by the Germans.

One of the difficulties is conflicting policies and desires.

On the one hand, the United States wants to rebuild German industry to provide a reasonable standard of living for Germans and make the western form of democracy attractive.

French Opposition

But on the other hand the United States does not want to give ammunition to French Communists for a rise to power in France. The French want the rest of Europe rebuilt first and Germany largely deindustrialized.

The State Department decision this week to call a halt, at least temporarily, to a British-American agreement to raise the level of German industry seemingly was motivated by the intention not to give French Communists any ammunition.

Most American Military Government officials, however, take the view that Germany is the key to the economic conflict in Europe, since the Ruhr has been the cornerstone of European economic life for generations.

"Hard Peace" Advocates

Many of the original advocates here of a "hard peace" for Germany have come to the conclusion that an industriously prosperous Germany is essential to Europe.

This turn in thinking since the end of the war was illustrated by the new United States directive to occupation authorities eleven days ago which supplanted the drastic reparations policy of Potsdam with instructions to rebuild German economy for the benefit of Europe.

Authorities here have no doubt that Russia will turn the industrial potential of eastern Germany to supplying her orbit.

While many western officials are convinced that the partition of Germany will continue for the time being, they also believe that nothing Russia or the West can do will keep Germany divided forever.

Rebuilt Reich Seen Aiding French Reds

Paris, July 26 (AP)—A French Government leader said today the Marshall aid-to-Europe program had cost the Communists strength and prestige in France, but that they were "already reinvigorated" by reports the United States favored speeding the industrial recovery of Germany.

Robert Lecourt, legislative whip of Foreign Minister Georges Bidault's Popular Republican movement (MRP) so declared.

He said the great danger to France of an American policy aimed at German industrial recovery was that it might create a Cabinet crisis in which the Communists might emerge triumphant. The present French Government does not include the Communist party.

Attendance Declines

Lecourt said that reports from MRP provincial headquarters showed attendance falling off at Communist meetings, but that "recent reports that America plans,

for example, to double German steel production are beginning to cost us and the Socialists and the Radicals some of our advantage."

The Marshall proposal and Russia's refusal to participate in European economic planning were the chief causes of the Communist losses, Lecourt said.

The French Communists charge that the Marshall proposal is aimed at rebuilding a strong Germany. They are using the new reports of American plans for building up Germany's industrial level as additional propaganda, "which they are exploiting against Premier Paul Ramadier's Government," Lecourt said.

Invitation Accepted

"If America goes ahead with a plan to build a strong Germany, the Communists will be able to tell the people: 'You see, a Cabinet without the Communists was unable to prevent such a thing.'"

France has protested against any plan to revive Germany industrially. The French have accepted a United States invitation to talks with the Britsh and Americans on the future of German economy.

Lecourt said that should the Communists come into a position in which they could champion the French cause and blame projected German industrial revival on the rival parties, "they will be able to dictate the terms on which they come back and demand, perhaps, seven or eight portfolios" in the Cabinet.

Dargers Cited

Lecourt said he agreed with most observers that the Communists never could rise to complete power in France legally, because, he said, it was impossible for any one event to effect a radical change in the nation's political structure. At present there is no one party in France large enough to govern a lone. The Communists, for example, have parliamentary strength almost exactly equaling that of the Popular Republicans.

However, Lecourt pointed out that the Communists, by being out of the present Cabinet, have lost control over important ministries, such as Labor.

FRENCH VOICE CONFIDENCE IN FOREIGN POLICY

Paris Assembly Backs Bidault And Praises Marshall Plan

Robt Wilson

Paris, July 26 (AP)—France's National Assembly today voted confidence in Foreign Minister Georges Bidault's foreign policy and rendered homage anew to the Marshall economic plan for Europe.

The Communists abstained in the voting, which was by a show of hands, and came after Bidault had evaluated the world situation as "grave," but "not desperate."

The Communists were defeated 415 to 6 when their leader, Jacques Duclos, sought to add to the confidence motion a paragraph proclaiming:

"Germany's renaissance can come only after that of France. France's constantly affirmed priority must become a fact. Germany must receive what is indispensable for existence, but France's industrial strength must be reconstructed before hers."

Aid To Communists Seen

The resolution said the Assembly associated itself anew "with the homage rendered by the Government to the initiative" taken by Secretary Marshall in projecting his aid plan.

Meanwhile, Robert Lecourt, legislative whip of Bidault's Popular Republican movement, said he believed American policy for speeding Germany's recovery as formulated in Berlin had given the French Communist party a chance to stagger from the ropes where it was sent reeling by the Marshall plan.

"On Delicate Ground"

Lecourt—and other observers including members of Premier Ramadier's staff—said the Communists were on delicate ground when they tried to justify Russia's boycott of the Secretary of State's plan.

Now, these sources said, the Communists have got their breath back and their chances of returning to positions of power in the French Government are somewhat less remote than three weeks ago because of proposals to double the German industrial level.

Comeback Discussed

Whether the Communists actually will make a comeback, Lecourt said, was something that would have to await better diagnosis when the October municipal elections are held.

He said "the Communists will never rise to power in France legally."

No new national elections are scheduled until 1951.

16 Nations Gather Marshall Plan Data

Have Week to Chart Their Economic Needs

PARIS, July 26 (AP).—The delegates of sixteen nations and their home governments began assembling extensive economic data this week end to map the reconstruction of Europe on a co-operative basis.

In its first burst of activity, the Marshall-plan conference has completed its organization and charted its general objectives. Now it is waiting for information on all aspects of its members' individual recovery programs before tackling the task of synchronizing them.

A twelve-point questionnaire was on its way from Paris to each of the fifteen other capitals with a request that it be answered and returned before midnight Aug. 3. When the answers are received, the economic organization and its committees can begin their work in earnest.

In the interim, many of the leading delegates are returning to their capitals to work with economic experts in drafting the replies. These will furnish the raw material for future decisions within the international organization's six technical committees—for metal industries, food, inland transport, maritime transport, power and finance.

France Proposes Czech, Polish Treaties

Paris, July 26 (AP)—French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault said today France had offered both Czechoslovikia and Poland long-term treaties.

He did not elaborate except to say they would be modeled along lines of the French-Soviet pact, which provides for containing any future German aggression.

Bidault, who made the statement in a national assembly foreign policy debate, added that France had received no reply from the two governments.

FRANCE BUSY ON 'A'

Paris, July 26 (A. P.).—France expects to have an "atomic pile" in operation by the end of 1948, says Frederic Joliot-Curie, high commissioner for atomic energy. In a news conference yesterday, he added that the country was hampered by the difficulty of finding uranium. Joliot-Curie, son-in-law of the discoverer of radium, said sixty-four specialized prospectors were seeking uranium deposits in France and the colonies.

The commissioner reported that France was working on a dual program of atomic energy piles, one of "small" power based on a uranium and heavy water formula, and the other of "great" power, based on a uranium and graphite formula. Joliot-Curie said a processing plant had been established at Bouchet capable of producing 100 kilograms (220 pounds) of refined uranium daily.

Red-Cartoon Lampoon

Moscow, July 26 (AP)—The Soviet press today continued its cartoon campaign against the Marshall-aid-Europe plan with a three-column drawing in *Pravda* showing an American capitalist at the wheel of a steamroller smashing through what was labeled "the sovereignty of small countries."

British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault were pictured as lackeys on the back of the machine with Leon Blum in front, blowing a horn and waving a flag marked "clear the road."

The caption beneath the cartoon said, "How some American ministers understand the road to European unity."

Izvestia Urges Bigger Fish Catches

Moscow, July 26 (AP)—The Government newspaper *Izvestia* called on Russia's Far Eastern fishermen today to increase their catch this year 41 per cent over 1946.

The article said that one third of the total this year should come from the former Japanese-held areas around southern Sakhailin and the Kurile islands. It said new settlers from Siberia and European Russia had arrived by "thousands of families" in 1946 and 1947 on southern Sakhalin.

The article called for development of a fishing fleet and said "wasteful methods of exploitation" must cease. Especially criticized was the use of explosives to kill fish.

Ukraine Harvest Lags: Pravda

Moscow, July 26 (AP)—*Pravda* said today that the Ukraine—breadbasket of Russia—had fallen behind in harvesting its 1947 wheat crop. The Communist party and Ukrainian organizations were blamed for the lag.

The Communist party newspaper in a front-page editorial declared, "the Ukrainian Republic so far has delivered less grain per hectare threshed than any other southern district that has commenced its harvest."

Pravda said that "this has serious consequences for timely fulfillment of the State grain quota."

"During the fourth five-day period of July," *Pravda* said, "the Republic mowed less wheat than during the third five-day period." [A five-day period is employed by the Russians in measuring norms.]

"The situation with combine harvesting has been especially bad," *Pravda* continued. "The average day's work of a combine in the Ukraine is less than half the established norm and in the fourth five-day period in July this fell to 3.8 hectares per day. [A hectare equals 2.47 acres.]

"This falling-behind by the republic in threshing and delivery," *Pravda* said, "is explainable primarily because of grave deficiencies in the work of party and Soviet organs for organizing the harvest and first of all threshing."

Franco Told He Got 93% of Votes Cast

Referendum Approved Him as Chief of State

MADRID, July 26 (AP).—The electoral census board formally notified Generalissimo Francisco Franco today that 92.94 per cent of the votes cast on July 7 in the referendum on Spains new law of succession was in favor of the measure.

The new law confirms Franco as chief-of-state for life and empowers him to name his successor.

The board announced to him that, of the 15,219,563 ballots cast, 14,145,163 were affirmative and that there had been no protest against the validity of the vote reported from any province.

The number of negative, blank and nullified ballots was not mentioned in the board's report.

Bulgars Hit Border Inquiries In Interior

Sofia, Bulgaria, July 26 (AP)—Authoritative circles last night said the Bulgarian Government "considers that all border incidents that have actually occurred should be investigated along the border where they occurred—not in the interior of Bulgaria's territory."

The Government was reported to have requested the United Nations Balkan subcommission in Greece to take this point of view into consideration. The subcommission has been investigating Greek charges of incidents along the Bulgarian, Yugoslav and Albanian borders connected with the Greek guerrilla movement.

"Presently Greek refugees work on farms or in other enterprises," authorities said. "These refugees, according to international law, are under the control and jurisdiction of Bulgaria's sovereign rule.

"Greek authorities try to deviate the subcommission's attention to border incidents that do not exist, thereby misleading world public attention from the real reasons for the Greek civil war. The Government must cure her war pains and secure the feeding of the population after several droughty years."

Tito and Dimitrov To Meet in Belgrade

Yugoslav-Bulgarian Pact Is Forecast

Belgrade, July 26 (AP)—Marshal Tito and Georgi Dimitrov, Bulgarian Premier, were expected to begin talks over the week end in a move aimed at strengthening relations among the Balkan countries.

Informed sources assumed that the talks would end in the conclusion of a mutual-aid treaty between the two countries which Dimitrov said in a newspaper interview with a Greek Communist newspaper could be expected in "the very near future."

Authoritative sources said the Bulgarian leader would arrive here tomorrow morning and that Marshal Tito was flying from his vacation home at Bled to welcome Dimitrov.

Treaty Forecast Soon

Belgrade newspapers today carried headlines on Dimitrov's interview with a correspondent of the Greek Communist newspaper *Rizospastis* in which he was quoted as saying "a treaty of friendship, collaboration and mutual aid will be concluded in the near future between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia."

"Slav countries, together with all forces of world democracy, will be the most powerful barrier against all attempts to imperil peace," the Premier was quoted as saying.

This barrier, he said, could act against "attempts to prepare a new war for world mastership of one or another imperialistic country."

Depends On Democracy

Lasting Balkan peace and good neighborly relations will be achieved only when the Balkan countries have "true democracy, not formal democracy," Dimitrov said in the interview.

He added that Balkan peace will be achieved "once and forever when the interference of imperialists of international capitalistic trusts and concerns in the internal affairs of the Balkan countries" is ended.

Dimitrov declared that "not mutual ideological reasons but vital and supreme national interests of Bulgaria dictate imperatively the closest friendship and co-operation with the Soviets."

Regarding Greece, he said "we do not interfere in Greek internal affairs."

Bulgar-Yugoslav Pact In Offing

Sofia, Bulgaria, July 26 (AP)—Georgi Dimitrov, Bulgaria's Communist Premier, was quoted today in the Athens Communist paper, *Rizospastis*, as saying that Bulgaria in the "not distant future" would conclude a treaty of friendship, collaboration and mutual aid with Yugoslavia.

He said Bulgaria had "sincere feelings and sympathies" toward Greece, but suffered from constant Greek border provocations, though Bulgaria did "not interfere in Greek internal affairs."

"The present neo-Fascist reaction, which by means of foreign aid caused the Greek civil war," he declared, "is a constant danger for Balkan peace."

Basis Of Soviet Tie

Dimitrov said that "not mutual ideological reasons, but the vital and supreme national interests of Bulgaria dictate imperatively the closest friendship and co-operation with the Soviets."

He pronounced himself convinced that the Slav countries together with what he called other forces of world democracy would be the mightiest "barrier against attempts to prepare a new war for world mastership of one or another

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imperialistic country."

He said the difference between the oppositions in Bulgaria and in Greece was that Bulgaria's opposition was "anti-democratic" and aimed at a coup d' état, while Greece's was fighting for "freedom, democracy and independence."

He said he was sure good international relations could be established in the Balkans, but only when Balkan countries had "true democracy, not formal" democracy and only if they avoided interference in their internal affairs by "imperialists of international capitalistic trusts."

Clergymen Leave For Belgrade

New York, July 26 (AP)—Seven Protestant churchmen left by plane today for Belgrade, Yugoslavia, to study "general conditions" and, as explained by one of there group, "to determine if there is still freedom of religion."

The group is making the trip at the invitation of Sava N. Kosanovic, Yugoslav Ambassador to the United States, who assured them "full opportunity for consultation with Yugoslav religious leaders of all faiths."

Dr. Guy Shipler, editor of the *Churchman*, said they were making the trip as "an unprejudiced group" and were "primarily interested in the church situation there."

Belgium to Stop Paying Subsidy on Production

BRUSSELS, July 26 (AP).—The Belgian government has decided to end payment of subsidies for production and imports and to replace it, effective Aug. 1, by what Premier Paul-Henri Spaak described as "a policy of compensatory allocations."

The Premier explained to reporters today that the policy of subsidies "costs Belgium a yearly amount of 15,000,000,000 Belgian francs ($342,850,000), an unbearable charge for this country, as it now reaches the pre-war yearly budget."

The change in policy is expected to bring a yearly saving of 5,510,000,000 Belgian francs ($126,170,000) or 38 per cent of the present disbursement, Mr. Spaak added.

By giving a yearly allocation of 744 Belgian francs ($17) to 4,300,000 Belgian citizens whose yearly salary remains under 72,000 Belgian francs ($1,650), the government intends to compensate for the automatic increase in the prices of staple products. Chocolate, butter, meat, lard, oil margarine, and milk will be affected.

3 British Ships Visiting Russia

ISTANBUL, July 26 (AP).—The cruiser Liverpool and two destroyers of the British Mediterranean fleet left Istanbul today for a courtesy visit to Sevastopol, Soviet Black Sea port. The vessels were among eight that arrived here Monday on a formal visit to Turkey. The other five started back today to the Mediterranean.

Mrs. Peron Leaves for Nice

PARIS, July 26 (AP).—Mrs. Eva Duarte Peron, wife of the President of Argentina, Juan D. Peron, left by air this morning for Nice on the French Riviera..

Archbishop Of Cyprus Dies

Nicosia, Cyprus, July 26 (AP)—Leontius II, 51, Archbishop of Cyprus, died today after a brief illness. The Archbishop, who was elected to the post a month ago, was a member of the Cypriote delegation to London last year during discussions of possible union of Cyprus with Greece.

Powers Of U.N. Under Charter In Dispute

Lake Success, N.Y., July 26 (AP). United States and Russian differences over interpretation of the United Nations Charter threatened today to block effective Security Council action for peaceful settlement of the Balkan problem.

These differences confronted the United Nations with a major crisis over the Charter, since neither the United States nor the Soviet Union would budge from their announced positions. The differences arose in debate over the situation on the borders of Greece with Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.

At the core of the latest development is an American proposal that the Security Council set up an international commission to watch over the Balkans with the power to conciliate and investigate disputes.

Chapter In Dispute

The section of the United Nations Charter in dispute is Chapter VI, which provides for peaceful settlement of disputes without using sanctions or military force against the countries involved.

Russia contends that a commission established under this chapter has only the power of recommendation and does not have the right of access to the territory of countries involved without their consent.

The United States argues that the Charter gives the Security Council the right to investigate wherever and whenever it desires, whether the countries involved like it or not.

United States Position

Herschel V. Johnson, United States deputy delegate, told the Security Council yesterday the Council's decisions were binding on all nations.

"Any failure would lay the non-complying states open to serious action to insure their co-operation," Johnson said. "The Council has the power to make investigations. Countries are obliged to co-operate."

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko replied that if a nation found that the work of a commission "is incompatible with its sovereignty, then it can refuse to co-operate."

Gromyko's statement added support to earlier indications that Yugoslavia, Albania and Bulgaria would refuse to co-operate with the proposed "watchdog" commission.

Belgian Delegate Fernand van Langenhove said the Charter would be stripped of its efficacy if the Council was denied the power of investigation.

In supporting Russia's argument, Dr. Joza Vilfan, Yugoslav representative, said "We must recognize that there can only be recommendations under Chapter VI and the recommendations are not binding and obligatory."

The majority of the Council members appeared to accept the United States interpretation of the charter.

The Council has now argued the Balkan case for four weeks and appears to be only a little closer to a vote. Most delegates believe, however, that the Council may be able to reach a decision the middle of next week. It is in recess till Monday.

United Nations And Franco

Lake Success, N.Y., July 26 (AP)—Poland is preparing a demand that the United Nations Security Council take action against Franco Spain, an authoritative source said today.

Russia's neighbor would act under the General Assembly's Franco-condemning resolution of last fall, which said if the Falangist regime remained in power after "a reasonable time" that the Security Council should consider "adequate measures."

Called "Reasonable Time"

Poland contends that almost a year is "a reasonable time" and the Security Council should act and, at a minimum, order a world-wide severance of diplomatic relations with Madrid. The maximum step, short of force, would be economic sanctions.

The Polish delegation plans first to approach Trygve Lie, secretary general, and seek to convince him that he is under obligation to bring up the case in order to implement an Assembly decision. Should Lie refuse to act, the Poles were ready to go ahead on their own.

However, in the midst of tightening lines between the East and the West in Europe, the political trend would indicate lessening rather than increasing pressure on the old friend of Hitler and Mussolini.

Time Ir Franco's Favor

Sources among key delegations here generally felt that time was playing in Franco's favor. Spain continues to be barred from United Nations membership on the ground of links with the Axis, but the United Nations has never been able to go much beyond "moral condemnation" of the regime.

Some countries have feared privately all through the long debates that the ouster of Franco might eventually bring a Communist Government into power, and this has been an underlying factor in the opposition to any major United Nations action against him.

Hoping For Recess

Raising of the Spanish question would snow under the Security Council deeper than ever before. Delegates, still hoping for their first recess in months late next month, still have the Balkan question, the Egyptian complaint against Britain, new members and the proposed global police force on their crowded calendar. They can hope to accomplish little after September 16, when the 55-nation Assembly will occupy the major attention of all delegations.

The Balkan debate will be resumed Monday, and the American delegation hopes for a vote by mid-week.

Bulgaria Seeks U. N. Seat

Sofia Reveals Step; Bid Hasn't Reached Lake Success

SOFIA, July 26 (AP).—Bulgaria has applied for United Nations membership by letter to Secretary General Trygve Lie in Lake Success, N. Y., officials said here last night.

Application Not Received

LAKE SUCCESS, L. I., July 26.—The office of the Secretary General of the United Nations said today that no Bulgarian application for membership in the U. N. has been received here.

U.N. Palestine Session Delayed

Geneva, Switzerland, July 26 (AP). The opening of the Geneva session of the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine apparently will be delayed for several days. Only three of eleven delegation heads had arrived today.

The committee originally was scheduled to begin consideration Thursday of its final report, which must be delivered to United Nations Secretary General Trygve Lie by September 1.

John L. Hood, of Australia; Dr. Enrike Sabregat, of Guatemala, and Jorge Granados, of Uruguay, were in Geneva. Some of the remainder were expected to arrive late this afternoon, but it appeared unlikely that the commission would go into action before Monday.

Meeting Of U.N. Prober, Irgun Is Described

Carter L. Davidson, Associated Press correspondent in Palestine, has obtained interviews with leaders of the Jewish underground on their plans for the Holy Land. Following is a dispatch of a meeting of the commander of Irgun Zvai Leumi and the chairman of the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine, at which Davidson was present:

By Carter L. Davidson

Jerusalem, July 26 (AP)—A clandestine discussion between the chairman of the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine and Menachem Beigin, commander of the underground Irgun Zvai Leumi, will provide part of the background when UNSCOP writes its final report in Geneva.

I am now permitted to disclose the full details of the interview, at which I was present. Beigin, Polish-born commander of Irgun, and two of his lieutenants, met with Sweden's chief justice Emil Sandstroem, UNSCOP chairman. Dr. Victor Hoo, representative of United Nations Secretary General Trygve Lie, and Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, United Nations trusteeship expert.

Lower-Voice Suggestion

During a three-hour chat, Sandstroem and Beigin talked quietly about the Holy Land's history, religion and politics

Sandstroem once cautioned Beigin:

"The street is near. Had we not better lower our voices?"

Beigin's answer was a chuckling: "It doesn't matter. Our men are there. They will tell us if we attract attention."

We sat for three hours around a table, chatted, sipped wine and ate fruit and cakes.

Approached By Irgun

The interview came about this way:

Visiting a Jewish city a month ago, I was approached in a coffee house by a man I had seen during a previous interview with Irgun leaders. He said his "commander is willing to meet the United Nations chairman."

He suggested that I ascertain Sandstroem's willingness to make contact "on a clandestine basis."

Sandstroem said he was willing, and the date was fixed. The chairman asked if he might bring Dr. Hoo end later requested the presence of Dr. Bunche "to make a record."

Details Arranged

Irgun approved, and details of the meeting were arranged.

Sandstroem, Hoo, Bunche and I dined privately and "went for a stroll."

A prearranged taxi awaited, and we rode to a spot on a darkened street that had been appointed. There the taxi was dismissed. A pretty girl approached, mentioned the prearranged password and took us on a circuitous walk through parks and gardens. Another taxi was two streets away.

We drove through streets for fifteen minutes, keeping to an unlighted route, and finally drew up before the place of meeting.

Introduced To Beigin

Inside we were ushered into a tastefully furnished room by a tall young Jew who was our "conducting officer" and were introduced to Beigin.

After agreeing with Beigin that no story be published until specific permission was given by Sandstroem, the chairman asked the Irgun commander to outline, "if you will be so kind," the general history and aims of his organization.

This Beigin did, in a slow, detailed fashion, with Dr. Bunche making a full record, interrupting now and again to ascertain an exact date or fact.

From time to time our "conducting officer" returned to the room and could be seen checking by signals with a ring of Irgun gunmen who surrounded the meeting place, probably the most heavily-protected spot in Palestine that night.

During the interview Beigin outlined Irgun's political aims, which he later sent in on 42 typewritten pages as a formal communiqué to UNSCOP.

Irgun's 5-Point Program

The program calls for Jewish sovereignty on both sides of the Jordan River, in both Palestine and Trans-Jordan, to be attained through this five point program:

1. Abolition of British occupation.
2. Transfer of power to "a democratic representative body of our people."
3. Repatriation to Palestine with the aid of an international body of all Jews wishing to transfer.
4. Holding of "democratic general elections after repatriation is completed."
5. Obtaining of an international loan for development of soil for use of both Hebrews and needy Arab peasants.

Back To Hotel

When the interview was finished and the amenities done, our "conducting officer" returned us in two taxies to a dark side street close by the hotel where the UNSCOP representatives stayed.

Beigin, the most wanted man in Palestine, shook Sandstroem's hand as we left, and this was his parting remark:

"I wish you luck in your deliberations, but none of us have any illusions that your decision will cause us to give up the fight."

Booby Trap Kills 2 Palestine Britons

Jerusalem, July 26 (AP)—Officials said two British soldiers were killed by a booby trap attached to an underground cable they were repairing on the outskirts of Jerusalem today.

This brought the casualty toll since late last week in Palestine to at least 12 persons dead and 75 wounded.

An army spokesman said Jewish extremists apparently had cut the cable and installed the booby trap.

A few hours before the blast soldiers searched the near-by settlement of Givat Shaul (Hill of Saul) and found large quantities of munitions, electrical equipment and materials for manufacturing mines and bombs, it was officially announced.

Six members of the colony were arrested.

400 Jews Reported Halted by British

Ship Believed Intercepted as It Neared Palestine

JERUSALEM, July 26 (AP).—Another refugee ship carrying some 400 European Jews was reported unofficially to have been intercepted by the British Navy late today just inside Palestine waters.

The ship had been reported cruising outside territorial waters for three days and was believed to have been taken into custody as it made a dash for shore.

MOSLEMS MOVE TO KARACHI

Leave New Delhi As Prelude To India's Independence

New Delhi, July 26 (AP)—The prelude to India's independence and the end of British rule will begin next week with the start of a big exodus of Moslems from this capital city to Karachi where the temporary capital of Pakistan will be established under its own Islamic green flag.

The official transfer of power from British hands to Mohammedan Pakistan will be made August 14 by Viceroy Lord Mountbatten in a colorful ceremony at Karachi.

The Viceroy will officially transfer British powers to Hindu India the following day here at New Delhi.

Work Against Time

Meanwhile, India's leaders worked against time tonight to meet the deadline when they cast off the status of a subject people with the creation of two independent dominions—a predominantly Hindu India and a predominantly Moslem Pakistan.

With less than three weeks to fill in the pattern of their independence, they are working day and night. Conferences lasting until 5 A.M. have ceased to be a rarity.

This week brought significant progress, but much remains to be done.

The Constituent Assembly, after a month-long stalemate caused by the country's fierce bloody communal conflict between Hindus and Moslems, finally got down to work drafting a constitution for the new Hindu India, which plans ultimately to abandon even dominion status.

Urged To Speed Task

The Assembly was urged to speed up its task by Jawaharlal Nehru, vice president of the Interim Govment and Congress party chief, who counseled that India needs democracy in government, but "not too much" of it.

The Assembly first adopted an official flag of freedom. The new flag will be hoisted over public buildings August 15 in solemn observance of the end of British rule.

While India's leaders rounded out their new constitution, the Moslems prepared to move to Karachi in 32 special trains.

While Moslem and non-Moslem politicians worked harmoniously with the British, Indian still fought Indian with guns, bombs, knives and torch in sporadic outbursts of communal hatred.

Notice Against Rioting

Having failed to restore peace with appeals to their followers, India and Pakistan leaders served stern notice that the rioting must stop.

They jointly announced the creation of a special Indian military force under British commanders to guarantee the civil rights of all minorities in the Punjab, the most troublesome spot.

This action reflected alarm over threats of the war-like Sikhs to fight against the stranding of any considerable number of their people in territory they consider hostile when the boundary commission divides the Punjab between India and Pakistan. The Sikh religion is akin to the Hindu.

Lahore, capital of the rich Punjab, already looks war-torn from months of rioting.

INDONESIANS ARE TRAPPED, DUTCH SAY

Main Body Of Army Reported Caught In Central Java

Batavia, Java, July 26 (AP)—Netherlands communiqués indicated tonight that Dutch troops advancing in eastern and western Java had caught the main body of the Indonesian republican army in a viselike operation against the vast central section of the island.

The Dutch admitted resistance in some places, but said that for the most part Dutch troops were advancing at will under the scorching tropical sun.

Netherlands strategy, as outlined by a senior official, was to set up civil administrations in the areas already seized before deciding whether to strike hard southward from Semarang against the Indonesian capital at Jogjakarta, deep in the central interior.

Mopping Up Resistance

American-trained Dutch Marines and infantry, reported officially to be in full control of strategic centers in the eastern portion of the island, virtually completed the first phase of their operations and now were said to be mopping up pockets of resistance.

In the western section, mechanized forces, lancing swiftly along the northwest coastal road, have captured the port of Tegal, the Dutch said. This march took Netherlands forces 40 miles beyond Cheribon and won control of a coastal stretch of 200 or more miles eastward from Batavia.

A broadcast Indonesian communiqué said the Indonesians still were resisting at Cheribon and that Indonesian guerrillas of the Laskar Rajat (people's army) had begun operations in the Batavia area.

Puppet Government

A dispatch from Jogjakarta said Indonesian officials declared the Dutch planned to set up "a Dutch puppet Government." One Indonesian official said he believed the Dutch already had a skeleton government prepared to take over, but said such a regime "will never get the support of the Indonesian people."

An Indonesian communiqué said the Dutch drive from Semarang in central Java had been stalled 30 miles to the south at Salatiga, which is astride a mountain road winding 46 miles southward to Jogjakarta. The bulletin said Indonesians had sliced behind the Dutch at Salatiga and severed their communications with Semarang, the Dutch jump-off point for this drive.

Political Consolidation

The Dutch said their policy, however, was to consolidate their territory politically, before deciding whether to make a serious drive on Jogjakarta.

General Soedirman, commander of the Indonesian Army, said in Jogjakarta that the Dutch had lost 9,000 killed, wounded and missing in the first six days of hostilities. The Dutch said Netherlands casualties through yesterday were 32 killed, 50 wounded and seven missing. Dutch communiqués on casualties often lag behind operational reports.

In east-central Java, an Indonesian army communiqué said, republican forces had recaptured Modjokerto, important communications center 25 miles south of the Soerabaja naval base.

Reporting heavy fighting in the sector, it said the Indonesians had driven back a Dutch tank spearhead driving on Lawang. Lawang is 10 miles north of Malang, which apparently still was an Indonesian stronghold. Earlier unofficial reports said the Dutch had captured it. The Dutch admitted sharpened Indonesian activity in this sector, but placed their forces at Lawang.

A Netherlands bulletin said the north coastal road commanding the approaches to eastern Java had been cleared for more than 50 miles in the Soerabaja-Probolinggo area and was reopened, re-establishing communications with the eastern part of the island.

Fighting on Sumatra apparently was on a considerably more limited scale. The Dutch said that a decision on whether to wage an intensive campaign in the areas of Sumatra still was to be decided.

Terrorism Campaign

A dispatch from Harris Jackson, Associated Press correspondent at Jogjakarta, quoted the Indonesian Ministry of Information as saying that Republican forces had penetrated parts of Medan, Sumatra's largest city, and that a battle for the city was taking shape. Earlier the Indonesian radio at Pemantiangsiantar had said Medan was in republican hands. The Dutch have reported little activity in the Medan area, saying their operations thus far have been restricted mostly to the southern oil field regions.

Dutch dispatches from northern Sumatra said that Republican forces were waging a campaign of terrorism against the Chinese population of Medan. The Chinese consul there was said to have broadcast an appeal to the republicans to halt actions which "could only bring the republic's name into disrepute."

Official Dutch messages said a Dutch column moving from smoking Arnhemia, below Medan, found the Chinese quarter completely destroyed. Many villages have been abandoned, the dispatches said.

In the southern part of Sumatra, Dutch flying columns fanned out over a broad area of the oil field region which supplies the great Shell and Standard Vacuum refineries near Palembang.

Front dispatches said there was no resistance worth noting and the only real delays came from obstructions placed in their path by the retreating Indonesians in the Palembang area. The dispatches said the Dutch advance caught the republicans so unprepared that untouched meals and forgotten weapons were found at hastily abandoned headquarters.

Dutch Mopping Up West And East Java

Batavia, July 26 (AP)—A Netherlands communiqué said today Dutch forces, moving almost at will, had cleared a broad 150-mile stretch of northwest coastal Java between Batavia and Cheribon, and indicated eastern Java now was firmly in Dutch hands.

The Indonesian republican army claimed successes both in Java and Sumatra, but most of these were denied by the Dutch.

American-trained Dutch marines and infantrymen were mopping up both in eastern and western Java, the Dutch communiqué said.

Activity Stepped Up

However, the Dutch admitted sharpened Indonesian activity in the Modjokerto area, 25 miles south of Soerabaja in east central Java. The communiqué placed Dutch troops at Lawang, 10 miles north of the republican stronghold of Malang, which unofficial reports earlier had said the Dutch had captured.

An Indonesian communiqué said republicans captured Modjokerto and that the Dutch had not passed Lawang, but that an eight-tank spearhead had been pushed back there.

The Dutch said the north coastal road stretching more than 50 miles between Soerabaja and Probolinggo was reopened, re-establishing communications with all East Java.

Big Toll Claimed

The latest republican communiqué monitored here said a 40-minute skirmish occurred yesterday at Modjokerto, and that the Dutch lost one and one half companies to the republican underground while attempting to clear the city.

In a dispatch from Jogjakarta, Indonesian capital, Associated Press Correspondent Harris Jackson quoted General Soedirman, the Indonesian commander, as estimating Dutch losses in dead, wounded and missing to date at 9,000 men. He said these included two battalions in West Java, one in Central Java, four in East Java and two in Sumatra.

A Dutch communiqué said Netherlands casualties through yesterday were 32 killed, 50 wounded and 7 missing.

Medan Seized, Report

In Sumatra, the Indonesian radio at Pemantiangsiantar said the northwest coastal city of Medan, Sumatra's largest, was in republican hands. The Dutch, who held Medan at the outbreak of hostilities, have said there was little action in the Medan area. Dutch operations in Sumatra thus far have been limited mostly to the southern oil field areas.

The Dutch said their drive in Central Java in the Semarang area was limited to a few objectives for the time being, but they denied Indonesian reports of infiltration at Semarang. The Dutch strategy, as outlined by a senior official, is to set up civil administrations in the areas already seized before deciding whether to strike hard southward from Semarang against Jogjakarta, and in areas of Sumatra, where their operations have been limited.

The conflict followed a breakdown in negotiations on how to carry out the Cheribon agreement of last March for a United States of Indonesia to become sovereign January 1, 1949, as an equal partner with the Netherlands under the Dutch crown.

The Indonesian army said it had:

1. Recaptured Tjitjalengka, about 15 miles of Bandoeng.

2. Driven the Dutch from Goenoengpati southeast of Semarang four hours after the Dutch captured the place. Semarang is on the north coast some 150 miles east of Cheribon.

3. Beaten back attacks by eight Dutch tanks on Lawang, 15 miles north of Malang, in the interior of East Java.

Earlier, an Indonesian Army communiqué said that the Republicans had taken the offensive in the Semarang sector last night and reported that Javanese and Amboinese troops with the Dutch had turned against the Dutch and battled them at Djatingaleh.

Another Indonesian communiqué said Republican units were advancing from the south and east on Medan in northern Sumatra.

DUTCH WOULD SEE SJAHRIR

He Will Be Welcomed in Holland if He Visits There, They State

THE HAGUE, The Netherlands, July 26 (AP)—An authoritative source said today that it was expected that Dutch "police action" in Indonesia would ease next week, and that Sutan Sjahrir, resigned Indonesian Premier, would be welcomed to this country if he wished to come.

The informant said that the Dutch would seek to establish contact with Indonesian leaders when the fighting eased, and that Mr. Sjahrir was misinformed when he said that he probably would be thrown into jail if he visited The Netherlands.

An announcement said that Th. Lamping had been appointed Dutch Minister to India and would leave immediately for New Delhi. There was no comment on whether his departure had anything to do with Mr. Sjahrir's current visit to India.

30.24- 11157

Dutch May Seek Parley

The Hague, July 26 (AP) — The Dutch will seek contact with Indonesian republican leaders and former Premier Sutan Sjahrir as soon as the current "police action" in the Netherlands East Indies is considered eased, an authoritative source said today.

[Sjahrir, in New Delhi seeking arms and equipment for the Indonesians, said today Mahomed Ali Jinnah, governor general-designate of the projected Moslem dominion of Pakistan, had "promised us every kind of help we wanted."]

The authoritative source said he expected the armed action would ease next week. He declared the Dutch would leave untouched "the proper republican area of the capital, Jogjakarta," in central Java.

"Our main aims are to safeguard Dutch as well as foreign property and to restore the food situation and water and power installations," he said.

Chinese Make Complaint

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26 (AP) —The Dutch radio at Batavia reported today that thousands of Chinese residents were the principal victims of the Indonesian "scorched earth" policy in the current conflict in the Netherlands East Indies.

The broadcast, heard by The Associated Press in San Francisco, said the Chinese consular staff had organized teams to visit the fronts and attempt to determine losses suffered by Chinese.

It said the Consul General in Batavia already had made one such trip to areas recently reoccupied by the Dutch and had found that the retiring Indonesian forces had burned hundreds of Chinese houses.

Sympathy for Indonesia

Roxas' Party Convention Favors Self-Government Aspirations

MANILA, July 26 (AP).—One thousand delegates attending the national convention of President Manuel A. Roxas' Liberal party made a gesture to Indonesia today by declaring themselves "in sympathy with aspirations for self-determination and self-government among Colonial peoples."

The convention, which met to select eight candidates for the Philippine Senate in the November elections, included in the party platform a denunciation of Communist-led labor organizations seeking to "hamper economic rehabilitation."

India Moslems Promise Aid

NEW DELHI, July 26 (AP). — Moslem India pledged today all possible aid to the Indonesian Republic in its conflict with the Dutch, and Hindu India promised to champion the republic's case before the United Nations.

Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the Moslem League, following a conference with Sutan Sjahrir, said Pakistan, the projected new Moslem state, "will support them in every way that is possible for us in their resistance against this uncalled for and sudden onslaugh by armed forces of Holland."

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru promised help on Friday, but did not say how. However, J. B. Krinalani, president of the All-India Congress (Nationalist party) declared after Mr. Sjahrir addressed the Constituent Assembly today that India would use "all her influence" in championing the Indonesian case before the U. N. He said India lacked means to give other than moral support.

Chinese Puzzled By Wedemeyer

Shanghai, July 26 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, heading a special American fact-finding mission, issued a noncommittal statement on arrival here today that he had received "many and varied" suggestions from Chinese in the four days he spent in Nanking.

Some Nanking officials, who preferred to remain anonymous, said the general had kept them so busy answering his questions that they could not ask him any.

Wedemeyer, they said, was "extremely close-mouthed," and maintained such a poker face that they could not even guess his reaction to anything they had told him.

Steps Can Be Taken

Wedemeyer's written statement said his mission was interested in determining what China had done and could do through her own efforts to bring about recovery. He said he had received "definite indications" that there were "many constructive steps the Chinese can take to insure honest and efficient governmental processes and to restore economic stability."

He said his mission was "interested in seeing what constructive steps have already been taken."

One member of the mission said Wedemeyer would naturally form his own recommendations, "but you may be assured those recommendations will not become public property until they have passed through the hands of President Truman and Secretary Marshall."

Chinese Aiding Survey Work: Wedemeyer

Shanghai, July 26 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer said today his fact-finding mission for President Truman had received many suggestions from Chinese "truly interested in establishment of a stable political and economic structure within their country."

The American General issued a written statement on his arrival here from Nanking. In it he said that his original statement in Nanking that his mission wished to determine what China had done and could do through her own efforts to bring about recovery had "struck a sympathetic chord in the hearts and minds of many selfless, patriotic Chinese."

"Constructive Steps"

"I have received definite indications from such sources that there are many constructive steps that the Chinese can take to insure honest and efficient governmental processes and to restore economic stability," Wedemeyer remarked. "The members of the mission are interested in seeing what constructive steps have already been taken."

The mission's visit to Shanghai, he said, would afford "excellent opportunities to supplement information already available pertaining to financial and economic matters."

Swift Pace Criticized

Wedemeyer said his four days in China had been productive. However, he was following such a swift pace he left some Chinese officials in Nanking complaining.

At his present rate of travel, he was expected to finish his work in China in little more than four weeks and move on to Korea for an investigation there.

An official source in Nanking said that once he and his party of experts leave China only a "most unexpected development would cause them to return."

To Visit Manchuria

Wedemeyer and his team of experts plan to visit Manchuria before they depart, this source said, but it was not yet known whether they would try to reach Changchun, the capital now all but surrounded by Communists.

Some Chinese officials in Nanking expressed disappointment at their failure to do any "fact-finding" with the General.

One such official said Wedemeyer was "extremely close-mouthed" and kept the Chinese so busy answering questions that they were unable to get even a hint of his reaction to the information they furnished.

A member of the mission said Wedemeyer naturally was forming his recommendations on the basis of what he has been hearing "but you may be assured those recommendations will not become public property until they have passed through the hands of President Truman and Secretary of State Marshall."

Civil War Progress

Government dispatches, meanwhile, claimed successes on two fronts in the civil war.

The Government's Central News Agency said troops driving southward along the Peiping-Hankow railroad had occupied Tinghsein, 120 miles southwest of Peiping, after heavy artillery exchanges and bitter street fighting.

New fighting was reported in eastern Shantung province, where press dispatches said Government troops crossed the Taku River in a downpour of rain and were pressing the Communists back toward Tsimo, 20 miles north of the port of Tsingtao.

U. S. Press Executives in China

SHANGHAI, July 26 (AP).—Ten American newspaper and magazine executives, studying conditions in the Orient at the invitation of the War Department, arrived by plane today from Okinawa. They will leave by train for Nanking tonight and are due back at Shanghai Monday morning. The party will leave Thursday for Manila and a brief stopover there.

Burmese Riot Before Hall Containing Slain Leaders

RANGOON, July 26 (AP).—Thousands of Burmese screamed and fought each other today in an attempt to enter Jubilee Hall to pay homage to U Aung San and his dead executive council members whose bodies are lying in state. They were driven back by police and firemen after they had broken through a cordon at the gates leading to the hall.

It was just a week ago today that Aung San and his six colleagues were assassinated by gunmen whose identities are yet unrevealed by authorities.

Throughout the country the day was observed as one of national mourning. During the morning Governor Sir Hubert Rance personally laid a wreath before the dead officials' bier in Jubilee Hall.

Japan Flood Strands Soldiers

OSAKA, Japan, July 26 (AP).—The 8th Army said today that Lieutenant Scott Smith, of Waterbury, Conn., and five enlisted men have been stranded at the small town of Kushimoto by floods which destroyed bridges, rail lines and highways in Wakayama Prefecture, in southwest Honshu Island. Fifteen others were rescued by the American ship Lightning Maru II, which left ample supplies for the six remaining.

PRESIDENT SIGNS MEASURE MERGING MILITARY FORCES

Navy Secretary Chosen to Guide Army, Naval and Air Force Functions.

CONFIRMED BY SENATE

Extensive Conferences Seen Necessary Before Program Can Begin.

WASHINGTON, July 26—(AP) President Truman made unification of the armed forces an actuality today and named James V. Forrestal to head them as secretary of defense.

The President signed into law the bill Congress finally gave him after two years of urging and issued an executive order assigning the functions and responsibilities of the three co-equal branches—the departments of the army, navy and air force.

So eager was Mr. Truman to get the thing done that he delayed his departure for his dying mother's bedside for 17 minutes in order to sign the legislation aboard his plane here. Even without that delay, however, he would not have reached Grandview, Mo., before his mother's death.

Last Member of FDR's Cabinet

One reason for the haste was so that the Senate might confirm Forrestal's nomination to the new cabinet post before its adjournment.

Less than 12 hours later the Senate confirmed Forrestal's appointment by unanimous consent. Senate rules had to be suspended so that the nomination could be approved on the same day it was received.

The pugnacious, square-jawed Forrestal, as secretary of the navy, was the last member of the late President Roosevelt's cabinet still in office. His selection as secretary of defense had been generally expected.

Law Effective Immediately

While the law and the executive order are effective immediately, officials said extensive conferences among the army, navy and air departments will be necessary before the program can be translated into terms of offices, functions and men.

This is provided for in the President's executive order which said that "in order to facilitate the accomplishments of the foregoing mission the armed forces shall formulate plans and make coordinated preparations."

Aside from Forrestal's nomination, Mr. Truman made no immediate move to fill other posts set up under the law. At least for a time the acting civilian chiefs of the three departments will be: Kenneth C. Royall for army, John L. Sullivan for navy and J. Stuart Symington for air. Sullivan is undersecretary of the Navy and Symington assistant secretary of war for air.

1. To support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign or domestic.

2. To maintain, by timely and effective military action, the security of the United States, its possessions and areas vital to its interest.

3. To uphold and advance the national policies and interests of the United States.

4. To safeguard the internal security of the United States as directed by higher authority.

5. To conduct integrated operations on the land, on the sea and in the air necessary for these purposes.

In order to facilitate the accomplishment of the foregoing missions the armed forces shall formulate integrated plans and make co-ordinated preparations. Each service shall observe the general principles and fulfill the specific functions outlined below, and shall make use of the personnel, equipment and facilities of the other services in all cases where economy and effectiveness will thereby be increased.

Section II—Functions of the United States Army

GENERAL

The United States Army includes land combat and service forces and such aviation and water transport as may be organic therein. It is organized, trained and equipped primarily for prompt and sustained combat incident to operations on land. The Army is responsible for the preparation of land forces necessary for the effective prosecution of war, and, in accordance with integrated joint mobilization plans, for the expansion of peace-time components of the Army to meet the needs of war.

The specific functions of the United States Army are:

1. To organize, train and equip land forces for:

Text of Truman Order on Functions of Services

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP).—The complete text of a Presidential executive order signed today by President Truman, assigning functions and responsibilities of the armed services under the Army-Navy-Air forces unification law:

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and as President of the United States and commander in chief of the armed forces of the United States, I hereby prescribe the following assignment of primary functions and responsibilities to the three armed services:

Section I—The Common Missions of the Armed Forces of the United States

A. Operations on land, including joint operations.

B. The seizure or defense of land areas, including air-borne and joint amphibious operations.

C. The occupation of land areas.

2. To develop weapons, tactics, technique, organization and equipment of Army combat and service elements, co-ordinating with the Navy and the Air Force in all aspects of joint concern, including those which pertain to amphibious and air-borne operations.

3. To provide, as directed by proper authority, such missions and detachments for service in foreign countries as may be required to support the national policies and interests of the United States.

4. To assist the Navy and Air Forces in the accomplishment of their missions, including the provision of common services and supplies as determined by proper authority.

Section III—Functions of the United States Navy

GENERAL

The United States Navy includes naval combat and service forces, naval aviation and the United States Marine Corps. It is organized, trained and equipped primarily for prompt and sustained combat at sea. The Navy is responsible for the preparation of naval forces necessary for the effective prosecution of war, and in accordance with integrated joint mobilization plans for the expansion of the peace-time components of the Navy to meet the needs of war.

The specific functions of the United States Navy are:

1. To organize, train and equip naval forces for:

A. Operations at sea, including joint operations.

B. The control of vital sea areas, the protection of vital sea lanes and the suppression of enemy sea commerce.

C. The support of occupation forces as required.

D. The seizure of minor enemy shore positions capable of reduction by such landing forces as may be comprised within the fleet organization.

E. Naval reconnaissance, anti-submarine warfare and protection of shipping. The air aspects of those functions shall be co-ordinated with the Air Force, including the development and procurement of aircraft and air installations located on shore, and use shall be made of Air Force personnel, equipment and facilities in all cases where economy and effectiveness will thereby be increased. Subject to the above provision, the Navy will not be restricted as to types of aircraft maintained and operated for these purposes.

F. The air transport necessary for essential internal administration and for air transport over routes of sole interest to naval forces where the requirement cannot be met by normal air-transport facilities.

2. To develop weapons, tactics, technique, organization and equipment of naval combat and service elements, co-ordinating with the Army and the Air Force in all aspects of joint concern, including those which pertain to amphibious operations.

3. To provide, as directed by proper authority, such missions and detachments for service in foreign countries as may be required to support the national policies and interests of the United States.

4. To maintain the United States Marine Corps, whose specific functions are:

A. To provide marine forces together with supporting air components for service with the fleet in the seizure or defense of advanced naval bases and for the conduct of limited land operations in connection therewith.

B. To develop, in co-ordination with the Army and the Air Force those phases of amphibious operations which pertain to the tactics, technique and equipment employed by landing forces.

C. To provide detachments and organizations for service on armed vessels of the Navy.

D. To provide security detachments for protection of naval property at naval stations and bases.

E. To provide, as directed by proper authority, such missions and detachments for service in foreign countries as may be required to support the national policies and interests of the United States.

5. To assit the Army and the Air Force in the accomplishment of their missions, including the provision of common services and supplies as determined by proper authority.

Section IV—Functions of the United States Air Force

GENERAL

The United States Air Force includes all military aviation forces, both combat and service, not otherwise specifically assigned. It is organized, trained and equipped primarily for prompt and sustained air offensive and defensive operations. The Air Force is responsible for the preparation of the air forces necessary for the effective prosecution of war except as otherwise assigned, and, in accordance with integrated joint mobilization plans, for the expansion of the peace-time components of the [illegible] Force to meet the needs of [illegible]

The specific functions of the United States Air Force are:

1. To organize, train and equip air forces for:

A. Air operations, including joint operations.

B. Gaining and maintaining general air supremacy.

C. Establishing local air superiority where and as required.

D. The Strategic Air Force of the United States and strategic air reconnaissance.

E. Air lift and support for air-borne operations.

F. Air support to land forces and naval forces, including support of occupation forces.

G. Air transport for the armed forces, except as provided by the Navy in accordance with Paragraph 1 F of Section III.

2. To develop weapons, tactics, technique, organization and equipment of Air Force combat and service elements, co-ordinating with the Army and Navy on all aspects of joint concern, including those which pertain to amphibious and air-borne operations.

3. To provide, as directed by proper authority, such missions and detachments for service in foreign countries as may be required to support the national policies and interests of the United States.

4. To provide the means for co-ordination of air defense among all services.

5. To assist the Army and Navy in accomplishment of their missions, including the provision of common services and supplies as determined by proper authority.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

The White House,
July 26, 1947.

Forrestal Gets Defense Post

Washington, July 26 (AP)—President Truman today sent to the Senate the nomination of James V. Forrestal to be Secretary of Defense under the new armed-forces unification setup.

Forrestal's nomination went to Capitol Hill shortly after Mr. Truman signed legislation unifying the Army, Navy, Marines and Airforces under one Cabinet officer.

The measure was signed in a dramatic ceremony at Washington National Airport just before the President took off for Grandview, Missouri.

Truman Delays Flight

Mr. Truman delayed his hurriedly arranged flight home to await arrival of the unification bill, which passed Congress only yesterday.

Wiry, tight-lipped James Forrestal, younger in appearance than his 55 years, is known as builder and boss of the greatest Navy in world history.

He has "fired" admirals from top jobs with the abruptness of a mine explosion, but supports efficient administrators and men who plan far head.

Roosevelt Appointee

Born in Beacon, N.Y., he is former president of a New York bond-selling house and the only Roosevelt Cabinet Minister still in Mr. Truman's official family.

He came to Washington in 1940 as an administrative assistant to President Roosevelt; two months later became the Navy's first Under Secretary—a war-created post.

He was appointed Secretary following the death of Frank Knox in 1944 and guided the Navy through the rest of the war years.

Signed In Plane

The legislation creating his post and joining the services under him was signed by Mr. Truman in the presidential plane, the Sacred Cow, at Washington National Airport.

Capitol officials bearing it arrived fifteen minutes after the President's scheduled departure time, accompanied by a police escort.

With half a dozen pens in his hand, Mr. Truman walked up the ramp into his plane and signed the measure two minutes later.

The President ordered that the pens be given to the retiring Secretary of War, Robert P. Patterson, the new War Secretary, Kenneth Royall, the Secretary of the Navy and Defense Secretary-Designate Forrestal; Stuart Symington, Assistant Secretary of War for Air; Chairman Gurney (R., S.D.), of the Senate Armed Services Committee, who steered the bill through the Senate, and Clark Clifford, special counsel to the President.

TRUMAN ASKS VETERANS NOT TO CASH BONDS

Signs Terminal Leave Bill, But Advises Of Interest Available

Washington, July 26 (AP)—President Truman signed a bill today allowing war veterans holding terminal-leave bonds to cash them any time after September 1, but advised them not to do it.

"I wish to emphasize strongly that it is to the veterans' best interest that they keep their bonds if they do not absolutely need to cash them now," his statement said.

Can Draw Interest

"Almost $2,000,000,000 of bonds are outstanding. If a sizable proportion of these bonds should be redeemed in the near future, general inflationary pressures, which we have been endeavoring to control, would receive a substantial boost. Several hundred million dollars poured into the spending stream would exert a strong upward pressure on prices.

"If, on the other hand, veterans choose the wise course, hold their bonds and continue to draw 2½ per cent interest, their dollars will buy more when they cash their bonds after inflationary conditions have eased."

The Administration had opposed the bill for cashing the bonds; John W. Snyder, Secretary of the Treasury, testified against it. But the House and Senate passed the measure without a dissenting vote, and Mr. Truman signed it just before he left for Grandview, Mo.

Plans Made With Banks

Mr. Truman noted that the Treasury Department is making arrangements with banks and other financial institutions in order that bonds can be cashed in local communities without cost to veterans.

A Treasury official said yesterday that banks will be instructed to require positive identification of those cashing the bonds, so as to prevent any money going to "sharks" who have purchased the bonds at a discount.

A number of complaints have been heard that, although the bonds by law are not transferable, some persons bought up bonds from needy veterans for as little as 50 cents on the dollar.

The bonds were issued to some 9,000,000 veterans to compensate for earned but unused leave time as members of the armed forces. They were to mature five years after the date of a veteran's discharge.

The delay was proposed as an anti-inflation maneuver. However, congressional supporters of cashing them now argued that the interest they carry is in itself an inflationary item.

The bonds were issued under a 1946 act to compensate enlisted personnel for accrued leave time, up to 120 days, which they failed to obtain while in service. Officers had been getting the pay in cash all along, by remaining on the service pay rolls on "terminal leave" after their return to civilian life.

The new law gives the bondholders the option of retaining them at interest or cashing them, and allows applicants for new bonds to take either cash or bonds. If they elect to take cash, they will receive in addition accrued interest from the date of their discharge. The bill also extends until September 1, 1948, the deadline for applying for terminal-leave pay.

President Roosevelt declared the "limited emergency" on September 8, 1939, shortly after Europe was plunged into war, and the "full emergency" of May 27, 1941, when most of the continent was falling prey to Hitler.

The end of World War II itself, for international purposes and for domestic matters tied up with foreign affairs, probably cannot be declared until the peace treaties are signed, these officials said.

Linked to the war and emergencies are such powers as the authority to impose priorities on transportation; to seize alien property in this country, to curb "trading with the enemy," and to preserve much of the wartime "streamlining" of the War, Navy and other departments.

"Orderly Reconversion"

In signing Senate Joint Resolution No. 123, Mr. Truman announced that he was asking Attorney General Clark to continue studies on all problems "involved in declaring the end of the war and the end of existing emergencies."

"We should complete the orderly reconversion of the machinery and operations of the Government to a peacetime basis as rapidly as possible," his statement said.

There was every sign he would move cautiously, however, since the problem reaches beyond the Government. Many private contracts and labor agreements were drawn to remain in force for the "duration," or some stated time thereafter.

'National Emergency' May Be Ended Soon

Washington, July 26 (AP)—Government lawyers plunged back into their studies today to learn whether the 8-year-old state of national emergency can be ended soon.

Some 175 war and emergency powers designed to remain in force for the "duration" or longer were erased at a single stroke yesterday.

One effect of that action, President Truman's signature of a joint congressional resolution, is to prevent any new recruit to the armed forces, today and thereafter, from benefiting under the GI Bill of Rights.

Reverse Procedure

But for more than 100 other war powers, the emergency is still on. Some Administration officials said they think it may be possible to nullify it "fairly shortly."

Mr. Truman could do that by proclamation. That would simply reverse the procedure under which

Marshall's Foreign Relief Pleas Criticized

Washington, July 26 (AP)—Secretary of State Marshall will have to be an "A-1 salesman" if he convinces Americans they should "hand out several billion dollars to peoples abroad," Representative Arnold (R., Mo.) said today.

"Marshall, a good soldier, but judging from his experience and results in China, a very poor business manager of nations, is already beginning his softening-up campaign by practicing his sales talk behind closed doors on leaders of Congress," Arnold said in a statement.

30.24-11159

House Passes Foreign-Aid Measure 1947

Washington, July 26 (AP)—A $1,675,000,000 fund to finance the Administration's foreign-aid program passed the House and went to the Senate today as Congress paced steadily toward adjournment of its session on schedule tonight.

The bill, one of three large money bills which must be cleared before the lawmakers begin their vacation, was $258,000,000 below estimates in President Truman's requests. It includes $400,000,000 for aid to Greece and Turkey, $332,000,000 for relief in liberated European countries, $600,000,000 for army administration and relief in occupied countries, and $7,361,400 for the International Refugee Organization.

In addition, it carries money for miscellaneous Federal agencies.

May Be Special Session

Earlier today Senator Taft (R., Ohio) said a resolution adjourning Congress tonight will leave the way open for leaders to ask a special session although he does not expect one.

Congressional leaders "will get together in October and look things over then," Taft said. "I do not expect a special session before Congress reconvenes next January. but conditions may look different."

Republican leaders were optimistic about winding up the final day's work without undue delay.

The House disposed of one of its chores by passing by voice vote a bill continuing Federal support prices for wool. It went to the White House.

May Act On Perlman

Taft expected the Senate to have time to act on pending nominations. This would come after appropriation bills and Senate-House conference agreements on disputed legislation.

Among presidential appointments awaiting Senate action are three officials of the expanded Labor Board and Philip B. Perlman, of Maryland, to be solicitor general.

"We won't get to those until everything else is cleared up," Taft said.

GOP Confident

Republican leaders running the congressional show for the first time in fifteen years were confident they could meet the adjournment deadline without difficulty.

But, if necessary, they stood ready to resort to the often-used legislative device of stopping the official clocks short of midnight to make the July 26 quitting date official.

The adjournment resolutions were due to go into the hoppers as soon as it became certain that the remaining "must" bills were in the clear.

In that category were a rivers and harbors appropriation bill and the annual Agriculture Department apprporiation bill.

House In Good Shape

The House approached its finale fresh from a normal quitting hour yesterday, but Senators assembled groggily after their second straight after-midnight tussle. They ended a session of nearly 13½ hours early today, a marathon which followed the eighteen-hour session terminated early Friday.

Senate-House conference committees agreed late last night on differences on both the rivers and harbors and foreign-aid bills and placed them in a position for a speedy, final okay by both chambers.

The rivers and harbors bill left the House with a total of $339,186,869, which the Senate boosted to $539,927,449 by adding some more projects. The Senate-House compromise figure is $507,000,000.

The House already has approved a compromise $613,046,826 agriculture supply bill, and prompt Senate ratification was expected.

Still a fourth appropriation bill, a $110,058,500 supplemental measure for miscellaneous agencies, awaited final Senate action.

House May Get Vets' Bill

There was an off-chance that the House might take up a Senate-passed bill increasing allowances for veterans' on-the-job training.

The Senate passed the job-training measure last night along with a group of other measures, including one extending for five years the sugar production and control program already passed by the House.

It gives domestic producers a fixed production quota rather than a percentage of domestic needs and permits the Agriculture Department to make adjustments in Cuban and other nondomestic quotas to meet seasonal needs.

Western senators hoped to gain approval today of a bill renewing for two years premium payments on production of copper, lead and zinc. It has passed the House, which added manganese to the list. The subsidy program expired last June 30.

In another windup action the Senate last night completed congressional work on legislation fixing November 1 as deadline for ending wartime controls on "time payment" credit purchases. That also went to President Truman's desk.

Europe Reported Fearing U.S. May Quit Plan For Aid

Washington, July 26 (AP)—A State Department official reported tonight "a very definite element of fear" in Europe that the United States might not go through with the Marshall aid plan and thus leave open to Russian retaliation those countries supporting it.

Samuel Reber, acting deputy director of the Office of European Affairs, also declared that Italy might go Communist next winter unless unemployment, cold and hunger are relieved by American economic assistance.

Reber pictured the Communist party as waging an anti-American campaign in Italy with "unlimited funds."

In a broadcast, Reber said the people of Europe are caught in a great fear—"a fear of Russia and a fear of what we will not do."

'VOICE' INVESTIGATION IS VOTED BY SENATE

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—The Senate authorized tonight an investigation of the State Department's foreign information programs, including the controversial "Voice of America" broadcasts.

The authorization was rushed through in the waning minutes of the session after the House had refused to go along with a proposal for a joint Senate-House investigation.

Senator Taft, Republican, of Ohio, who had opposed passage in the Senate of the Mundt Bill to authorize the information program, called up a substitute by Senator H. Alexander Smith, Republican, of New Jersey, to permit an inquiry by a special Senate committee.

Senator Hatch, Democrat, of New Mexico, who has tried several times to get Senate action on the Mundt bill, told a reporter he would continue the fight next year. He said results of the investigation could be helpful in giving Congress more information.

Senator Taft, in blocking motions to take up the Mundt bill by unanimous consent, argued that funds had already been provided for the program for the fiscal year which began July 1. He noted that there was an agreement not to challenge the spending of this money.

Crerar Going To Tokyo

Ottawa, July 26 (AP)—Gen. H. D. G. Crerar, head of a special Canadian trade mission to Japan, took off today in an RCAF Liberator for Tokyo. Crerar, now retired, formerly commanded the Canadian 1st Army in France.

Canada Seeks Treaty Date

Ottawa, July 26 (AP)—Canada has asked the United States if it would be possible to change the date of a proposed meeting of the Far Eastern Commission on the Japanese peace treaty, now set for August 19, the External Affairs Department said today, because that date clashes with a British Commonwealth meeting on the same subject in Australia.

ATOM TRIALS DELAYED

Santa Fe, N. M., July 26 (A. P.).—The Government may not seek to try two former G. I.'s accused of stealing atomic documents and pictures before early next year, United States Attorney Everett M. Grantham said today.

A Federal Grand Jury has indicted former Sgts. Alexander von der Luft, 23 years old, of Mt. Lebanon, Pa., and Earnest D. Wallis, 34, of Chicago, on charges of removing and concealing the secret information while stationed at the Los Alamos, N. M., atom bomb laboratory.

Announcing that he would not ask a setting of the cases at the current United States District Court session here, Grantham said that they would not be called until next fall at the earliest and possibly not until a winter term to be convened after January 1 in Albuquerque.

Eisenhower To Make Alaska Inspection Trip

Washington, July 26 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, the Army's chief of staff, will fly to Fort Riley, Kan., tomorrow on the first leg of an inspection trip to army installations in Alaska.

At Fort Riley, the General will visit his brother, Milton S. Eisenhower, president of Kansas State College. He will proceed to Great Falls, Mont., Monday and expects to arrive at Anchorage, Alaska, Tuesday.

He will be away from three to four weeks on the trip which, the War Department said today, "is a continuation of his plan to see at first hand the operations of the Army in the field." The chief of staff already has made several inspections in the United States, in Europe, and in the Pacific.

Accompanying him to Alaska will be several division chiefs and other army experts, including Maj. Gen. Alfred Gruenther, deputy commandant of the National War College; Brig. Gen. Henry B. Sayler, chief of ordnance research; and Col. H. J. Matchett, member of the Army Manpower Board.

Iowa Farmers Plan Study Trip To Europe

Des Moines, July 26 (AP)—About 20 Iowa Farm Bureau leaders plan to finance their own trip to Europe this fall to study the need for the Marshall plan, to analyze the food situation and to make observations with regard to the economic and political situations.

"The fact that twenty Iowa farmers are willing and ready to spend their own money and take time to study the causes and results of war is conclusive proof that isolationism does not have a very strong foothold in the mid-West," declared Allan B. Kline, Farm Bureau president.

It is anticipated that the group will leave Des Moines about September 1 and return October 1.

Satellites Of Soviet 'Woo U.S. Slavs'

Washington, July 26 (AP)—Representative McDowell (R., Pa.) said today the embassies here of Russia's satellite nations were evidently spending "tremendous amounts" in this country to court 5,000,000 persons of Slavic descent.

Apparently, McDowell said, the Soviet Government is supplying at least some of the money.

The House Committee on Un-American Activities, of which McDowell is a member, is looking into fifth-column operations as a result of secret testimony from Dr. Mladen Giunio-Zerkin, former member of the Yugoslav Army and of the Yugoslav embassy staff in London.

Broad Inquiry Set

McDowell said he and a subcommittee heard Giunio-Zerkin for two days last week and the "revelations were startling."

A public hearing for presentation of the former diplomat's story was postponed. Meanwhile, the committee decided to make a broad investigation of what all nations in the Russian orbit may be doing in the way of possible fifth-column activity in America.

An attempt is being made through the Communist party in the United States and "through satellite embassies," McDowell said, to try to "gain control of Slavic groups and sell them on the Pan-Slavic idea—that the Slavs should stick together."

Others To Testify

McDowell said he had sent letters to twenty Slavic leaders of unquestioned loyalty to the United States asking their co-operation and offering them an opportunity to appear at hearings later on.

Apparently all twenty are "pretty much concerned" about fifth-column maneuvers among Slavs, he said.

Other persons who may be unwilling to testify will be subpoenaed, McDowell said.

A date for the hearings has not been selected. Probably they will be held sometime this fall.

Altered B-29 Can Hold Big Bomb 1947

Washington, July 26 (AP)—The Army Air Forces said today that alterations to a B-29 enabling it to carry a king-size 42,000-pound bomb—the heaviest bombload ever projected for an airplane—had been completed.

The modification of the Superfortress was made at the Wichita (Kan.) division of the Boeing Aircraft Company.

The huge bomb, it was learned, actually was developed in 1945 by the Army's Ordnance Department and two bombers were delivered in that year, with a number of others on order at that time.

Test Is Scheduled

A test drop of the giant missile is scheduled for some time this fall, presumably at one of the AAF's bombing ranges.

In describing the converted Superfortress, an AAF statement said:

"A Boeing B-29A was selected for the project and major modifications were ordered. A portion of the body section under the wing was cut away to make sufficient space for the huge case of the bomb.

"Aluminum alloy reinforcements were placed throughout the bomb-bay area. The rear bomb-bay doors were removed entirely and the front bay doors were cut away to allow the nose of the bomb to protrude.

Held By Two Chains

"When the bomb is attached to the Superfortress, approximately half of the missile hangs below the normal surface of the fuselage.

"The bomb is held in place by two movable link chains, each approximately 4½ inches in width. When the bomb release is activated, one end of each chain falls free, allowing the bomb to drop from the airplane."

While today's announcement did not give dimensions of the altered bomb bay for the B-29, reporters who had seen the aircraft said the converted bomb bay was at least 27 feet long.

Wide-Area Blast

The bomb is designed for demolition over a wide area by exploding it to produce the fullest lateral blast of the standard high explosive with which it is charged.

The modification to the B-29 for carrying the 42,000-pounder is somewhat different from changes made to about half a dozen other Superfortresses during the war for the purpose of dropping the British "tall boy" bomb used at that time.

In that modification, the bomb was carried within the fuselage of the airplane, with the bomb-bay doors closed until the moment of release. The girth of the 42,000 pounder, however, is too great to swing it up into the body of the Superfortress.

PROBERS SEEK PLANE FIRM'S PUBLICITY MAN

Ask State Department To Help Find Hughes's Former Aide

Washington, July 26 (AP)—Senators investigating Howard Hughes's wartime plane contracts enlisted State Department aid today to find a missing witness who previously had told of lavish entertainment for a high Government official.

The witness is John Meyer, former publicity director for Hughes. A Senate war investigating subcommittee, which opens hearings Monday, questioned him in private June 3 and 4, but now has lost track of him and believe he is out of the country.

Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.), chairman of the subcommittee, said the State Department has agreed to ask Meyer to return if he can be found and "if he does not, they will cancel his passport."

Most Countries Covered

Ferguson said Meyer's passport covers all countries except the occupied ones and that he apparently obtained visas for France and England. He also has been variously reported as in South America and Canada.

If Meyer does not turn up by July 30, Ferguson added, Hughes will be asked where he is and why he does not appear.

Ferguson made public a letter from William P. Rogers, committee counsel, to Noah Dietrich, vice president of the Hughes Tool Company, in which Rogers said he understands that Meyer "is out of the country on business for the Hughes Aircraft Company."

"For Reasons You Know"

"For reasons which you well know," Rogers wrote, "it may appear to the committee that Meyer is being kept out of the country to avoid public questioning about certain expense accounts of the Hughes Tool Company."

Rogers said also that Meyer's passport application said he wished to visit Ireland, France, England, Italy, Greece, Egypt, Palestine, and Switzerland.

The Michigan Senator declined to make public Meyer's testimony, but committee members who have seen transcripts of it described as fantastic the story he told, supplemented with expense vouchers, of paying girls up to $125 to go out to dinner in New York and Hollywood night spots with "very important persons."

The committee has subpoenaed some of those mentioned by Meyer, including Judy Cook, California swimmer.

$6,000 Reported Spent

Members said that according to Meyer's story, he entertained lavishly. Some 27 expense vouchers which he turned in to the Hughes Tool Company showed he had spent a total of $6,000 on 27 occasions when he had one influential official as his guest.

The committee has declined to name any of the persons mentioned in the testimony or in published copies of expense vouchers found in the Hughes company files.

However, J. C. Krug, Secretary of the Interior, asserted in a statement yesterday that he was not present at three affairs at which Meyer purportedly listed expenditures for Krug's entertainment.

Krug called the circulation of the purported expense vouchers "a swindle of the grossest kind."

Committee members said Meyer had testified that Krug "never did one single thing" for the Hughes company.

Committee members quoted Meyer as saying he often gave expensive presents to girls who aided in entertaining, listing on one occasion the gift of $135 in Nylon hose. He made one cash loan of $1,000 to an army officer, which was repaid, Meyer was said to have testified. He was represented as denying that he ever made any political contributions, although he was said to have told of giving one official two shoe ration stamps.

Ferguson Makes Inquiry

Committee members said Meyer testified that he was a friend of Elliott Roosevelt, son of the late President, and had introduced him to his present wife, Fay Emerson, former movie actress.

HUGHES IS SAID TO HAVE DENIED AID BY ELLIOTT

Inquiry Member Reveals Producer So Stated at Closed Hearing.

KRUG ANSWERS CHARGES

Asserts He's Being Made Victim of Grossest Kind of Swindle—Hearing Opens Monday.

JUL 1947

Washington, July 26 (AP).—Howard Hughes was reported today to have denied specifically to the Senate War Investigating Committee that Elliott Roosevelt had anything to do with Government award of a $40,000,000 wartime plane contract to Hughes and Henry J. Kaiser.

A member of the committee told a reporter privately he was present when Hughes testified behind closed doors several weeks ago that the son of the late President contributed nothing toward obtaining the contract.

Senator Ferguson (R.-Mich.) said that a sub-committee he heads has been looking into reports that Elliott may have played a part in obtaining White House backing for the contract—described as having been stoutly opposed by the armed services. That apparently was one of the objectives of the committee in issuing a subpoena for certain papers in the files of the late President Roosevelt.

Most Of Papers Delivered

Most of these papers were delivered to the committee yesterday by Solon J. Buck, United States archivist, with the explanation in a letter to Brewster that President Truman had approved the action because "it would not violate the intention of the late President Roosevelt, as disclosed in such documents as are available."

Presumably, the committee hoped to find among these documents support for the contention of Ferguson and some other Republican members that White House "pressure" had been used to obtain approval of the contracts after the War Production Board and other agencies had ruled against them.

Only Consulted He Says

Hughes explained, the committee member said, that the younger Roosevelt had consulted with him on the technical aspects of building a photo-reconnaissance plane on a contract granted after the original agreement for construction of a plywood ship.

At that time Roosevelt was an army colonel in charge of a squadron of photo-reconnaissance planes.

The committee has summoned six witnesses to the hearing Monday, including Kaiser and Glenn L. Martin, Baltimore plane builder.

BY THOMAS P. WHITNEY

MOSCOW, JULY 26-(AP)-HAROLD WILSON, BRITISH SECRETARY FOR OVERSEAS TRADE, TOLD NEWSMEN BEFORE LEAVING MOSCOW FOR LONDON YESTERDAY THAT BRITISH-SOVIET TRADE TALKS HAD BEEN BROKEN OFF BECAUSE OF INABILITY OF THE CONFEREES TO AGREE UPON FINANCE TERMS.

WILSON SAID THAT DESPITE AN ACCORD ON ALL TRADE MATTERS, HE AND THE RUSSIANS HAD BEEN UNABLE TO SETTLE THE QUESTION OF TERMS FOR REPAYMENT OF THE 1941 BRITISH CREDIT BY THE SOVIET UNION.

THE 31-YEAR-OLD DIPLOMAT SAID HE WOULD "BE GLAD" TO RETURN TO MOSCOW, BUT OTHER BRITISH OFFICIALS EXPRESSED DOUBT THAT WILSON WOULD BE BACK SOON AND TOOK IT FOR GRANTED THAT THE WHOLE DEAL WAS OFF, AT LEAST FOR THIS YEAR.

WILSON SAID THE TALKS HAD PROCEEDED IN A FRIENDLY VEIN BUT INDICATED HE HAD NO AUTHORITY TO MAKE FURTHER CONCESSIONS.

"ANY FURTHER MOVE," HE SAID, "IS UP TO THE RUSSIANS."

THE SECRETARY SAID HE WOULD MAKE A FULL REPORT TO THE BRITISH CABINET AND HOUSE OF COMMONS NEXT WEEK.

UNDER THE PROPOSED TRADE PACT, BRITAIN WOULD HAVE RECEIVED 1,000,000 TONS OF WHEAT FROM THE SOVIET 1947 HARVEST, AS WELL AS QUANTITIES OF TIMBER, FISH AND CANNED GOODS. IN EXCHANGE BRITAIN WOULD HAVE SENT RUSSIA MACHINERY AND ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT.

JUL 1947

LONDON, JULY 26-(AP)-HAROLD WILSON, BRITISH SECRETARY FOR OVERSEAS TRADE, WAS HURT IN A CRASH LANDING AT THE LONDON AIRPORT LAST NIGHT AS HE RETURNED FROM TRADE TALKS IN MOSCOW.

THREE OTHERS IN HIS PARTY AMONG THE 17 ABOARD THE PLANE WERE INJURED ALSO, AMONG THEM THOMAS COOK, LABOR MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT. LORD BURGHLEY, PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL AMATEUR ATHLETIC FEDERATION, ESCAPED HARM.

WILSON, WHO SAID HIS CHEST HURT, WAS TAKEN AWAY IN AN AMBULANCE. HE HAD HEADED THE TRADE MISSION TO MOSCOW, WHICH HAD SOUGHT AN AGREEMENT BY WHICH BRITAIN WOULD HAVE GOT RUSSIAN WHEAT AND OTHER RAW MATERIALS IN EXCHANGE FOR INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS.

"WE REACHED A WIDE AREA OF AGREEMENT ON TRADE MATTERS," WILSON SAID LATER IN A STATEMENT, "BUT WE HAVE NOT REACHED AN AGREEMENT ON THE FINANCIAL QUESTION WHICH THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT HAS INSISTED UPON AS A CONDITION OF ANY COMPREHENSIVE TRADE AGREEMENT."

IN LANDING, THE TRANSPORT OVERSHOT THE RUNWAY AND NOSED OVER BUT DID NOT CATCH FIRE. THE CABIN WAS CRUSHED.

30.24- 11161

PRECEDE DURHAM DAY

LONDON, JULY 26-(AP)-FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN WARNED BRITISH LABOR TODAY IT MUST PRODUCE MORE OR RISK THE FALL OF THE LABOR GOVERNMENT AND A WEAKENING OF BRITAIN'S POSITION IN WORLD AFFAIRS.

"MY GOD, WORKING MEN AND WOMEN, THIS IS THE FIRST LABOR GOVERNMENT YOU HAVE GOT. DON'T LET IT FAIL, FOR THE SAKE OF GENERATIONS TO COME," BEVIN TOLD THOUSANDS OF PICNICKING COAL MINERS AT DURHAM, NORTHERN ENGLAND.

"YOUR LABOR GOVERNMENT IS CARRYING ON IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS WITHOUT THE TOOLS TO DO THE JOB AND I MUST BE HELPED OUT," HE ADDED.

HE EXPLAINED THAT INCREASED PRODUCTION WOULD ENABLE BRITAIN TO GIVE FOREIGN CREDITS WHICH IN TURN WOULD "HELP OUR DIPLOMACY."

THE FOREIGN SECRETARY, A FORMER TRADE UNION LEADER, HINTED HE MAY ASK THE MINERS TO GIVE UP, TEMPORARILY, THEIR NEWLY WON FIVE DAY WEEK TO BOOST OUTPUT. COAL IS THE KEY TO BRITAIN'S ECONOMIC PROBLEMS.

SOME CONSERVATIVE NEWSPAPERS HAVE SUGGESTED THAT UNLESS PRODUCTION IS INCREASED THE BRITISH PEOPLE WILL SUFFER HARDSHIPS THIS WINTER AND, IN THEIR SUFFERING, TURN LABOR OUT OF OFFICE AND DEMAND NEW LEADERS.

"I KNOW THERE IS A LOT OF HOPE AND FEELING THAT A CRISIS WILL BE BROUGHT ABOUT, THAT LABOR WILL BE BROUGHT DOWN, WILL HAVE TO GO INTO A COALITION GOVERNMENT OR IN OPPOSITION," BEVIN SAID.

BEVIN DID NOT EXPLAIN HIS DESCRIPTION OF THIS REGIME AS "THE FIRST LABOR GOVERNMENT." GOVERNMENTS IN 1924 AND 1929 BORE THE LABOR LABEL BUT LACKED A WORKING MAJORITY IN COMMONS. RAMSAY MACDONALD, THE FORMER LABOR PRIME MINISTER, WAS REPUDIATED BY LABOR AFTER HE JOINED CONSERVATIVES IN A COALITION.

BEVIN TOLD THE MINERS: "I WILL NEVER GO-BACK ON YOUR FIVE DAY WEEK AS LONG AS I AM IN OFFICE, BUT I DO SAY AS A MEMBER OF THIS GOVERNMENT THAT I MAY HAVE TO ASK YOU X X X FOR A HELP OUT OVER A TEMPORARY PERIOD."

THE FIVE DAY WEEK WAS INTRODUCED LAST SPRING AND SINCE THEN CABINET MINISTERS AND UNION LEADERS HAVE SAID PRODUCTION WAS NOT FULLY SATISFACTORY.

BEVIN'S PREDECESSOR, CONSERVATIVE ANTHONY EDEN, IN A PREPARED SPEECH AT WEST WYCOMBE, DECLARED THAT "WISE AND INSPIRING LEADERSHIP" WAS NEEDED AND THAT LABOR HAS DIVIDED THE NATION WHEN "A UNITED EFFORT" IS INDICATED.

"THE NEXT MAJOR BATTLE FOR THE FUTURE OF BRITAIN WILL BE FOUGHT THIS WINTER. X X X THERE WILL BE NONE OF THE STIR AND INSPIRATION OF VISIBLE DANGER AND IMMINENT PERIL. BUT THE RESULT OF DEFEAT FOR US CAN BE MORE DEADLY THAN DEFEAT IN WAR ITSELF," EDEN DECLARED.

EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND, JULY 26-(AP)-THE MAYOR OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., GEORGE WELSH, TALKED WITH THE LORD PROVOST OF EDINBURGH, SIR JOHN FALCONER, AT THE CITY CHAMBER TODAY ABOUT MUNICIPAL PROBLEMS.

WELSH PRESENTED HIS DAUGHTER, MRS. WELDON (FIRST NAME UNAVAILABLE) AND HIS GRAND DAUGHTERS, JOAN AND SHIRLEY WELDON.

WELSH CAME TO EUROPE TO ATTEND THE WORLD CONGRESS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN PARIS. AFTER THE CONFERENCE HE CHOSE TO VISIT SCOTLAND, LAND OF HIS BIRTH, INSTEAD OF MAKING A TOUR OF GERMANY WITH OTHER AMERICAN OFFICIALS.

THE DANGER IN TALK OF GERMAN RECOVERY, HE SAID, WAS THAT IF THE NATION AGREED WITH THE COMMUNISTS ON THE ISSUE -- AND FRANCE HAS A DEEP DREAD OF GERMAN INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY -- "THEY WILL GAIN IN POLITICAL STRENGTH AT OUR EXPENSE."

THE QUESTIONNAIRE COVERED SUCH TOPICS AS:

DIFFICULTIES DUE TO THE WAR, INCLUDING SHORTAGE OF FOOD, EQUIPMENT, RAW MATERIALS, TRANSPORT, AND DISRUPTION OF NORMAL CHANNELS OF TRADE.

EFFORTS WITHIN EACH COUNTRY FOR ITS OWN RECONSTRUCTION, INCLUDING THE OBJECTIVES, RESULTS AS OF JULY 1, AND METHODS EMPLOYED.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE RECONSTRUCTION OF OTHER NATIONS, INCLUDING ASSISTANCE BOTH GRANTED AND RECEIVED.

NATIONAL RECOVERY PROGRAMS FOR THE PERIOD OF 1947 TO 1951 INCLUSIVE, COVERING OBJECTIVES, MEANS AND DIFFICULTIES.

DEFICITS AND SURPLUSES IN FOOD AND RAW MATERIALS, INCLUDING ESSENTIAL [redacted] OF PRODUCTION.

BERLIN- [redacted] LEADERS

AMERICAN COAL OFFICIALS SAID THEY HOPED THE BONUS OFFER WOULD BOOST HARD COAL PRODUCTION TO 250,000 TONS DAILY OR BETTER.

THE PRESENT DAILY OUTPUTS AVERAGES ABOUT 218,000 TONS.

EACH UNDERGROUND WORKER IN THE HARD COAL MINES WILL RECEIVE A "10-IN-ONE" RATION PACKAGE FROM U.S. ARMY STOCKS IF HIS MINE REACHES OR EXCEEDS ITS PRODUCTION TARGET WITHIN THE 11 WEEKS STARTING JULY 28

THE TARGET FOR EACH MINE IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF PRODUCTION IT HAS REACHED OVER A CONSECUTIVE FOUR-WEEK PERIOD SINCE THE OCCUPATION BEGAN.

IN ADDITION, THE MINE SHOWING THE HIGHEST PERCENTAGE OF INCREASED OUTPUT OVER THE TARGET WILL WIN A "10-IN-ONE" FOOD PACKAGE FOR ALL EMPLOYEES, WHEREVER THEY WORK. THE PACKAGE CONTAINS THE EQUIVALENT OF 40,000 CALORIES.

THEY EXPECT A GRADUAL ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL EVOLUTION TO UNITE GERMANY AGAIN.

EACH OF THE BIG FOUR HAS LABORED TO PUT SHATTERED GERMANY BACK TOGETHER AGAIN IN HIS OWN IMAGE, WITH THE SAME RESULTS OF ALL THE KINGS HORSES AND ALL THE KINGS MEN WHO WORKED OVER HUMPTY DUMPTY.

AND WHILE THEY HAVE THUS LABORED ACRIMONIOUSLY AND FUTILELY, IT HAS GROWN ON THE GERMANS WITH INCREASING FORCE THAT NONE OF THESE PLANS WOULD WORK WITHOUT GERMAN COOPERATION.

THIS SENSE OF POWER IS NOW TEMPERED BY DEFEATISM, BUT IT MAY AWAKEN EVER MORE QUICKLY AND THAT IS THE TIME WHEN MANY GERMANS HOPE FOR A NEW BISMARCK TO STEP IN.

NUERNBERG, GERMANY, JULY 26-(AP)-ERNST VON WEIZSAECKER, FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE IN THE NAZI FOREIGN MINISTRY AND FORMER NAZI AMBASSADOR TO THE VATICAN, HAS BEEN BROUGHT TO NUERNBERG FROM THE FRENCH ZONE IN CONNECTION WITH THE FORTHCOMING TRIAL OF GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE OFFICIALS.

VON WEIZSAECKER WAS HANDED OVER TO U.S. WAR CRIMES AUTHORITIES

BY FRENCH OFFICIALS AT THE REQUEST OF BRIG.GEN.TELFORD TAYLOR, AMERICAN CHIEF PROSECUTOR. HE WAS BROUGHT FROM LINDAU YESTERDAY.

U.S. OFFICIALS SAID THAT VON WEIZSAECKER WOULD BE REEXAMINED REGARDING HIS KNOWLEDGE OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE. TWO MONTHS AGO HE WAS QUESTIONED BY DR.ROBERT KEMPNER, WHO IS PREPARING THE CASE AGAINST FOREIGN OFFICE LEADERS.

FRANKFURT,GERMANY,JULY 26-(AP)-TWENTY-SIX B-29 SUPERFORTRESSES OF THE U.S. ARMY AIR FORCE ARRIVED AT GIEBELSTADT AIRPORT TODAY AFTER A TRANSATLANTIC TRAINING FLIGHT FOR THE PILOTS AND CREWS. JUL

THE FLIGHT WAS THE THIRD TO COME TO GERMANY THIS YEAR.

THE BIG PLANES, UNDER THE COMMAND OF COL.JOHN G.ERIKSON OF MILWAUKEE,WIS., LEFT GOOSE BAY, LABRADOR, LAST NIGHT. ONE SHIP LANDED AT ORLY FIELD, PARIS, WITH MINOR ENGINE TROUBLE. 1947

WARSAW, JULY 26-(AP)-A POLISH GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAYS A UNITED STATES DECISION TO CUT OFF AMERICAN RELIEF TO POLAND MEANS THAT WORKERS IN THIS COUNTRY MUST GO UNDERNOURISHED ANOTHER YEAR.

THE DECISION, A FOREIGN MINISTRY PRESS ATTACHE ADDED YESTERDAY, IS DEEMED BY THE GOVERNMENT "UNJUST AGAINST AN ALLY AND AGAINST A COUNTRY WHICH SUFFERED SO MUCH IN THE WAR."

HOWEVER, AN OFFICIAL PROTEST AT THE MOVE WAS CONSIDERED UNLIKELY.

(U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE C. MARSHALL ANNOUNCED IN WASHINGTON WEDNESDAY THAT THE U.S. HAD DECIDED AGAINST GIVING POLAND SOME $15,000,000 SHE WAS TO HAVE RECEIVED IN A $350,000,000 RELIEF PROGRAM FOR VARIOUS COUNTRIES, BECAUSE SHE HAD BEEN FOUND TO HAVE A SUFFICIENT FOOD SUPPLY.)

MOSCOW,JULY 26-(AP)-PREMIER GEN. ENVER HOXHA OF ALBANIA WAS AUTHORITATIVELY REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE LEFT MOSCOW AFTER A 10-DAY VISIT IN THE SOVIET UNION. HE HAD A CONVERSATION WITH PRIME MINISTER STALIN AND WAS GUEST OF HONOR AT A KREMLIN RECEPTION.

OTHERS IN THE PARTY WERE REV.WILLIAM H.MELISH, ASSOCIATED RECTOR OF THE CHURCH OF HOLY TRINITY, BROOKLYN; REV.EMORY BUCKE, EDITOR OF THE ZION'S HERALD; REV.GEORGE BUCKNER, EDITOR OF THE WORLD CALL OF THE DISCIPLES OF CHRIST; DR.SAMUEL TREXLER, PRESIDENT OF THE LUTHERAN SYNOD OF NEW YORK; CLAUDE WILLIAMS, DIRECTOR OF THE PEOPLES INSTITUTE OF APPLIED RELIGION, BIRMINGHAM,ALA., AND PHILIP ELLIOTT, OF THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF BROOKLYN.

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., JULY 26-(AP)-ALBANIA IS WILLING TO APPEAR BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE AT THE HAGUE TO REPLY TO BRITISH CHARGES THAT SHE SOWED MINES IN CORFU CHANNEL. JUL

HER AGREEENT IN THE MATTER WAS MADE PUBLPWRQMBOERDAY AT UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS HERE. BRITAIN FILED THE CASE WITH THE COURT AT THE TIME THE SECURITY COUNCIL RECOMMENDED THAT THE TWO COUNTRIES LET THE INTERNATIONAL BODY SETTLE THEIR DISPUTE. 1947

THE BRITISH MADE THE CHARGES BEFORE THE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL AFTER TWO BRITISH DESTROYERS WERE DAMAGED BY MINES IN CORFU CHANNEL NEAR ALBANIA LAST OCT.22 AND 44 ROYAL NAVY SAILORS WERE KILLED.

IN AGREEING TO GO TO COURT, ALBANIA STATED THAT HER ACQUIESCENCE AT THIS TIME COULD NOT CONSTITUTE A PRECEDENT FOR THE FUTURE.

IVAN KERNO, U.N. ASSISTANT SECRETARY GENERAL IN CHARGE OF LEGAL AFFAIRS, SAID ALBANIA'S ACCEPTANCE WAS "A GOOD THING FOR THE SECURITY COUNCIL" AND SHOWED "THAT BOTH PARTIES HAVE COMPLIED WITH THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL."

ALBANIA'S ACCEPTANCE OF THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURT CAME TWO DAYS AFTER AMERICAN, AUSTRALIAN AND FRENCH DELEGATES IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL DEMANDED THAT ALBANIA SHOW WHY SHE HAD FAILED TO ACCEPT THE SECURITY COUNCIL'S RECOMMENDATION THAT SHE APPEAR BEFORE THE COURT.

DIVISION OF THE PUNJAB HAS BEN ORDERED BY THE ELECTORATE.

ON STILL ANOTHER FRONT, VICEROY LORD MOUNTBATTEN MOVED TO BRING A FRIENDLY SETTLEMENT BETWEEN THE DOMINIONS AND INDIA'S NEARLY 600 PRINCELY STATES WHICH BECOME INDEPENDENT COUNTRIES UNDER THE POWER TRANSFER.

THE VICEROY CALLED 400 PRINCELY SPOKESMEN TO A MEETING AND TOLD THEM DIPLOMATICALLY THAT THEY WOULD BE WISE TO SURRENDER TO THE APPROPRIATE DOMINION, HINDU OR MOSLEM, AUTHORITY OVER DEFENSE, EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

STILL TO BE COMPLETED FULLY ARE DIVISION OF PROPERTIES AND ARMED FORCES BETWEEN THE TWO DOMINIONS, DETAILS OF COMMUNICATIONS, SELECTION OF THE BRITISH WHO REMAIN FOR INTERIM MILITARY AND CIVIL DUTY, AND A MYRIAD OF OTHER PROBLEMS.

JERUSALEM, JULY 26-(AP)-A REFUGEE SHIP CARRYING ABOUT 400 VISALESS JEWS WAS UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED INTERCEPTED JUST INSIDE PALESTINE WATERS BY BRITISH NAVAL UNITS LATE TODAY. THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION FROM OFFICIAL SOURCES.

JERUSA

XXX ARRESTED.

THE ARMY SAID THE RAILWAY LINE WAS SABOTAGED TONIGHT NEAR BEN YAMINA, SOUTH OF HAIFA, BY A BOMB PLACED ON THE TRACKS. EXTENT OF THE DAMAGE WAS NOT KNOWN.

THREE BRITISH TRANSPORT SHIPS, THE EMPIRE REST, EMPIRE SHELTER AND EMPIRE COMFORT, RETURNED TO HAIFA HARBOR TONIGHT WITHOUT BRINGING ANY JEWISH IMMIGRANTS FROM CYPRUS. THEY WERE AT CYPRUS WAITING TO LOAD LEGAL IMMIGRANTS FROM THE DETENTION CAMPS THERE THIS WEEK WHEN THEIR SISTER SHIP, THE EMPIRE LIFEGUARD, WAS SUNK BY A TIME BOMB AT HAIFA'S DOCK AFTER BRINGING 261 JEWS FROM CYPRUS.

30.24-11163

PARIS, JULY 26-(AP)-THREE BRITISH TRANSPORTS, BEARING 4,500 THWARTED JEWISH IMMIGRANTS BACK FROM PALESTINE, WERE TWO DAYS OVERDUE AT A "FRENCH SEAPORT" ON THE MEDITERRANEAN COAST TODAY AND THE MYSTERY DEEPENED AS TO THEIR WHEREABOUTS.

THE PARIS NEWSPAPER L'INTRANSIGEANT SAID THE JEWS, PASSENGERS ON THE INTERCEPTED PRESIDENT WARFIELD, RENAMED EXODUS OF 1947, WERE BEING TAKEN TO ST.LOUIS, A SMALL PORT NEAR MARSEILLE.

THE PARIS PRESSE HAD A CONTRADICTORY REPORT THAT THE REFUGEES WERE BEING TAKEN TO SETE, 100 MILES WEST OF ST.LOUIS, WHENCE THE IMMIGRANTS SAILED SECRETLY JUST TWO WEEKS AGO ONLY TO ENCOUNTER A BRITISH BOARDING PARTY IN A SEA FIGHT.

REPORTS FROM VILLEFRANCE-SUR-MER, WHERE THE SHIP EARLIER WAS BELIEVED HEADED, SAID THE SUSPICION WAS GROWING THAT THE BRITISH NAVY WAS TAKING THE JEWS TO GENOA, ITALY, FOR RETURN TO GERMANY. BUT THE BRITISH COLONIAL OFFICE IN LONDON SAID THIS WAS NOT TRUE.

FRANCE HAS AGREED TO ACCEPT THE IMMIGRANTS TEMPORARILY AND GIVE THEM "HUMANE TREATEMENT" BUT PREMIER RAMADIER HAS DECLARED THE FRENCH WOULD NOT MAKE THEM GET OFF THE TRANSPORTS.

JEWISH AGENCY REPRESENTATIVES SAID THE JEWS MIGHT STAGE A SITDOWN STRIKE ON THE SHIPS AND DEMAND TO BE TAKEN BACK TO PALESTINE.

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BY HARRIS JACKSON

JOGJAKARTA, JAVA, JULY 26-(A[illegible]GEN.SOEDIRMAN, COMMANDER OF THE INDONESIAN ARMY, SAID TODAY A DUTCH DRIVE ON THIS REPUBLICAN CAPITAL WAS STALLED FOR THE FOURTH DAY AT SALATIGA, 46 MOUNTAINOUS ROAD MILES NORTH OF JOGJAKARTA.

THE FORMER SCHOOL TEACHER SAID THE INDONESIAN ARMY HAD SUCCEEDED IN CUTTING DUTCH COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN SALATIGA AND THE JUMP-OFF POINT OF THE NETHERLANDS ARMY DRIVE, DUTCH-HELD SEMARANG ON THE COAST, 30 MILES TO THE NORTH.

(DUTCH OFFICERS IN BATAVIA SAID THE DRIVE IN CENTRAL JAVA WAS ONE OF LIMITED SCOPE, AND THAT NO DECISION HAD BEEN REACHED YET ON WHETHER A FULL-SCALE ASSAULT TOWARD JOGJAKARTA WOULD BE UNDERTAKEN).

SOEDIRMAN ESTIMATED THAT THUS FAR IN THE FIGHTING THE DUTCH HAD LOST 9,000 IN DEAD, WOUNDED AND MISSING. HE SAID NINE BATTALIONS WERE LOST BY THE DUTCH IN THE MAIN SECTORS OF THE JAVA AND SUMATRA FIGHTING.

(A DUTCH COMMUNIQUE TODAY, ISSUED IN BATAVIA, PLACED DUTCH LOSSES UP TO YESTERDAY AT 32 KILLED, 50 WOUNDED AND SEVEN MISSING).

THE INDONESIAN MINISTRY OF INFORMATION HERE SAID THAT IN COASTAL NORTHWEST SUMATRA, REPUBLICAN FORCES HAD PENETRATED PARTS OF MEDAN, THE ISLAND'S LARGEST CITY, AND THAT A MAJOR BATTLE FOR THE CITY WAS TAKING SHAPE. THE INDONESIAN RADIO AT PEMANTIANGSIANTAR SAID PREVIOUSLY THAT MEDAN WAS IN REPUBLICAN HANDS.

IN EAST CENTRAL JAVA, THE REPUBLICANS CLAIMED THE CAPTURE OF MODJOKERTO, A COMMUNICATIONS CENTER 25 MILES SOUTH OF THE ONCE-POWERFUL DUTCH NAVAL BASE AT SOERABAJA. HOWEVER, THEY ADMITTED THAT THE DUTCH DRIVE ALONG THE NORTH COAST WAS PROCEEDING RAPIDLY.

THE REPUBLICAN ARMY COMMUNIQUE REPORTED HEAVY FIGHTING 36 MILES EAST OF THE PORT OF CHERIBON IN NORTHWEST JAVA, AND ONE REPUBLICAN MILITARY SOURCE SAID THE DUTCH ACTUALLY HAD PUSHED EIGHT MILES MORE TO THE EAST, REACHING TEGAL, A PORT CITY.

MODJOKERTO WAS TAKEN IN THE HEAVIEST FIGHTING THUS FAR, THE INDONESIANS SAID. THE INFORMATION MINISTRY SAID THE DUTCH FIGHTER PLANES "TOOK REVENGE BY MACHINEGUNNING THE TOWN."

BATAVIA, JULY 26-(AP)-A NETHERLANDS COMMUNIQUE:

IN THE WEST NETERHLANDS TROOPS REACHED A BRIDGE NEAR LOSARI, SITUATED HALF WAY ALONG THE CHERIBON-TEGAL ROAD (EAST OF CHERIBON).

ON THE NORTH COAST, INDRAMAJOE, 60 KILOMETERS NORTHWEST OF CHERIBON, WAS OCCUPIED.

SOUTH OF BANDOENG, BANDJARAN AND SOREANG, BOTH ABOUT 15 KILOMETERS FROM BANDOENG, WRE CC TEEITH

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FROM BANDOENG, WERE OCCUPIED WITHOUT ANY SONSIDERABLE RESISTANCE.

REPORTS FROM MIDDLE JAVA (SEMARANG AND SALATIGA) STATE INCREASING NUMBERS OF INHABITANTS ARE RETURNING TO THE VILLAGES FROM WHICH THEY PREVIOUSLY WERE DRIVEN.

IN EAST JAVA, THE TOWN OF LAWANG WAS OCCUPIED. SOERABAJA IS ONCE MORECONNECTED OVERLAND WITH OOSTHOEK (EAST JAVA) BY THE PROBOLINGGE ROAD.

INCREASED REPUBLICAN ACTIVITY IS REPORTED FROM THE MODJOKERTO SECTOR.

SUMATRA -- IN THE PALEMBANG AREA, THE CLEARING OF OBSTRUCTIONS AND ROADBLOCKS TEMPORARILY SLOWED DOWN THE ADVANCE. HARDLY ANY RESISTANCE WORTH MENTIONING WAS MET WITH, EXCEPT IN THE KOMMERING RIVER AREA, WHERE IT WAS OVERCOME WITHOUT ANY DIFFICULTY. WITHIN A VERY SHORT TIME ENGINEERS REPAIRED A NUMBER OF DAMAGED BRIDGES.

THE POPULATION EVERYWHERE IS SHOWING A MORE THAN FRIENDLY ATTIDUDE.

SINCE OUR PREVIOUS LIST OF CASUALTIES, THERE WERE NO NETHERLANDS TROOPS KILLED. THE NUMBER OF MISSING REMAINED THE SAME. DURING THE LAST 24 HOURS NINE MEN WERE WOUNDED. TOTAL CASUALTIES TO DATE ARE: KILLED, 32; MISSING, SEVEN; WOUNDED, 50.

JOGJAKARTA, JAVA, JULY 26-(AP)-GENERAL SOEDIRMAN, COMMANDER OF THE INDONESIAN REPUBLICAN ARMY, SAID AT A NEWS CONFERENCE TODAY DUTCH CASUALTIES NOW TOTALED 9,000.

SHANGHAI, JULY 26-(AP)-THE CHINESE PRESS, SEVERELY CRITICAL FROM THE FIRST OF DUTCH MILITARY OPERATIONS AGAINST THE INDONESIANS, LASHED OUT AT THE DUTCH ANEW TODAY.

CHUNG HWA SHIH PAO, ORGAN OF THE YOUNG CHINA PARTY, COMMENTED EDITORIALLY THAT "WE SINCERELY HOPE AND PRAY THAT THE INDONESIAN PEOPLE WILL GAIN ULTIMATE VICTORY."

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THE INFLUENTIAL INDEPENDENT TA KUNG PAO SAID THAT "IN THIS AGE, THE COLONIAL SYSTEM CAN NO LONGER EXIST" AND CONDEMNED THE DUTCH ACTION AS "A GRAVE MISTAKE WHICH MADE THE NETHERLANDS RESPONSIBLE FOR UNDERMINING PEACE."

"WE ARE AFRAID THE DESIRE OF THE NETHERLANDS TO PRESERVE INDONESIA AS A DUTCH COLONY CANNOT BE REALIZED," TA KUNG PAO ADDED.

Manila xxx rehabilitation

AMONG THE CANDIDATES NAMED WERE LORENZO TANADA, SOLICITOR GENERAL AND CHIEF SPECIAL PROSECUTOR IN THE TRIAL OF COLLABORATION SUSPECTS, AND TWO MEN HE UNSUCCESSFULLY PROSECUTED. THE TWO ARE VICENTE MADRIGAL, INDUSTRIALIST AND SHIPPING MAGNATE RECENTLY ACQUITTED OF CHARGES OF ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL COLLABORATION, AND EMILIANO TRIA TIRONA, SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND PUBLIC WELFARE IN THE WARTIME PUPPET GOVERNMENT.

BY TOM LAMBERT

KARUIZAWA, JAPAN, JULY 26-(AP)-NEARLY 500 MORE GERMANS WILL BE REPATRIATED FROM JAPAN IN MID-AUGUST--AND THEIR GOING WILL CAUSE NO SORROW AMONG THE JAPANESE WITH WHOM THEY ONCE PLANNED TO SHARE THE WORLD.

NEXT MONTH.S CONSIGNMENT INCLUDES 140 GERMAN EMBASSY OFFICIALS, AMONG THEM FORMER AMBASSADOR HEINRICH STAHMER; 198 "OBJECTIONABLE" GERMANS, MANY OF THEM NAZI PARTY MEMBERS; AND 144 "NON-OBJECTIONABLE" GERMANS.

THIS GROUP WILL BE THE SECOND TO LEAVE JAPAN. SOME 1,200 ALREADY HAVE BEEN REPATRIATED. BETWEEN 1,000 AND 1,500 WILL REMAIN TO BE SENT HOME.

MAYOR TSUNEO SATO OF THIS MOUNTAIN RESORT TOWN NEAR TOKYO IN WHICH SOME 20 GERMANS ARE LIVING, SAID IN AN INTERVIEW HE WOULD BE DELIGHTED WHEN THE GERMANS LEFT.

"THE JAPANESE DO NOT LIKE THEM," HE SAID, EXPLAINING THAT THE GERMANS WERE ARROGANT.

SATO OBSERVED THAT THE GERMANS--WHO DRAW SUPPLEMENTARY FOREIGNERS' RATIONS, INCLUDING MEAT, BUTTER, BREAD, FLOUR AND SUGAR--COMPLAIN BITTERLY ABOUT THEIR TREATMENT.

"THEY WERE DEFEATED ALSO," THE MAYOR REMARKED. "THEY SHOULD BE WILLING TO SHARE THE CONSEQUENCES."

SATO SAID MOST OF THE GERMANS HERE WANTED TO REMAIN. THEY TOLDD HIM, HE SAID, THAT THEY WERE AWARE OF CONDITIONS IN GERMANY.

ON THE OTHER HAND, ONE GERMAN SCHEDULED TO BE REPATRIATED--A NAZI PARTY MEMBER AND ONE OF THE GERMAN EMBASSY STAFF--DECLARED MANY OF HIS COUNTRYMEN WISHED TO GO BACK TO AID IN GERMAN REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION.

TOKYO, JULY 26-(AP)-DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER HERBERT V.EVATT OF AUSTRALIA FLEW HERE TODAY FROM OSAKA AND WAS GREETED AT THE AIRPORT BY GENERAL MACARTHUR WITH A "WE ARE DELIGHTED TO HAVE YOU HERE."

EVATT AND HIS PARTY CAME IN MACARTHUR'S PERSONAL PLANE, "BATAAN". THE SUPREME COMMANDER ARRIVED AT THE AIRPORT AS THE PLANE WAS TAXIING TO A PARKING PLACE.

EVATT IS IN JAPAN TO CHECK THE PROGRESS OF THE OCCUPATION.

WITH EVATT WERE MRS.EVATT, LT.GEN.H.C.H.ROBERTSON, COMMANDER OF BRITISH OCCUPATION FORCES, AND W.MACMAHON BALL, BRITISH COMMONWEALTH MEMBER OF THE ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN. MRS,MACARTHUR ACCOMPANIED HER HUSBAND TO THE AIRPORT TO GREET THE PARTY.

EVATT AND HIS WIFE WERE SCHEDULED TO LUNCH AT MACARTHUR'S EMBASSY RESIDENCE AND THEN DINE TONIGHT WITH BALL.

ALSO IN THE GREETING PARTY WERE GEORGE ACHESON, JR., AMERICAN AMBASSADOR AND CHAIRMAN OF THE ALLIED COUNCIL; A.D.F.GASCOIGNE, CHIEF OF THE UNITED KINGDOM LIAISON MISSION; SIR WILLIAM WEBB, CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL, AND E.H.NORMAN, HEAD OF THE CANADIAN MISSION TO JAPAN.

TOKYO,JULY 26 (AP)-AUSTRALIAN DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER H.V.EVATT MET TOP MILITARY AND DIPLOMATIC OFFICIALS IN TOKYO, INCLUDING THE PRINCIPAL SOVIET REPRESENTATIVE, DURING SOCIAL ENGAGEMENTS TODAY.

THE AUSTRALIAN WILL REST TOMORROW AND BEGIN HIS ROUND OF OFFICIAL CONFERENCES MONDAY WHEN HE IS SCHEDULED TO VISIT GENERAL MACARTHUR AT HIS OFFICE.

EVATT MET LT.GEN.KUZMA DEREVYANKO, SOVIET REPRESENTATIVE ON THE ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN, DURING A FORMAL DINNER GIVEN BY W.MACMAHON BALL, BRITISH COMMONWEALTH REPRESENTATIVE ON THE COUNCIL. OTHER COUNCIL MEMBERS AND DIPLOMATS ATTENDED.

GENERAL MACARTHUR ENTERTAINED AT A LUNCHEON FOR LEADING AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIAN OFFICIALS. EVATT REMARKED TO CONFIDANTES LATER THAT HE CONSIDERED THE AFFAIR A TRIBUTE TO AUSTRALIA AS WELL AS A REUNION WITH MACARTHUR, WHOM HE HAD NOT SEEN SINCE 14.

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MACARTHUR, WHOM HE HAD NOT SEEN SINCE 1944.

THE TWO MEN BECAME WELL ACQUAINTED WHILE MACARTHUR WAS DIRECTING FIGHTING FROM AUSTRALIAN HEADQUARTERS.

EVATT AND MRS.EVATT WILL VISIT A JAPANESE KABUKI PLAYHOUSE TOMORROW. MRS.EVATT, A DIRECTOR OF THE SYDNEY ACADEMY OF ARTS, HAS EXPRESSED A DESIRE TO SEE A JAPANESE DRAMA.

NEW YORK, JULY 26-(AP)-THE FRENCH LINE SHIP DE GRASSE SAILED FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND LE HAVRE WITH 708 PASSENGERS TODAY ON THE RETURN CROSSING OF THE FIRST POST-WAR TRANSATLANTIC TRIP MADE BY A FRENCH PASSENGER VESSEL.

NEW YORK, JULY 27-(AP)-NIKOLAI NOVIKOV, SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, LEFT BY PLANE TODAY FOR STOCKHOLM EN ROUTE TO MOSCOW.

WHEN REPORTERS ASKED HIM WHY HE WAS RETURNING HOME AND HOW LONG HE WOULD BE THERE, HE REPLIED:

"I CANNOT HELP YOU EVEN IF I KNEW HOW LONG I WOULD BE THERE."

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WASHINGTON, JULY 26-(AP)-HOUSE CONSIDERATION OF A BILL TO REQUIRE THAT ALL MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN THE UNITED STATES REGISTER WITH THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT AS FOREIGN AGENTS WAS BLOCKED TODAY BY REP. MARCANTONIO (AL-NY).

CHAIRMAN WOODRUFF (R-MICH) OF THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE ASKED FOR UNANIMOUS CONSENT TO BRING THE BILL, SPONSORED BY REP. MUNDT (R-SD) BEFORE THE HOUSE.

MARCANTONIO OBJECTED THAT "THE BILL DOES VIOLENCE TO EVERY DEMOCRTIC CONCEPT, AND I MUST FIGHT IT AT EVERY STEP."

WASHINGTON,JULY 26-(AP)-SENATOR CHAVEZ (D-NM) TOLD THE SENATE TODAY HE IS PRETTY SURE THAT "LAW AND ORDER WOULD BE MUCH BETTER SERVED" IN PALESTINE IF THE BRITISH WERE FORCED TO GET OUT, LEAVING THE JEWS AND ARABS TO SETTLE THEIR OWN AFFAIRS.

IN A BLAST AT WHAT HE CALLED THE "NUMEROUS IMPERIALISMS RAMPANT IN THE WORLD," CHAVEZ SINGLED OUT THE DUTCH AS WELL AS THE BRITISH AND SAID BOTH ARE USING AMERICAN LEND-LEASE EQUIPMENT IN INDONESIA AND PALESTINE.

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"IT IS OUR MONEY, OUR ARMAMENTS, IT IS OUR EQUIPMENT THAT ARE BEING USED FOR THE SUBJUGATION OF PEOPLES WHO DESERVE FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE IN NO LESS DEGREE THAN WE DESERVE THEM OURSELVES," HE SAID.

AS FOR THE SITUATION IN PALESTINE, CHAVEZ SAID:

"PEACE AND ORDER WOULD BE BETTER SERVED NOT ONLY IN PALESTINE ALONE BUT THE WORLD OVER IF THE BRITISH WERE ONCE AND FOR ALL COMPELLED TO WITHDRAW FROM PALESTINE, AND IF THAT COUNTRY WOULD AT LONG LAST BE OPENED TO ITS RIGHTFUL OWNERS, THE HEBREW PEOPLE, FOR THEM TO REBUILD THE HOLY LAND AS THEIR FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATE."

WASHINGTON,JULY 26-(AP)-A TWO-YEAR EXTENSION OF THE GOVERNMENT SUBSIDY UPON PRODUCTION OF COPPER, ZINC AND LEAD WON SENATE APPROVAL TONIGHT WITH MANGANESE TO BE ADDED TO THE PROGRAM. THE MEASURE NOW GOES TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

BY A VOICE VOTE THE SENATE ACCEPTED WITHOUT CHANGE HOUSE-APPROVED LEGISLATION EXTENDING THE PREMIUM PAYMENT PLAN UNTIL JUNE 30, 1949 AND AUTHORIZING USE OF $70,000,000 OF FUNDS BY THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION TO MAKE THE PAYMENTS.

CHAIRMAN MILLIKIN (R-COLO) OF THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE TOLD THE SENATE THAT THE TWO-YEAR EXTENSION IS NECESSARY TO AVOID CLOSING DOWN OF A LARGE NUMBER OF "MARGINAL AND HIGH-COST MINES."

HE SAID THE AMOUNT OF PAYMENTS WILL BE DETERMINED BY THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE ON THE BASIS OF 52 MONTHS EXPERIENCE UNTIL THE PLAN EXPIRED LAST JUNE 30. METALS MINED SINCE THEN WOULD SHARE IN THE PREMIUM PLAN. THE PAYMENTS, MILLIKIN ADDED, MUST BE "TAILORED" TO STAY WITHIN THE $35,000,000 YEARLY ALLOWANCE.

MANGANESE WAS ADDED TO THE PREMIUM PLAN ON THE HOUSE FLOOR AND MILLIKIN SAID IT IS ESTIMATED THIS WILL REQUIRE $1,500,000 OF THE PREMIUM FUNDS THE FIRST YEAR AND $3,000,000 THE SECOND.

MILLIKIN SAID THE PROGRAM TO AVOID "DANGEROUS DEPENDENCE" UPON FOREIGN SOURCES.

WASHINGTON,JULY 26-(AP)-ARMY AIR FORCES OFFICIALS SAID TODAY THAT WHILE THE ORGANIZATIONAL STRENGTH OF THE AIR ARM IS BEING BUILT TOWARD AN ULTIMATE 55-GROUP FORCE A MANPOWER SHORTAGE WILL PREVENT ATTAINMENT OF FULLY EFFECTIVE STRENGTH FOR SOME TIME.

IT IS HOPED THAT THE 55 GROUPS WILL BE IN EXISTENCE BY THE END OF THE YEAR BUT, AAF OFFICIALS TOLD A REPORTER, THIS DOES NOT MEAN THAT THOSE UNITS WILL HAVE ENOUGH MANPOWER BY THEN TO PUT THEM AT ANYTHING LIKE FULL COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS. PRESENT STRENGTH OF THE AAF IS ABOUT 310,000 MEN AND OFFICERS.

IT IS RECALLED THAT THE STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND RECENTLY WAS ABLE TO PUT ONLY ABOUT 130 B-29S INTO THE AIR FOR A MASS "RAID" ON THE EAST COAST, ALTHOUGH IT HAD ON HAND MANY TIMES NUMBER OF SUPERFORTRESSES.

THE 55-GROUP FORCE IS A FIGURE SCALED DOWN BY ECONOMY REQUIREMENTS FROM THE ORIGINAL PROPOSAL OF THE AAF FOR AN INTERIM FORCE OF 70 COMBAT GROUPS.

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THE AAF SAID TODAY THAT 36 GROUPS ARE NOW OPERATING. INCLUDED ARE EIGHT GROUPS OF "VERY HEAVY BOMBARDMENT" AIRCRAFT OF THE B-29 TYPE, THREE LIGHT BOMBER GROUPS, TWO TACTICAL RECONNAISSANCE, ONE LONG RANGE MAPPING GROUP, ONE LONG RANGE PHOTO RECONNAISSANCE AND SIX TROOP CARRIER GROUPS. SEVENTEEN OF THESE UNITS ARE WITHIN THE UNITED STATES, WITH THE REMAINDER STATIONED OVERSEAS.

THE PHYSICAL CHANGEOVER OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES INTO THE "UNITED STATES AIR FORCE", AN AUTONOMOUS ORGANIZATION, UNDER THE UNIFICATION BILL SIGNED TODAY BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN, WILL BE A SLOW, DELIBERATE PROCESS, OFFICIALS SAID. PRESERVATION OF AAF EFFICIENCY DURING THE CONVERSION IS A MAJOR GOAL, IT WAS ASSERTED.

SUPPLEMENTARY LEGISLATION TO SUPPLY NEW RATINGS OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL IN THE USAF, NOW BEING PREPARED, IS ONE OF THE MANY DETAILS TO BE WORKED OUT. WHILE ONE SUGGESTION IS THAT ENLISTED MEN AND NONCOMMISSIONED PERSONNEL BE GIVEN VARIOUS RATINGS OF "AIR MEN" THIS HAS NOT BEEN FINALLY AGREED UPON, IT WAS SAID. THE AAF SAID THAT NO CHANGE IN UNIFORM "IS ANTICIPATED," ALTHOUGH THERE HAVE BEEN REPORTS THAT EVENTUALLY SUCH CHANGES WOULD BE MADE.

THE USAF WILL HAVE ITS OWN PERSONNEL ORGANIZATION, INCLUDING A SEPARATE PROMOTION LIST FOR OFFICERS.

MEN PRESENTLY ASSIGNED TO THE ARMY AIR FORCES OR UNDER CONTROL OF THE AAF HEADQUARTERS WILL BE CONTINUED UNDER CONTROL OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE USAF, IRRESPECTIVE OF THE BRANCH IN WHICH THEY ARE PRESENTLY COMMISSIONED OR ASSIGNED. UNDER THE PRESENT SETUP SOME PERSONNEL FROM OTHER BRANCHES, SUCH AS THE SIGNAL CORPS AND ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, HAVE BEEN ATTACHED TO THE ARMY AIR FORCES.

WHILE THE USAF WILL DO ITS OWN PROCURING OF AIRCRAFT AND OTHER ITEMS OF PECULIAR NEED TO THE AIR ARM, OFFICIALS SAID THAT OTHER MATERIAL WHICH ALSO IS USED BY MORE THAN ONE BRANCH OF THE ARMED FORCES WOULD CONTINUE TO BE PURCHASED BY WHATEVER ORGANIZATION HAS THE PRIMARY INTEREST IN THE ITEM.

WASHINGTON, JULY 26-(AP)-REP.FULTON (R-PA), A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, INTRODUCED TODAY A MEASURE DESIGNED TO KEEP CONGRESS POSTED ON SECRET AGREEMENTS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER NATIONS.

UNDER HIS PROPOSAL, WHICH WILL NOT COME UP FOR ACTION UNTIL CONGRESS RECONVENES, A SEVEN-MEMBER HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE WOULD BE CREATED WITH POWER TO STUDY:

"EXECUTIVE AGREEMENTS, WRITTEN OR ORAL, MADE BY THE PRESIDENT OR X X X EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT WITH THE CHIEF OF STATE X X X OF ANY FOREIGN NATION WITHOUT THE AUTHORIZATION OR KNOWLEDGE OF THE CONGRESS WHICH BIND, COMMIT OR OBLIGATE THE UNITED STATES TO ANY FOREIGN NATION X X X ."

FULTON TOLD NEWSMEN THE BILL IS DESIGNED TO PROVIDE A CONTINUING CHEC[illegible]N [illegible]AT HAPPENS AT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES. HE SAID THE MEA[illegible]LD ALLOW THE PROPOSED COMMITTEE TO GO THROUGH THE COR[illegible]NCE OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

LIBERIA GETS PORT AS BIRTHDAY GIFT

JUL 1947

Washington, July 26 (A. P.).—Little Liberia celebrated its 100th anniversary as a sovereign State today—receiving an $18,000,000 modern harbor from the United States as a birthday gift.

Three ships of a naval detachment which took an American delegation to Monrovia, the capital, were the first deep water vessels to enter the city's new port, the State Department reported.

Built with lend-lease funds, the harbor is expected to open a new era of economic development for the West African republic established by Negro slaves freed in the United States before the civil war.

Officials reporting the harbor job as virtually complete explained that the port's operation revenues are earmarked for eventual repayment of the cost and the Unites States expects to profit from assurances of ready access to such strategic materials as rubber and vegetable oils.. Another wartime American gift to Liberia was the country's only highway, built largely by the Army Air Forces.

Brig.-Gen. Benjamin Davis, sole Negro general officer in the United States Army, heads the American delegation to the centenary celebration at Monrovia.

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End

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WEST JAVA THREATENED WITH FIRE

Indonesians Say They Will Burn Rich Dutch Plantations

Batavia, Java, July 27 (AP)—The Indonesians threatened tonight to transform the rich plantations of western Java into "roaring oceans of fire," as the Dutch announced that Netherlands troops with tank and plane support had sealed off that end of the island.

Members of the plantation workers union resolved to fire 500 rubber, quinine, tea and coffee plantations in western Java if the Dutch moved against these estates, the Indonesian news agency Antara said.

Ten Years For Restoration

Soeparno, a union official, was quoted as saying if these estates were set afire the Dutch would have to send more than 500,000 laborers from The Netherlands and work for more than ten years to restore production. He added:

"Let no Dutchman nurse the illusion he will ever find his plantations and estates in an undamaged condition."

While the Dutch tightened their grip on the western end of the island, other units quickly expanded their bridgehead on the northern coast by occupying Tegal, 175 miles southeast of Batavia, a Dutch communiqué said. In this operation Dutch Marines went ashore and joined with army units which had thrust overland from the west.

Described As City Of Ashes

But the Indonesians implied the Dutch victory there was a costly one as far as the wealth of the island was concerned, adding that Dutch troops found Tegal, an important Java port, had been transformed into a city of ashes as part of the republic's scorched-earth policy. The Indonesians claimed that heavy fighting still was going on in the neighboring city of Brebes, on the Cheribon-Tegal road.

Both sides accused their opponents of violating principles of humane warfare. The Dutch communiqué said the Republican forces, counterattacking with artillery support near the village of Genoeksari in the Semarang area of the central front, had used Indonesian women as shields.

The bulletin added that the Republican troops there were "repulsed with losses" and the Dutch struck out in a movement to clear the area on the distant approaches to the Republican capital of Jogjakarta.

Charge Dum-Dum Bullet Use

An Indonesian communiqué said two Dutch fighter planes, strafing the east-central front communications center of Malang, had used dum-dum bullets.

The Indonesians also announced that in East Java, 25 miles south of the port of Probolinggo, American-trained Dutch marines and Indonesian units were fighting in the town of Loemadjang. The Indonesian report accused the Dutch of killing all Indonesians wearing colored shirts resembling those of army uniforms.

In this region, the Dutch were consolidating their hold on eastern Java, which they pinched off three days ago.

Orders Three Ports Opened

Faced with the scorched-earth tactics of the Indonesians, the Dutch announced steps to get to world markets the great stores of raw materials captured by Netherlands troops.

The Netherlands Navy ordered the Java ports of Cheribon, Probolinggo and Banjoewangi—all three occupied by Dutch troops—opened to normal trade Monday, January regulations under which all ships were forced to submit to inspection by the Dutch before entering these ports now are abrogated, the announcement said.

Simultaneously the Dutch Navy slammed the door shut on all sea traffic along the east coast of Sumatra between Amphitrite Bay and Langea Bay. A blockade was declared there to halt the smuggling of arms to republican forces, a communiqué said.

[In editorial comment in the Soviet press, one writer, A. Belskaya, charged that the United States and Britain were supporting the Dutch by arms, military missions and diplomatic pressure on the Indonesian republic to submit to Dutch demands.]

Cut Off From Sumatra

The Dutch seal-off of western Java came when a motorized force sped 25 miles southwest of Soekaboemi and reached Palaboehanratoe on Wijnkoops Bay, a Netherlands army communiqué said. This move divided the Republican forces on Java from those battling the Dutch on Sumatra.

Just to the east Dutch units 20 miles south of Bandoeng seized the power station at Pengalengan, the bulletin said.

Dutch occupying detachments were withdrawn from Soekalaja and Tjitjalengka, burned-over towns 15 miles southeast and 15 miles east of Bandoeng, respectively. The Dutch said no resistance was met at either place before the withdrawal. The Republican radio said yesterday, however, that Indonesian troops had retaken both towns.

Further Drive Hinted

A hint that the Dutch might be planning to extend still further their North Coast holdings was contained in a Republican communiqué which said Dutch vessels had approached the port of Rembang, approximately half way between Semarang and Soerabaja.

The Indonesians said the Dutch were suffering heavy losses in the area just east of Semarang where Republican troops were pictured as pouring artillery and small-arms fire against an opposing Netherlands force consisting of two infantry battalions supported by four tanks, three aircraft and armored cars.

Recounting the fighting in eastern Java, a Dutch announcement said a Netherlands task force thrust nine miles south from Lawang to Singosari and rescued a large number of Chinese hostages carried off by the republican army. Lawang is 18 miles northeast of Malang.

This communiqué indicated the Dutch army was not in Malang.

Republican informants in Jogjakarta said, however, that the Dutch were pressing closer to Malang and the loss of the city was considered almost a certainty. Travelers who left Malang yesterday morning by train said the Dutch were not yet in the city.

Medan, largest city in Sumatra, has fallen to republican troops, a high Indonesian military source said. The informant added that the road between Medan and the Dutch-held Port of Belawan, fifteen miles away, had been cut off.

The Dutch claim they have a 25-mile bridgehead in the Medan area.

Little Hard Fighting Observed As Dutch Advance In Java

[This dispatch, presenting a Dutch viewpoint of fighting in Indonesia, was written by a veteran Dutch newspaperman who has been accompanying the Dutch Army since hostilities began a week ago.]

By HANS MARTINOT

With Dutch Forces Beyond Cheribon, Java, July 27 (AP)—I have seen virtually no hard fighting during this past week as I accompanied Dutch forces which pushed from Bandoeng through the beautiful, cloud-capped Preanger Mountains up to Cheribon, where tonight they are fanned out far down the coast of northwest Java.

Along the Bandoeng-Cheribon road, which Indonesian coolies built at the order of Governor General Dafdels nearly a century ago, there are only a few cars of war.

Seven Blackened Homes

I noticed two wrecked automobiles with republican license plates, three burning carriages and at Soemedand, a little mountain village in the area of many sugar factories, seven blackened, wrecked homes.

There were no bodies along the road.

At the end of the road—at Cheribon—the Indonesian army did not have time to put its scorched earth policy into effect. There still was warm rice on the table when Dutch soldiers burst into what had been a republican barracks.

Dutch troops slashed in against the town from three sides so swiftly that not a stone was damaged and losses on both sides were light. A sniper hiding in a tree killed one Dutch officer. Five others died when mines blew up while they were clearing a road.

Less Than 100 On Other Side

On the Indonesian side, Dutch officers told me, less than 100 were killed here.

Before coming here to the Cheribon front I was with the forces which took Soekaboemi. Not one Dutch soldier was killed taking the important railway station there. Six republicans were killed.

A few hours before the Dutch entered, the republicans gave a frightening example of what the scorched earth policy can mean. Chinese stores and homes were the particular target—why I do not know, but I personally confirmed it.

Rubber and sugar storehouses were flaming. Three thousand Chinese lost everything but their lives.

Other Fiery Indications

Elsewhere tonight there are other fiery indications of the scorched earth.

The flames have not yet died out in Sindang Laout, an important sugar factory a few miles outside Cheribon. There were fires in Tegal, 40 miles east of Cheribon, which a Dutch motorized unit captured late yesterday afternoon.

It is difficult to tell what the reaction of the people is. They do not appear hostile. Little children cheered the Dutch soldiers, perhaps because the soldiers threw them candy from their rations.

Several elderly men and women, with Javanese courtesy, offered gifts of fruit. But what the people feel beneath the surface remains uncertain.

Crops Given Good Care

This rice bowl area of northwest Java is in excellent condition. Crops are well planted and the soil shows signs of good care. A Dutch civil official claimed that many of Cheribon's officials were willing to co-operate.

A local sultan at Cheribon proudly pulled out his ceremonial carriage, a multi-colored wooden horse on four wheels, and showed it to soldiers, simultaneously describing how he had been held prisoner by the republicans for six days for "underground activities."

Chinese stores already have been reopened. Two British-captained vessels in port sailed on orders from Dutch authorities.

After carrying out reconnaissances, occupying detachments were withdrawn from Mayalaya and Chichalengka in connection with fresh duties elsewhere. Our occupation met no resistance and we suffered no losses.

Communications were restored between Purwakarta and Jikalong Wetan.

Middle Java: Together with marine landing parties our troops occupied Tegal.

Republican groups carried out an attack near Genuksari in the eastern part of the occupied area around Semarang. The attackers used Indonesian women as a shield. They were repulsed with losses. Subsequently our troops carried out a clearing sweep in this area where they were somewhat hampered by Republican artillery fire.

East Java: Netherlands troops were dispatched from Lawang, thirty kilometers northeast of Malang, to Singosari, fifteen kilometers further toward Lawang to rescue a large number of Chinese that were carried off from Lawang and interned at Singosari. The expedition was completely successful.

Constant reports of Japanese in the service of the Netherlands side are without any foundation in fact.

Total Netherlands casualties up to and including July 26 are forty-one killed, seventy-five wounded, and eight missing. These figures also include several delayed reports.

Indonesian

BATAVIA, Java, July 27 (AP)—Indonesian Republican Army Communique:

East Java: July 26, Malang was attacked from the air by two fighters with dum-dum bullets.

July 27, Lumajan was attacked from land fightings. In the town everyone wearing a colored shirt was taken prisoner and killed. The Moslem way of greeting with the fingers was prohibited.

The Dutch approached the harbor of Rembang.

Central Java: July 27, at the station of Grumbung east of Semarang fighting is going on with two battalions, four tanks, forty trucks and some armored cars. Losses of the enemy are not few, not only because of our small arms fire but also on account of artillery fire. The Dutch supported by tanks and three planes attacked Kedungjati. From the air Karangawen was machine gunned by four planes. Tegal was set afire.

West Java: Ardjuna and Chitatang were attacked from the air. Sindangwangi north of Chichalengka was reoccupied by us.

A later Indonesian Communique:

East Java: July 26, in Singosary severe fighting was taking place as mentioned previously. Dawarblangong at 8:15 A. M. was attacked by 800 enemy soldiers and an armored unit.

At 7:00 P. M. the enemy was driven back and pursued by the Indonesians.

At Gempolkerep and Gembong there was fighting.

South of Mojokerto at Brangkal Indonesians resume the attack July 27. In the Sutji area west of Surabaya the Dutch attack and we resist with artillery support. At 3:00 P. M. Grissee is shelled by Dutch warships for two hours. Our casualties are three severely injured, two slightly injured and several houses and buildings damaged.

Central Java: July 27, the Dutch attempt to check the Indonesian drive to Semarang from the east. This attempt was supported from the air and sea. Tanks support the Dutch on land.

The Dutch are active in operations to encircle Tegal. Troops to this end are called up from Jatibarang.

There is fighting at Slawi.

Sumatra: July 23, our troops engage the Dutch at Kali Itik. The Dutch strength is six tanks and three truckloads of infantry.

One Indonesian automobile is shot up by a Dutch gun and the Dutch retreat to Lam Butih.

July 26, we are successful in a push toward Padang. Tanah Bengkok is recaptured.

Java Communiques

Netherland

BATAVIA, Java, July 27 (AP)—Netherlands Army communique:

West Java: Our troops occupied Palabuhanratu in Wijnkoops Bay, forty kilometers southwest of Sukabumi and the power station of Lamajang near Pengalengan, thirty kilometers south of Bandung.

No bridges in the road to Palabuhanratu were damaged. Heavier resistance than usual was met at the occupation of the Lamajang power station. To all appearances the power station was undamaged.

Britain, Reds Break Off TradePact Negotiations

London Unable to Guarantee 'Certain Heavy Goods,' Moscow Reports.

LONDON, July 27 — (AP) The Moscow radio said tonight British-Soviet trade negotiations in Moscow had broken off because Great Britain could not guarantee the delivery of certain heavy goods and because the negotiators could not agree on credit terms.

The broadcast, heard here by the Soviet monitor under difficult radio listening conditios, indicated the heavy goods in question were rails and pipe.

The radio denied reports that the price of grain, which the British sought from Russia, was the cause of the trade conference breakdown,

declaring that the British and Russian negotiators agreed on a price for grain which was less than Britain now pays to Argentina or Canada for grain.

Reds Seek Easier Terms

The Soviet Union proposed a reduction in interest rates on 1941 credits to one-half of one per cent per year and the prolongation of payments to 15 years from the beginning repayments—that is, from 1944—the radio said.

These terms, the broadcaster said, were "no worse than those which Great Britain only recently granted to France on the prolongation of the war-time debt."

"The British side rejected a compromise proposal of the Soviet side on these questions," the broadcast said. "In order to reach an agreement, the Soviet side withdrew its proposals for a prolongation of credits already granted and proposed only half this sum should be prolonged, agreeing to preserve the previous period of repayment for the other half.

"The British side rejected this proposal also and proposed only one-quarter of the credits should be prolonged, which was clearly unacceptable to the Soviet side."

Another reason for the breakdown, the radio said, was the "lack of a guarantee the British government would ensure delivery to the Soviet Union of certain heavy goods in the amounts stated."

Russia is known to want machinery from Britain, in exchange for wheat, other foods, and timber.

British sources said they had no information on the reason the talks stalled, and it was uncertain here whether they might resume later.

Harold Wilson, chief of the British trade mission which went to Moscow to conclude the pact, previously was quoted as saying agreement was not reached "on the financial question" involved.

European Coal Crisis Expected To Last Until '49

Agency Official Says U. S. Will Be Called On to Fill the Gap if Dollars Last

LONDON, July 27 (AP).—Europe's fuel situation may be "not quite so critical" next winter as last, but emergency imports of American coal—if there are dollars to pay for them—probably will be needed until 1949, a European Coal Organization official said today.

"If the Marshall plan works, Europe probably will want all of the 36,000,000 to 40,000,000 tons of coal that could be delivered from the United States in 1948," the coal organization official said at an interview. "Only by '49, if the coal production problems of Germany and Britain have been solved in the meantime, can we expect a reduction in the demand for United States shipments."

The official, who asked not to be identified by name but who is close to top-level planning in the eighteen-nation E. C. O., stressed that his calculations for next winter did not include possibilities of increased coal output from the German Ruhr, soon to be discussed by the United States and Britain at Washington.

The only factors in his forecast, he said, were the present level of American coal exports to Europe, which reached a record of more than 3,200,000 tons in June, and a similar upward trend on a smaller scale of coal exports from Poland. If both trends hold, he said, E. C. O. officials think the position in most European countries at the Oct. 1 start of the fuel winter should be "slightly better" than at the same time last year.

If the dollars are available, a level of 3,000,000 tons a month or better is envisaged from now at least until March, 1948, "and probably for the rest of the calendar year," he added.

For the eighteen months he estimated the European importers, biggest of which are France and Italy, would need about $1,000,000,000 to pay for the American coal at about $20 to $22 a ton, delivered.

The E. C. O., a voluntary allocation organization formed soon after victory in 1945 to meet Europe's fuel emergency, goes out of existence Jan. 1, but its functions are to be taken over by the United Nations European Economic Commission at Geneva.

Russia Grants Credit For Albanian Buying

London, July 27 (AP)—Moscow announced today "a small credit" to Albania for the purchase of light industrial equipment and agricultural machinery.

Col. Gen. Enver Hoxha, the Communist Premier of Albania, has been conferring in Moscow. A Tass communiqué said "an exchange of opinion took place also on other questions of interest for the Soviet Union and Albania" prior to Hoxha's departure yesterday.

"In view of the great destruction and heavy losses wrought upon Albania by the Italian and German Fascist invaders and meeting the request of the Albanian Government to render Albania economic and other assistance, the Soviet Government has given Albania a small credit, on account of which the Soviet Government will supply Albania with equipment for light industry and agricultural machinery," the communiqué said.

The agreement was the latest of several recently reached between eastern European states and the Soviet Union and among the eastern states themselves, in apparent furtherance of what some observers in London have called a "Molotov plan" to offset the Marshall proposals in western Europe.

DE GAULLE ASSAILS REDS' POWER BID

RENNES, France, July 27—(AP) Gen. Charles de Gaulle said today that Russia was responsible for the "alarming" world situation and charged French Communists with "exclusively" serving Moscow orders.

Russia, he said in an address here, dominates a bloc of 400,000,000 people bordering on Sweden, Turkey and Italy and whose frontier "is only 500 kilometers (300 miles) from ours."

Assails Russia

"Combining her military and economic pressure with the interior action of men who are entirely submissive to her," de Gaulle said, "Soviet Russia has already established, or is trying to establish by intermediaries, a regime of totalitarian dictatorship, which is only the dependence and emanation of its own, on certain allied nations—Poland, Yugoslavia, Albania—or on certain defeated countries—Prussia, Saxony, Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria."

He added that Russia "holds at her discretion Czechoslovakia, Finland, Romania and Poland."

De Gaulle accused French Communist of sponsoring strikes and playing class against class in France and her empire, "while our future is engaged in a very dangerous international duel and, by force, an enormous eastern bloc is forming in Europe."

He declared that the French Communist party was made up of men "who have taken a vow of obedience to the orders of a foreign enterprise of domination, directed by the masters of a grand slave power. Their end is to rise to dictatorship in our country, as their counterparts have been able to do elsewhere with the support of that power."

He appealed for recruits to join his national unity movement, the rally of the French people, which he said he had formed in order that France might obtain a solution of the German problems and also take the leadership "of those who wish to remake Europe in equilibrium and freedom."

Service in Belgium Held for G. I. Dead

5,600 in Cemetery To Be Returned to U. S.

HENRI-CHAPELLE, Belgium, July 27 (AP).—A symbolic farewell to the fallen American soldiers of World War II was expressed today in a benediction ceremony on the eve of the first exhumation project to be carried out on European soil.

Premier Paul-Henri Spaak and other Belgian dignitaries addressed a gathering of their countrymen who assembled at the military cemetery in Henri-Chapelle, where 17,319 Americans are buried. They carried flowers to their adopted tombs and then listened while high-ranking Belgian officials expressed the nation's gratitude and affection for the American heroes.

After 5,600 of the bodies have been exhumed and sent back to the United States, others from cemeteries scattered throughout the Continent will take their place, as Henri-Chapelle is destined to remain one of the ten permanent American military cemeteries in Europe.

Premier Spaak told the gathering, "The American bodies buried in our soil will be taken care of with the same feelings of affection that they would receive if they were buried in the States."

ALBANIAN 'PLOT' OF ARMY LEADERS REPORTED NIPPED

ATHENS, July 27.—(AP) Greek government circles said today a report had been received from Ioannina that a plot involving about 1,200 officers and soldiers of the Albanian army had been discovered and squelched.

There was no precise information as to the aims of the plotters, but informants said they were believed to be opposed to Col. Gen. Enver Hoxha, the Communist premier of Albania. A member of parliament named Radoviskika was described as the leader of the alleged plot. He was an underground resistance leader during the war.

Report Arrests Made

The report received here said arrests had been made and that troops had been confined behind barbed wire.

Meanwhile, a Greek liaison officer with the United Nations Balkan investigation subcommission arrived in Athens and declared that "after hearing witnesses and visiting yesterday the invasion points near Konitsa, the commission—with the exception of the Soviet and Polish delegates—is perfectly satisfied that the recent invasion (of Greece) was organized and supported in Yugoslavia and Albania."

He said a report to that effect would be submitted shortly to the UN security council.

Reports from the Second Greek Army Corps said a Communist band trapped near Verdicoussa on Mount Hassia, in Thessaly, had been decimated, with 40 dead counted, including the band's leader, and 22 prisoners taken.

Military authorities at Lamia said another band of guerrillas—about 150 strong—had been wiped out in a fight on Mount Parnassus, during which a dozen planes supported the government forces.

Dimitrov in Belgrade For Talks With Tito

BELGRADE, July 27 (AP).—Bulgarian Premier Georgi Dimitrov arrived here today and was greeted by Premier Marshal Tito. Mr. Dimitrov, in a brief speech of welcome to the crowd at the railway station, said the peoples of Bulgaria and Yugoslavia were linked in brotherhood.

The two Premiers will hold talks which may lead to a mutual treaty.

REDS SEEK BIGGER NAVY

MOSCOW, July 27 — (AP) The Soviet press observed Russia's navy day today by emphasizing that the Red fleet should be built up with "new modern ships of all types."

Naval experts writing for various Russian publications said the chief function of the Russian navy was guarding the country's coastline against possible invaders.

'WON'T BE LONG,' CHIANG SAYS

Early Defeat Of Communists Predicted To Editors

Nanking, July 27 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek told a group of visiting American editors and publishers today that there was "no possibility" of peace negotiations with the Chinese Communists, and inveighed in strong terms against what he called "misleading" and "unfriendly" reports about China by American correspondents.

[Despite the long breakdown in peace efforts, this is apparently the flattest public statement Chiang has yet made on the subject.]

The Americans, who are touring the Far East as guests of the United States War Department, arrived in Nanking today. They were to return to Shanghai tonight.

Spoke For Publication

Chiang said his statement was for publication. He has spoken only off the record to several previous touring groups.

"It is apparent since failure of the Marshall mission of mediation," the Chinese Government chief declared, "that the Communists are determined to continue their policy of open military rebellion and there is no possibility of resumption of peace negotiations.

"I assure you that in spite of the difficulties and complications of this problem, the Chinese Government will be able to solve it—and it will not take very long."

Just before meeting with the editors, he had made a four-minute speech to a conference of provincial governors, in which he said, "We must continue to struggle for existence or die"; condemned "big influential families" for not paying their taxes in kind, and said they should send their able-bodied sons to join the army as an example to others.

Cites Wedemeyer Mission

Chiang told the Americans, "I am fully aware of the importance and significance of relations between the United States and China and of the presence of the Wedemeyer mission in China."

He added that the new national Constitution would become effective as planned next December 25, as "the Government must fulfill its wartime promises of ushering in constitutional government and a program of personal liberties regardless of the Communist problem."

Chiang further told his visitors:

"I have been worried and deeply concerned over certain United States correspondents in China, who, because of their dissatisfaction with conditions in the postwar period here, have written certain reports and articles which are not only critical of the efficiency and moral practices of the Chinese Government, but even are misleading the American public to believe that the Chinese people as a whole are not respectable and do not deserve the friendship of the United States and other countries.

Madame Chiang Speaks

"Our Government welcomes any constructive criticism of the Government, but if such criticism goes to the extreme of hurting the honor and self-respect of the people, I find it a great source of worry that it will in time affect the friendly relations between our two countries.

"The Chinese people always have been friends of the United States and grateful for the assistance of your country.

"I appeal to you publishers for co-operation in solving this problem, which is a serious obstacle in the way of Chinese-American co-operation."

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After Chiang left to keep a Government appointment, Madame Chiang told the editors her husband was "not bitter, but is anxious to solve a problem which is bothering him deeply."

Kuomintang Instructions

While Chiang was making his critical comments, the Associated Press learned from a most reliable source that the Central Executive Committee of his governing party, the Kuomintang, had issued instructions to all party newspapers to stress desirability of quick clarification of American policy toward China.

This directive said further "wavering" by the United States would only benefit the Communists and might "harm the traditional friendship between the United States and China."

It said some foreign writers had fallen unwitting victims to Communist propaganda and had criticized "China's only lawful government in a most irresponsible manner."

The newspapers were advised to carry everything possible about Communist sabotage and to stress the Chinese-American wartime cooperation and the part Americans "should" play in China's rehabilitation.

TWO JEWISH SHIPS, 1,100 ON BOARD, NEAR HOLY LAND

British Reported Ready to Board Craft, Deport Passengers.

NEW VIOLENCE FLARES

Reuters Office Again Raided; Two Soldiers Wounded by Bomb.

HAIFA, Palestine, July 27—(AP) Two immigrant ships reportedly carrying 1,100 uncertified Jews steamed toward the Holy Land under the shadow of British warships tonight and those aboard the vessels faced immediate deportation to detention camps in Cyprus.

The Hebrew resistance movement, Haganah, announced that the immigrant ship, "Return to Zion," carrying about 400 visaless Jews was approaching the coast along with a second vessel bearing the names, "Those Who Fell at Ez Zib." The latter ship was reported to be carrying some 700 immigrants.

Unofficial sources claimed the "Return to Zion" had been intercepted by British naval patrols. It was expected that the vessel would be boarded and brought into Haifa harbor sometime during the night or early tomorrow morning, these sources said.

Shadowed By British

The ship, "Those Who Fell at Ez Zib," was being shadowed by the royal navy and might be intercepted and brought to Haifa sometime tomorrow, Jewish sources said. The vessel was named for the 14 members of Haganah who were reported missing after the blowing up of a railway bridge near the Palestine-Lebanon border last year.

One British source suggested the two ships might attempt to rendezvous outside the three-mile limit and transfer all their passengers to one vessel in an effort to prevent one of the ships from being confiscated by the British.

The Palestine government announced officially that the passengers of both ships would be deported to Cyprus.

Meanwhile, the city of Haifa, with more than 50,000 Jews under dusk-to-dawn curfew, remained quiet. It was the end of the ninth day of Av, when world Jewry observes a day of fasting and lamentation for the destruction of the first and second temples of Jerusalem.

Few residents of the city knew of the approaching vessels, as news from Haganah sources has been censored in Palestine and official sources remained silent.

The harbor area still was not manned by the British military forces which usually cordon off the dockyards several hours prior to the arrival of immigrant ships and supervise the trans-shipment of the visaless Jews to Cyprus aboard British troopships.

Three such vessels, Empire Comfort, Empire Rest and Empire Shelter, are berthed in the outer harbor.

Jewish sources said the "Return to Zion" was a small, Mediterranean vessel which was believed to have come from a North African port. The British navy has not announced the whereabouts of the two ships.

4,500 Near France

(In France, the prefecture of the Rhone Department announced that 4,500 Polish Jews from the "Exodus 1947" would be landed Monday at Port de Bouc, 30 miles west of Marseille, after an unsuccessful effort to run the British blockade into the Holy Land. The Jews left the French port of Sete July 11 and their vessel was rammed and boarded by the British off Haifa July 18. Many were reported sick as a result of their two weeks at sea).

Other events in Palestine:

The first Jewish postwar passenger boat, the Kedmah, with practically an all-Jewish crew, reached Tel Aviv from London with 195 Jews bearing immigration certificates. The Kedmah is scheduled to make regular runs between Haifa and Marseille.

Ten men penetrated the Tel Aviv branch office of the Shemen oil factory, overpowered the staff and escaped with about $4,800.

Martial law was lifted from the coastal town of Natanya and its surrounding villages, a forenight after it was imposed to help the British army in its search for two British sergeants kidnaped and held as hostages for three condemned members of Irgun Zvai Leumi. Irgun said in a broadcast heard in the area that the two sergeants were alive and well.

Map Civil Disobedience

In another broadcast, Irgun appealed to Palestine Jews to violate the curfew as part of a new plan of civil disobedience. It also urged non-payment of taxes, boycott of British courts, establishment of Jewish courts, severance of all social and professional ties with British people in Palestine and unification of all Hebrew fighting forces.

A reliable source said the Tel Aviv office of Reuters, British news agency, was raided again today by a group of young men believed to be members of one of the Jewish extremist groups.

Three young men armed with pistols entered the Reuters office, bound and gagged two employes and fled with a quantity of office equipment, including a typewriter and a duplicating machine.

The same Reuters office was raided six weeks ago and similar material was stolen.

Two British soldiers were wounded today when a bomb exploded behind a wall in Jerusalem's Jaffa road.

Ambush Is Third At Spot In Manila

Manila, July 27 (AP)—One United States Army sergeant was shot dead and another was wounded critically late last night by unknown persons in the third fatal ambush within a month at the same spot on the Manila road near the Bulacan-Pampanga provincial boundary.

The driver of a jeep in which the two soldiers were riding escaped injury. All three were members of the 4th Signal Service group, the same as a staff sergeant who was killed and another who was wounded the night of July 21. All names were withheld by the Army.

On June 28 Captain and Mrs. Irving Plough were wounded and their baby was killed.

Indonesians May Get Medical Aid

SINGAPORE, July 27 (AP)—Governor General Malcolm MacDonald's office said today that the Singapore and Malayan Union Governments were "urgently considering" the establishment of an organization to collect and deliver medical supplies requested in a radio appeal by the Indonesian Red Cross. A statement said the Dutch Government had agreed to a British request to arrange for the airplane delivery of medical supplies.

HALF OF PLEAS OF MARSHALL ARE GRANTED

Bills Approved By Congress Include Those Bearing On U.S.-Soviet Clash

Washington, July 27 (AP)—Only half the legislation George C. Marshall, Secretary of State, recommended to Congress as "urgent" was passed in the session which closed today.

However, the bills which were approved included almost all bearing upon the American conflict with Russia—chief among them authority and money for the $400,000,000 Greek-Turkish program.

Administration officials said the record was by no means a bad one for foreign policy co-operation between the Democratic Administration and the Republican-led Congress.

Marshall sent to Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, on January 29 a list of ten matters for congressional action which he called "urgent items in order of priority." He attached an additiona list of seventeen items which he marked "important for this session of Congress." Thirteen of the latter failed of passage.

Standing Of Proposals At End

Later, additional legislation was presented by the Secretary or President Truman for urgent action, so that in effect the original list of ten was expanded to fourteen. Here is how the fourteen "urgent" proposals stood when Congress finished up:

Passed:

1. Continuation of relief programs after the end of UNRRA. Congress approved and appropriated $332,000,000 for the task, $18,000,000 less than the State Department recommended. The cut was designed by Congress to deny relief to Hungary and Poland, the only two prospective relief recipients in the Soviet sphere.

2. Ratification of peace treaties with Italy, Romania, Hungary and Bulgaria. These treaties now await only ratification by Russia; France and Britain already have acted.

3. Legislation for American membership in the international refugee organization. The United States formally joined the organization shortly after Congress acted. The United States' share of $73,000,000 also was appropriated.

4. Legislation to carry on America's part in a children's aid fund left over from UNRRA.

5. Tax exemption for gifts from American citizens to the United Nations.

6. The Greek-Turkish program.

7. Authorization for a United Nations trusteeship arrangement by which the United States has taken over control of former Japanese-held islands in the Pacific.

Italian Property Returned

8. Return of Italian property in the United States. The chief result was to release Italian assets frozen during the war. The bill was part of Marshall's plan for strengthening Italy economically against communism.

Not approved:

1. Ratification of the Anglo-American petroleum agreement for international supervision of oil company operations of the two countries, mainly in the Middle East.

2. Admittance of 400,000 displaced persons into the United States over the next four years.

3. Adherence to the constitution of the World Health Organization.

"Voice Of America" Fails

4. Legislation to authorize "Voice of America" broadcasts and other cultural relations activity outside the western hemisphere. Known as the Mundt bill, this finally failed of Senate approval when the Senate at the last minute voted instead an investigation of the State Department's cultural relations activities. However, funds to carry on a curtailed information and cultural program were appropriated.

5. Diplomatic privileges and immunities for the staff and delegates of the United Nations.

6. An "inter-American military co-operation program" under which the administration planned to supply arms to other American countries.

Wool Bill Is Killed

State Department officials said one of the most important issues settled in favor of their policies was that which arose over import fees and quotas on wool. An import duty provision of wool price legislation was killed when President Truman vetoed the bill.

The State Department opposed it on the ground that such restrictions would have killed all prospects for success of the American-sponsored tariff-reducing World Trade Conference at Geneva.

One bill Marshall regarded as "important" which failed of passage was authorization for the President to send United States military and naval missions to foreign governments.

St. Lawrence Plan Failed

This was presented with the argument that it was necessary for maintenance of American missions in Iran and China. However, officials said the President's remaining war powers permit the assignment of these missions despite failure of Congres to act.

The "important" list included the St. Lawrence waterway and power development agreement, which failed to go through, but otherwise items on the list were relatively minor. Of the seventeen total, four were passed and the rest failed.

Those passed dealt with the Cuban sugar quota, renewal of a Federal charter for the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, authorization for United States agencies to furnish equipment to international organizations such as the United Nations, and authority for the President to make an agreement with the United Nations for its permanent site in this country.

FDR's Son Had Power to 'Ram' Contract 'Down Someone's Throat,' Prober Asserts

War Investigating Group to Open Hearings Today into Hughes Dealings.

WASHINGTON, July 27 — (AP) Senator Ferguson (R.-Mich.) delving into wartime activities of Howard Hughes and Elliott Rooseveit, pictured the son of the late President with the power to "ram" a scout plane contract for Hughes "down somebody's throat," it was disclosed today.

But this contention of the senator who heads a war investigating sub-committee was disputed by a witness, John Meyer, a publicity man who was employed by Hughes.

Hughes, Hollywood millionaire, had previously denied that Roosevelt helped him and Henry J. Kaiser obtain the original contract for construction of an enormous cargo flying boat.

To this Meyer added the assertion, in testimony taken June 3 behind closed doors, that while continuation of the subsequent photo-reconnaissance (scouting) plane contract held by Hughes alone probably depended on Roosevelt's recommendation, "he couldn't force it down any throats."

Hearings Open Today

The testimony, made available newsmen by a committee member, was taken preliminary to the opening tomorrow of public hearings by Ferguson's group digging into circumstances of the Hughes-Kaiser contract for the cargo plane.

The sub-committee also wants Meyer as a witness in these hearings, and has enlisted the aid of the State department. Meyer is reported out of the country.

Meyer testified at the closed hearing that he was friendly with Roosevelt and often entertained him as publicity chief for the Hughes Tool company, parent organization of the Hughes enterprises.

Roosevelt, a colonel in the photo-reconnaissance division of the air corps during the war, headed a group of War department officials who inspected Hughes' photo-reconnaissance plane at the factory in California.

At the closed hearing, Ferguson asked Meyer why he entertained Roosevelt.

Meyer replied: "We got a contract in which he was sent out there as chief of the mission. The contracts probably depended upon his recommendation. He recommended it, but he couldn't force it down any throats."

Disrupted by Witness

Ferguson: "That is what you say, Mr. Meyer, and you know different. You know he could ram it down somebody's throat."

Meyer: "No, senator."

Ferguson: "You mean to say the son of the President of the United States, under the conditions under which he was operating, could not ram this down somebody's throat?"

Meyer: "I doubt it."

Ferguson: "What did he know about an airplane?"

Meyer: "Well, it wasn't our fault that he was assigned to the mission."

Ferguson: "All right, I know that it was not."

Hughes previously had testified that Elliott had nothing to do with the granting of the original contract he and Kaiser obtained for construction of a huge cargo flying boat. Kaiser later withdrew from the project.

Hughes said when he obtained a subsequent contract to build photo-reconnaissance planes he had "considerable discussion with Elliott Roosevelt with reference to the actual execution or non-execution of the contract."

Denies Payments

"In other words," Hughes continued, "Roosevelt was in charge of the photographic division, to the best of my knowledge, and he was the man I had to sell the airplane to, but I do not recall any conversation with him on this point of reimbursement charges."

Chairman Brewster (R.-Me.) of the full committee asked:

"Were there any payments to him or for his account at any time?"

"No, not at any time," the witness said.

George Meader, a committee counsel, asked Hughes whether Roosevelt "was of any assistance to you in securing a continuation of that cargo plane project" in Washington in 1944.

"I can say he absolutely was not," Hughes replied. "I do not even remember if he was in Washington at the time."

Meyer subsequently testified that when he met Roosevelt in New York in August, 1943, the latter told him at that time he was recommending the Hughes reconnaissance plane to the War department.

7 Korean Camps Set Up For Red-Zone Refugees

WASHINGTON, July 27. (AP)—General Douglas MacArthur reported today that seven emergency camps have been set up in the American zone of Korea to care for the thousands of refugees fleeing across the border daily from Soviet-occupied northern Korea.

His report on military government activities in Korea during the month of April estimated that some 3,000 persons a day were entering southern Korea through one border town alone.

To provide ahaven for the refugees from the Russian zone, General MacArthur said, three emergeny feeding stations and four permanent camps have been established at the border. Increased efforts also were made to settle refugee families on farm lands in southern Korea, to reduce the expense of public assistance.

Bill on Secret Pacts

Measure to Keep Congress Posted Introduced, to Come Up in Fall

WASHINGTON, July 27 (AP).—Representative James G. Fulton, Republican, of Pennsylvania, a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, yesterday introduced a measure designed to keep Congress posted on secret agreements between the United States and other nations. The proposal will not come up for action until Congress reconvenes.

A seven-member House special committee would be created with power to study: "Executive agreements, written or oral, made by the President or . . . executive branch of the government with the chief of state . . . of any foreign nation without the authorization or knowledge of the Congress which bind, commit or obligate the United States to, any foreign nation." . . .

Alaska Newsprint Plan Is Sent to White House

WASHINGTON, July 27 (AP).—Legislation designed to establish a newsprint industry in Alaska was approved by the Senate yesterday and sent to the White House. The bill authorizes the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture to sell timber in the Tongas National Forest of southeast Alaska to paper companies. Forest Service officials said the legislation will permit establishment of five $30,000,000 paper mills in the territory.

The bill authorizes the department to contract with paper companies to furnish them a perpetual supply of timber to be cut on a sustained yield basis. Officials testified before Congressional committees that the plan would furnish timber in perpetuity to the mills and lead to the establishment at each mill of a town of 6,000 or more persons.

VET, ENGLISH GIRL SET WEDDING DATE

NAUGATUCK, July 27 — (AP) Wedding bells will ring on Aug. 1 for an American war veteran and his British bride-to-be, whom he wooed and won by mail, they announced today.

The couple, Elbert Schukie, who served five years in the Army, 26 months of the time in the South Pacific, but who never went to England, and Miss Edith Ellen Wilkins, 27, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, have been getting acquainted here.

They met for the first time on July 17 when Miss Wilkins came to Naugatuck after a trip across the Atlantic on the S.S. Marine Tiger.

Mrs. Rose Pelkie, herself an English bride, played the role of "cupid" in the romance by letter carrier. She lives in an auto trailer next door to Schuckie's in a trailer camp here and showed the young veteran a photograph of Miss Wilkins, a long-time friend, last September.

She introduced the pair by mail, and the correspondence reached a climax recently with Schuckie's proposal of marriage and Miss Wilkins' acceptance. Miss Wilkins, a former waitress in a London restaurant, said that so far only the date for the wedding had been set.

Schuckie is employed as an iron worker here.

'IKE' VISITS BROTHER

MANHATTAN, Kas., July 27—(AP) Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, army chief of staff, landed at Ft. Riley's Marshall Field after a flight from Washington today and drove here this afternoon for an overnight visit with his brother, Milton, president of Kansas State college.

General Eisenhower, enroute to Alaska on an inspection trip, will leave Marshall Field tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock for Great Falls, Mont.

He plans to arrive at Anchorage Tuesday.

M'MAHON URGES SECURITY STUDY

Proposes All Nations Make Inventory of Forces to Avoid War.

NEW YORK, July 27 — (AP) Senator McMahon (D.-Conn.), urging a "moratorium on world tension," tonight proposed an inventory of what each nation considers its essential security needs, so that a workable peace can be developed.

"Such lists might be many and various," he said in an address to a graduating class at Fordham university. "But surely that would contain certain things in common—reasonable access to economic supplies, freedom from political or economical interference from outside, a measure of international trade, some advance toward internationally recognized civil liberties—

"In short," he added, "the substitution of a live and growing international law for the present rule of force in anarchy."

The Senator said such a security inventory should be submitted to the United Nations General Assembly at its fall meeting for debate and action.

Urges Steps for Peace

"It is to be hoped," McMahon declared, "that the 'security inventories,' when toted up, would show general agreement on the great principle that world peace cannot be created and maintained without adequate machinery to enforce peace.

"It is to be hoped that all nations will gladly accept something that goes beyond the demonstrably inadequate mechanism which is all they have now.

"In this way the burning question of peace with justice can be put fully and openly to Russia."

And an outline of what this country regards as its security needs, McMahon continued, "should create the atmosphere in which an American appeal for world peace and for adequate machinery would not fall on deaf ears."

And because of the difficulties which have plagued the United Nations, particularly through the big nations' right to use the veto power in the Security Council, McMahon said, Europe is trembling in the balance.

Fearful of Future

"Another winter without plan or direction will result in Europe's complete disintegration," the Connecticut lawmaker prophesied.

"We now are fully aware," he continued, "that the death of order and a free society brings to the burial rites as gladsome heirs the Communist associates of Moscow who are ever ready to participate in the spreading of Russia's influence and power."

Classing Bernard Baruch's "cold war" description of American relations with Russia as an "apt" term, McMahon said that "in all seriousness that if ways and means are not found and devised to stop that cold war, hot war will come and the world will end in cold ashes."

SEVERSKY PRAISES ARMED-FORCE UNITY

Says It Can Become Instrument Of Unmatched Strength

New York, July 27 (AP)—Major Alexander P. de Seversky, aircraft designer and long-time exponent of air power, said today unification of the nation's armed forces "can become an instrument of unmatched strength under our democratic conditions."

"What airmen have fough for all their lives has finally become a reality," he said in a statement. "Air force has been emancipated and put on a basis of equality with the Army and Navy."

Advantages Can Be Lost

He said, however, that "the immense advantages of autonomy for the three departments—Army, Navy and Air—can easily be lost, or even turned into liabilities, if the development of any of them is cramped by regimentation from above."

The airman urged that "each defense component be placed under the most qualified and independently minded leadership and encouraged to develop its strategic potential to the maximum." Only in that way, he added, "can we make sure that each of them will make a contribution in proportion to its true strategic significance."

Identical With Nazi Setup

De Seversky said that "it may come as startling news to the average layman that our new defense setup is essentially identical with the one that was in force in Nazi Germany," and pointed out that "the late Reich had autonomous army, navy and air force, headed by Hitler as a kind of secretary of defense, with a supreme command equivalent to our joint chiefs of staff."

"But there is no cause for alarm in the parallel," he added. "A system that failed dismally under a totalitarian regime, with its extreme of regimentation, can become an instrument of unmatched strength under our democratic conditions."

Marshall To Address U.N. Group

New York, July 27 (AP)—George C. Marshall, Secretary of State, has accepted an invitation to address the American Association for the United Nations in New York September 14, the organization announced today.

SHOWDOWN NEARS IN UN ON CRITICAL BALKAN PROBLEM

HARRIS

LAKE SUCCESS, July 27 — (AP) A weeks-long fight between Russia and the United States over the Balkan problem neared an end today with the future of the United Nations possibly hinging on the outcome.

A showdown test on the ability of the UN security council to act effectively in the peaceful settlement of disputes which might threaten world peace is expected to come Tuesday or not later than Thursday.

At that time the council will vote on a Russian-opposed U. S. proposal for establishing a semi-permanent border watch over the Balkans. The American plan was introduced after a UN inquiry commission found Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania primarily responsible in supporting guerrilla warfare in Greece.

Important Issue

UN delegates made no attempt to minimize the seriousness of the situation and some expressed the opinion that a defeat of the U. S. proposal would have grave effects on the world organization.

All delegates looked to Russia for the answer. They agreed that the Soviet alone holds the power to strengthen or weaken the council's position in world affairs.

Delegates were divided on whether Russia would veto the commission plan or abstain from voting and permit the creation of a border watch. Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko may express his disapproval by abstention, because of the consequences a evto might bring. This idea gained among certain delegates after he and Russia's three satellites argued last week that eevn if the commission were established Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania would not be bound to cooperate with it.

This argument involves an interpretation of the UN charter and is expected to be threshed out further tomorrow. The majority of council members agree with the U. S. interpretation that decisions taken by the security council are binding on all parties.

30.24- 11171

In answering Gromyko and the three Soviet satellites, U. S. Deputy Herschel V. Johnson warned them that if they ignored a decision of the council they would lay themselves open to the strongest enforcement measures.

Provisional Agenda for U. N. General Assembly

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., July 27—Following is the provisional agenda of the second regular session of the United Nations General Assembly, which will convene Sept. 16 at Flushing Meadow, Queens. Most of the data in brackets are taken from explanatory notes furnished by the United Nations Press Section. Items may be submitted at least twenty-five days before the opening date of a regular session. Forty-three items have already been submitted. The order in which items are listed is not necessarily the order in which they will be taken up.

1. Opening of the session by the chairman of the Brazilian delegation. [The chairman of the delegation from which the President of the previous session was elected presides until the Assembly elects a President for the session. Dr. Oswaldo Aranha of Brazil presided at the special General Assembly held April 28 to May 15.

2. Appointment of the Credentials Committee.

3. Election of the President.

4. Constitution of the main committees and election of officers. These are: I. Political and Security Committee (including the regulation of armaments); II. Economic and Financial Committee; III. Social, Humanitarian and Cultural; IV. Trusteeship Committee; V. Administrative and Budgetary Committee; VI. Legal Committee.

5. Election of Vice Presidents. [The seven Vice Presidents are elected by secret ballot without nominations.]

Report of Council Jurisdiction

6. Notification by the Secretary General, under Article 12, Paragraph 2, of the Charter [of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security being dealt with by the Security Council. The Assembly is barred from considering such items.]

7. Adoption of the agenda. [Adoption is by majority vote. Items may be added to or deleted from the agenda by a majority of the members present and voting.]

8. Opening the general debate.

9. Report of the Secretary General on the work of the organization.

10. Report of the Security Council.

11. Report of the Economic and Social Council.

12. Report of the Trusteeship Council.

13. Reports from the specialized agencies.

14. Headquarters of the United Nations: Report of the Secretary General. Resolution 100 (1) of 14 Dec., 1946. [The resolution referred to recorded the Assembly's gratitude for the gift from Mr. John D. Rockefeller Jr. of $8,500,000 with which to purchase the East River site for permanent headquarters. The resolution also authorized the Secretary General to lease the structures then on the site until demolition work was undertaken, or to undertake demolition. A report from the Secretary General prepared in consultation with the Director of Planning and his staff will cover an analysis of the site, buildings and locations, preliminary cost estimates, etc.]

15. Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the headquarters of the United Nations: Report of the Secretary General (Resolution 99 (1) of 14 Dec., 1946.)

Procedure and Organization

16. Procedures and organization of the General Assembly. (a) Report of the committee on procedures and organization (Resolution 102 (1) of 15 Dec. 1946; (b) simultaneous interpretation: Report of the Secretary General [The resolution referred to in (a) dealt with measures to economize the time of the Assembly. As regards (b), the Assembly last December deferred a decision on the question of simultaneous interpretation until the second session. It called for continuance of "the present practices"—consecutive translation in plenary session and some committees—but for an increase in the number of conference rooms equipped with simultaneous interpretation apparatus.]

17. Rules governing the admission of new members: Reports of the committee of the General Assembly and of the Security Council. Resolution 36 (1) of 19 Nov. 1946. [By the resolution referred to the Assembly requested the Council to appoint a committee to confer with a committee of the Assembly "with a view to preparing rules governing the admission of new members which will be acceptable both to the General Assembly and to the Security Council. Joint conferences of the two committees have been held since May 28. On June 26, the Assembly committee unanimously adopted draft proposals relating to rules of procedure for admission of new members. After the Council has considered the proposals, the Assembly committee will draft them in final form for the Assembly.]

18. Admission of new members (if recommendations are received from the Security Council). [The membership committee of the Council is re-examining the applications of Albania, Mongolia, Trans-Jordan, Ireland and Portugal, which were rejected last year. It will consider the new applications of Hungary, Italy, Austria, Rumania and Yemen.]

19. Relations of members of the United Nations with Spain. (Resolution 39 (1) of 12 Dec. 1946.) [This resolution recommended that the Franco Government be debarred from membership of international agencies in relationship with the United Nations and from participation in activities arranged by the United Nations. It recommended that, if within a reasonable time there was not established a government that derived its authority from the consent of the governed, the Council should consider measures to be taken to remedy the situation. Finally, it recommended that all members of the United Nations recall from Madrid their Ambassadors and Ministers plenipotentiary and to report to the next session of the Assembly what action they have taken.]

Indian Question Renewed

20. Treatment of Indians in the Union of South Africa. (Resolution 44 (1) of 8 Dec. 1946.) [The resolution declares that the "General Assembly is of the opinion that the treatment of Indians in the Union should be in conformity with the international obligations under the agreements concluded between the two Governments and the relevant provisions of the Charter and therefore requests the two Governments to report at the next session of the General Assembly the measures adopted to this effect."]

21. Question of Palestine: Item submitted by the United Kingdom. [On April 2, 1947, the United Kingdom asked that the question of Palestine be placed on the agenda at its next regular session, when, it said, the United Kingdom would ask the Assembly to make recommendations concerning the future government of Palestine.]

22. Report of the special committee on Palestine (Resolution 106 S-1) of 15 May, 1947.

23. Termination of the mandate over Palestine and the recognition of its independence as one state: Item submitted by Saudi Arabia and by Iraq.

24. Convocation of a general conference, under Article 109 of the Charter, to abolish the privilege of the veto: Item submitted by Argentina. [Article 109 says in part: "1. A general conference of the members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing the present Charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds majority of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council. Each member of the United Nations shall have one vote in the conference. 2. Any alteration of the present Charter recommended by a two-thirds vote of the conference shall take effect when ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two-thirds of the members of the United Nations, including all the permanent members of the Security Council."]

Election to Security Council

25. Election of three non-permanent members of the Security Council. [The terms of Australia, Brazil and Poland expire at the end of 1947, and three members to replace these are to be elected. Retiring members are not eligible for immediate re-election. Election is by secret ballot. A two-thirds majority is required.]

26. Consideration of proposed new trusteeship agreements, if any: resolution 9 (1) of 9 Feb. 1946 and 63 (1) of 14 Dec. 1946.

27. Election of additional members of the Trusteeship Council. [As the United States is now an administering country, it will be necessary to elect two more non-administering countries to the Council to insure the balance between administering and non-administering powers.]

28. Information from non-self-governing territories. (a) Summary and analysis of information transmitted under Article 73 (e) of the Charter: Report of the Secretary General. [Article 73 (e) calls on members responsible for the administration of non-self-governing territories to transmit regular reports on economic, social and educational conditions in those territories. Information has so far been submitted by the United States, the United Kingdom, Australia, the Netherlands, France and Belgium.] (b) Information transmitted under Article 73 (e) of the Charter: Report of the ad hoc committee. [The Assembly recommended that information submitted in the course of 1947 should be summarized, analyzed and classified by the Secretary General. It also invited the Secretary General to convene some weeks before the opening of the second session an ad hoc committee to examine his summary and analysis of the information with a view to aiding the Assembly in its consideration of this information. The committee will meet Aug. 28.

29. International Children's Emergency Fund: (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council; (b) Annual audit of the accounts of the fund submitted by the Secretary General.

30. Draft convention on genocide: Report of the Economic and Social Council. (Resolution 96 (1) of 11 Dec., 1946. [The Committee on the Development and Codification of International Law decided that it could pronounce no opinion on the draft convention, as it had not been submitted to member governments and their opinions on it had not been received.]

31. Telecommunications: Report of the Secretary General.

32. Proposals to increase the membership of the Economic and Social Council to twenty-four: Item submitted by Argentina.

Social Council Elections

33. Election of six members of the Economic and Social Council. [The Council consists of eighteen nations, serving for three years. The six whose terms expire the end of this year are Cuba, Czechoslovakia, India, Norway, the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom. They are eligible for immediate re-election. Election is by secret ballot of the Assembly, a two-third majority of members present and voting being required.]

34. Progressive development of international law and its eventual codification: Report of the committee on the Progressive Development of International Law and its Codification. (Resolution 94 (1) of 11 Dec., 1946.)

35. Plans for the formulation of the principles of the Nuremberg Charter: Report of the Committee on the Progressive Development of International Law and its Codification (Resolution 95 (1) of 11 Dec., 1946.)

36. Draft declaration on the rights and duties of states proposed by Panama: Report of the Committee on the Progressive Development of International Law and its Codification. (Resolution 38 (1) of 1 Dec., 1946.)

37. Co-ordination of the privileges and immunities of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies: Report of the Secretary General (Resolution 22 (1) D of 13 Feb., 1946.)

38. Installation of the Assistant Secretary General in Charge of Administrative and Financial Services [Byron Price of the United States.]

39. Financial administration of the United Nations. (a) Budget of the organization for the financial year 1947 (b) budget estimates for the financial year 1948; (c) report of the advisory committee on administrative and budgetary questions; (d) report of the committee on contribution (Resolution 69 (1) of 14 Dec. 1946); (e) report of the board of auditors (Resolution 74 (1) of 7 Dec. 1946); (f) budgetary and financial relationships with specialized agencies: Report of the Secretary General. (Resolution 81 (1) of 14 Dec. 1946; (g) adoption of the permanent financial regulations: Report of the advisory committee (Resolution 80 (1) of 11 Dec. 1946.)

Subsidiary Bodies

40. Appointments to fill vacancies in the memberships of subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly, (a) Advisory committee on administrative and budgetary questions; (b) committee on contributions; (c) board of auditors.

41. Organizational and administrative matters. (a) United Nations joint staff pension schemes; Report of the United Nations Staff Benefit Committee. (Resolution 82 (1) of 15 Dec., 1946, and Section E of the provisional regulations); (b) United Nations joint staff pension scheme. Appointment of an investments committee: Report of the Secretary General (Section 25 of the provisional regulations.) (c) United Nations flag. Item submitted by the Secretary General. [An official seal and emblem of the United Nations was approved by the second part of the first session. This emblem is carried on United Nations stationary, publications, etc. So far there is no official United Nations flag. It will be for the Assembly to decide whether a United Nations flag is needed and then to decide the nature of the flag to be adopted.]

42. Charter Day and United Nations Peace Day: Item submitted by the Secretary General. [It will be proposed that the United Nations proclaim June 26, anniversary of the signing of the Charter, as Charter Day and that Oct. 24, anniversary of the coming into effect of the Charter, be proclaimed as United Nations Peace Day.]

43. Organization of a United Nations postal service: Item submitted by Argentina.

FIRST LEAD BRITISH ECONOMY

BY ED CREAGH

LONDON, MONDAY, JULY 28-(AP)-THE DAILY MIRROR, AN ARDENT SUPPORTER OF SOCIALISM, CALLED UPON PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE TODAY TO RESIGN AND SUGGESTED THAT RANK AND FILE M.P.'S FORCE HIM OUT IF HE DOES NOT LEAVE HIS POST VOLUNTARILY.

THIS DEMAND FOR A NEW CHIEF OF THE LABOR GOVERNMENT WAS ISSUED AS UNEASINESS MOUNTED OVER BRITAIN'S INCREASINGLY ADVERSE ECONOMY.

ATTLEE IS TO GIVE AN ACCOUNT OF HIS STEWARDSHIP AT A CAUCUS OF LABOR MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT ON WEDNESDAY.

NEWSPAPERS OF ALL POLITICAL LEANINGS, FROM COMMUNIST TO ULTRA-CONSERVATIVE, HAVE LAMBASTED ATTLEE'S GOVERNMENT. ONLY THE LABOR PARTY'S PAPER, THE DAILY HERALD, REFRAINED FROM ATTACK ON THE CABINET, BUT IT FAILED TO DEFEND THE GOVERNMENT AS IT ALWAYS HAS IN PREVIOUS CRISES.

WEEKEND SPEECHES BY FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN, DEPUTY CONSERVATIVE LEADER ANTHONY EDEN, LIBERAL LORD BEVERIDGE AND ARTHUR HORNER, COMMUNIST GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE NATIONAL UNION OF MINE WORKERS, ADDED UP TO A DARK PICTURE.

BRITONS--ALREADY SHORT OF FOOD, FUEL, HOUSES AND OTHER NECESSITIES, TO SAY NOTHING OF MOST LUXURIES--WILL HAVE TO PULL THEIR BELTS CONSIDERABLY TIGHTER NEXT WINTER AND IN YEARS TO COME UNLESS THE NEAR-MIRACULOUS HAPPENS: AND--

BRITAIN--ALREADY PULLING OUT OF INDIA, BURMA AND GREECE--WILL HAVE TO REDUCE ITS ARMED FORCES AND OVERSEAS COMMITMENTS MUCH FURTHER UNLESS THE HOME FRONT STIFFENS TO A DEGREE NOT NOW IN SIGHT.

LABOR M.P.'S WHO WANT THE PRIME MINISTER TO BRING THIS PICTURE BEFORE THE PUBLIC IN "BLOOD AND SWEAT, TOIL AND TEARS" TERMS WERE PROMINENT AMONG THOSE WHO INVITED HIM TO ADDRESS THEM AT A SPECIAL MEETING BEHIND CLOSED DOORS NEXT WEDNESDAY.

ATTLEE ACCEPTED. NO OFFICIAL INKLING WAS GIVEN OF THE LINE HE WOULD TAKE IN ANSWER TO HIS "FRIENDLY" CRITICS, BUT THE POSSIBILITY THAT HE MIGHT OFFER TO RESIGN--IF CALLS FOR STRONGER LEADERSHIP PERSISTED--WAS FREELY DISCUSSED.

JUL 1947

BEVIN--A LEADING CANDIDATE TO SUCCEED ATTLEE SHOULD THE PRIME MINISTER STEP DOWN--AND THE OTHER PROMINENT POLITICAL FIGURES WHO SPOKE OVER THE WEEKEND WERE IN GENERAL AGREEMENT ABOUT THE REASONS BRITAIN IS SLIDING TOWARD THE BRINK OF CRISIS:

1. THE MULTI-BILLION DOLLAR AMERICAN LOAN IS RUNNING OUT MUCH FASTER THAN BRITAIN EXPECTED: IT WILL BE EXHAUSTED AS EARLY AS DECEMBER, BY MANY ESTIMATES: AND--

A57

2. PRODUCTION OF GOODS FOR EXPORT IS NOT RISING FAST ENOUGH TO MEET BRITAIN'S IMPORT DEBT, OFFICIALLY RECKONED AT MORE THAN $1,600,000,000 THIS YEAR. A MAJOR REASON IS--

3. COAL PRODUCTION, UNDER THE FIVE-DAY WEEK INTRODUCED LAST SPRING, IS NOT YET HIGH ENOUGH. HORNER, SPEAKING FOR THE MINERS, SAID YESTERDAY THE TARGET OF 200,000,000 TONS THIS YEAR PROBABLY COULD NOT BE REACHED.

ON WEDNESDAY, AFTER HIS SESSION WITH THE LABORITES, ATTLEE IS SCHEDULED TO RECEIVE A DEPUTATION OF MINE WORKERS' LEADERS WHO ARE ASKING SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS, SUCH AS MORE FOOD AND HOUSES FOR THE MEN, TO SPUR PRODUCTION.

SHOULD THE PRIME MINISTER GRANT THESE, HEADS OF OTHER UNIONS ARE PRIMED TO ASK SIMILAR CONCESSIONS FOR THEIR MEMBERS. THE MORE THAT IS CONSUMED AT HOME, THE LESS THERE WILL BE FOR THE EXPORT DRIVE. THE LESS BRITAIN EXPORTS, THE LESS FOOD SHE CAN IMPORT.

NOT ALL THOSE WHO DEMAND "ACTION AND LEADERSHIP" FROM THE PRIME MINISTER ARE READY TO SAY WHAT ACTION HE SHOULD TAKE OR IN WHICH DIRECTION HE SHOULD LEAD.

WW452PED

LONDON, JULY 27-(AP)-PRAVDA PROTESTED AGAIN TODAY AGAINST ALLEGED "UNILATERAL ACTIONS" BY THE UNITED STATES FOR REVIVAL OF INDUSTRY IN THE RUHR AND DECLARED THAT "DAWESIFICATION OF EUROPE WILL BE REALIZED ON AN EVEN GREATER SCALE THAN 20 YEARS AGO AND WITH EVEN GREATER PENETRATION OF AMERICAN CAPITAL."

(THE DAWES PLAN FOR PAYMENT OF REPARATIONS BY GERMANY AFTER THE FIRST WORLD WAR WAS DISCARDED AFTER FIVE YEARS.)

THE COMMENTARY, QUOTED BY MOSCOW RADIO, SAID THAT ACCORDING TO AMERICAN PLANS "DURING THE COMING FIVE YEARS THE RUHR WILL BE ADMINISTERED BY A SPECIAL ANGLO-AMERICAN BODY UNDER THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF AN AMERICAN; DURING THIS PERIOD THE MAGNATES OF GERMAN INDUSTRY WHO FINANCED HITLER ARE TO PRESERVE THEIR PROPERTY RIGHTS."

PRAVDA QUOTED W.AVERELL HARRIMAN, U.S. SECRETARY OF COMMERCE, AS SAYING IN LONDON THAT THE ECONOMIC NEEDS OF GERMANY WOULD BE GIVEN PRIORITY OVER THE NEEDS OF BRITAIN, AND THAT "ALREADY IN THE NEAR FUTURE A BROAD FLOW OF AMERICAN CREDITS FOR THE REVIVAL OF THE RUHR IS TO FOLLOW."

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES ARE TO CONFER SOON IN WASHINGTON ON THE PROBLEM OF BOOSTING COAL OUTPUT IN THE RUHR. THE BRITISH WANT TO NATIONALIZE THE MINES, BUT THE AMERICAN POSITION THUS FAR HAS BEEN THAT NATIONALIZATION WOULD RESTRICT COAL PRODUCTION. THEY WANT TO POSTPONE A DECISION FOR SEVERAL YEARS, UNTIL GERMAN ECONOMIC CONDITIONS BECOME STABILIZED.

JS1250PED

LONDON, JULY 27-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO BROADCAST TONIGHT A STATEMENT ON THE BREAKING OFF OF THE ANGLO-SOVIET TRADE NEGOTIATIONS, BUT POOR RECEPTION MADE IT IMPOSSIBLE TO HEAR THE STATEMENT CLEARLY.

JUL 1947

THE SOVIET MONITOR, LISTENING POST FOR THE TASS AGENCY, SAID THE STATEMENT APPARENTLY BLAMED THE BREAKDOWN ON BRITAIN'S INABILITY TO GUARANTEE DELIVERY OF CERTAIN GOODS IN THE REQUIRED AMOUNTS.

30.24- 11173

RUSSIA IS KNOWN TO WANT MACHINERY FROM BRITAIN, IN EXCHANGE FOR WHEAT, OTHER FOODS, AND TIMBER.

BRITISH SOURCES SAID THEY HAD NO INFORMATION ON THE REASON THE TALKS STALLED, AND IT WAS UNCERTAIN HERE WHETHER THEY MIGHT RESUME LATER.

JUL 1947

HAROLD WILSON, CHIEF OF BRITISH TRADE MISSION WHICH WENT TO MOSCOW TO CONCLUDE THE PACT, PREVIOUSLY WAS QUOTED AS SAYING AGREEMENT WAS NOT REACHED "ON THE FINANCIAL QUESTION" INVOLVED.

WW835PED

SAINT-MARCEL, FRANCE, JULY 27-(AP)-GEN.CHARLES DE GAULLE TODAY APPEALED TO HIS FORMER COMRADES OF THE FREE FRENCH FORCES TO REMAIN ALERT AND "TO FACE THE FUTURE" AS, HE SAID "HEAVY CLOUDS MAY REAPPEAR ON FRANCE'S HORIZON."

"TO HELP YOUR FATHERLAND OUT OF THE ABYSS, YOU WERE, MY COMRADES, THIS VOLUNTEER ELITE OF THE DAYS WHICH SEEMED THE DAYS OF DESPAIR. HAVING REACHED SO HIGH, YOU OUGHT NOT TO BE WONDERING ABOUT THE LOWNESS OF THE PRESENT. ONCE THE GOAL HAD BEEN REACHED AND THE COUNTRY SAVED, IT WAS ONLY HUMAN THAT A WAVE OF MEDIOCRITY SPREAD OVER OUR WORK," DE GAULLE SAID.

THE FORMER FRENCH LEADER SPOKE AT A CEREMONY COMMEMORATING A BATTLE FOUGHT IN JUNE 1944 BY 3,000 FRENCH MAQUISARDS AGAINST GERMAN UNITS NEAR THIS LITTLE VILLAGE.

DN635AED

LT.GEN.C.R.HEUBNER, U.S. DEPUTY COMMANDER OF THE EUROPEAN THEATER, SAID THE MAJORITY OF THE MEN BURIED AT HENRI-CHAPELLE WERE ATTACHED TO THE U.S. FIRST ARMY WHICH STORMED THE NORMANDY BEACHHEAD ON D-DAY AND "FOUGHT CONTINUOUSLY THEREAFTER FOR THE LIBERATION OF FRANCE AND BELGIUM, IN THE GREAT BATTLE OF THE ARDENNES AND IN THE DRIVE TO THE RHINE."

Henri-Chapelle, Belg; Add x x States

WW834PED

Amsterdam July 27

for most dutchmen, the biggest shock of the whole chain of events in indonesia has been the unfavorable reaction of the world press. after the first day of fighting dutch editors were more interested in what the world press said than in reports of the fighting.

some editors took foreign commentators to task as for being superficial and not being acquainted with all the facts. left wing papers said holland at one stroke had lost all the good will it built up with so much effort during the war.

JUL 1947

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BUCHAREST, JULY 27-(AP)-THE POLITICAL COMMITTEE OF THE GOVERNMENT BLOC PARTIES ISSUED A COMMUNIQUE TODAY RECOMMENDING THE DISSOLUTION OF THE NATIONAL PEASANT PARTY.

THE COMMUNIQUE CLAIMED THE NATIONAL PEASANT PARTY HAD PLOTTED WITH FOREIGN ELEMENTS WITH THE INTENTION OF CHANGING ROMANIA'S ESTABLISHED FOREIGN POLICY OF FRIENDSHIP "WITH THE FREE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLES LED BY THE SOVIET UNION" AND HAD TRIED TO OVERTHROW ROMANIA'S LEGALLY ESTABLISHED FORM OF GOVERNMENT. ELEVEN DAYS AGO ROMANIAN POLICE ARRESTED MANY MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL PEASANT PARTY, WITH THOSE HELD ESTIMATED UNOFFICIALLY AS HIGH AS 100. SOME WERE REPORTED ARRESTED WHILE ATTEMPTING TO FLEE THE COUNTRY BY PLANE.

THE PARTY HAD CONSTITUTED THE CHIEF OPPOSITION TO THE SIX-PARTY GOVERNMENT BLOC, WHICH INCLUDES THE COMMUNISTS.

JS135PED

ATHENS, JULY 27-(AP)-ADVICES FROM THE GREEK SECOND ARMY CORPS SAID TODAY THE THIRD MOUNTAIN BRIGADE HAD TRAPPED AND DECIMATED A COMMUNIST FORCE NEAR VERDICOUSSA ON MOUNT HASSIA ON THESSALY.

THUS FAR THE BODIES OF 40 GUERRILLAS HAVE BEEN COUNTED AND 22 PRISONERS TAKEN, THESE REPORTS SAID.

PRESS DISPATCHES FROM LAMIA SAID UNITS OF THE 74TH BRIGADE, SUPPORTED BY ARTILLERY AND FIGHTER AIRCRAFT, ENGAGED A GUERRILLA GROUP OF APPROXIMATELY 150 ON MOUNT PARNASSUS NEAR THE VILLAGE OF KOLOVATES FRIDAY MORNING. TWELVE SPITFIRES IN SUCCESSIVE SORTIES MACHINEGUNNED THE GUERRILLAS, AND MILITARY AUTHORITIES AT LAMIA ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT THAT THE LEFTIST GROUP WAS "COMPLETELY WIPED OUT."

RP1018AED

WITH SHANGHAI CHINESE (230)

BY HAROLD K. MILKS.

NANKING, SUNDAY, JULY 27-(AP)-LT. GEN. ALBERT C. WEDEMEYER'S MISSION HAS GIVEN NATIONALIST CHINA A BADLY-NEEDED PSYCHOLOGICAL SHOT IN THE ARM.

WEDEMEYER'S PRESENCE ON A FACT-FINDING MISSION FOR PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAS CREATED A NEW SPIRIT OF HOPE, DISPELLING A GENERAL DESPONDENCY WHICH SETTLED OVER ARMY AND POLITICAL LEADERS AS A RESULT OF THE DETERIORATING MILITARY AND ECONOMIC SITUATION.

IT IS HARD TO SAY JUST HOW SEVERE THE RELAPSE WILL BE IF WEDEMEYER'S VISIT FAILS TO PRODUCE THE COMMONLY EXPECTED LARGE-SCALE HELP FOR GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK.

BUT, IN ANY CASE, THE FACT THAT THE GENERAL IS HERE FOR MR. TRUMAN AND SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL HAS REVIVED A BELIEF IN THE AVERAGE CHINESE OFFICIAL IN THE GOVERNMENT'S ABILITY TO WORK ITSELF OUT OF A DESPERATE SITUATION.

THERE IS A NOTICEABLE CHANGE IN EVERY GOVERNMENT OFFICE IN NANKING.

EVEN IN THE FIELD REPORTS, ARMY COMMANDERS SAY THE SOLDIERS HAVE BEEN STIMULATED BY WEDEMEYER'S MISSION AND ITS HOPES FOR ASSISTANCE IN SETTLING THE CIVIL WAR.

DESPONDENCY AMONG HIGH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS BECAME SO GENERAL A FEW WEEKS AGO THAT IT CAUSED GRAVE CONCERN TO NATIONALIST LEADERS. AS A RESULT, SOME OF THE MOST BITTER OPPONENTS OF COMMUNISM SPOKE OF COMPROMISES OR OF A DIVIDED CHINA.

SOME OBSERVERS SAY THE CHANGE FROM THAT FEELING RESULTED IN PART FROM THE FACT THAT GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES WERE GIVEN SOMETHING TO KEEP THEM BUSY--PREPARING REPORTS FOR THE AMERICANS.

THEY SAY ALSO THAT PART OF THE REVIVAL OF GOVERNMENT MORALE IS DUE TO THE EXPECTATION OF AMERICAN HELP.

HF1001PPS NM

JUL 1947

NANKING, JULY 27-(APV)-CONDEMNING "BIG INFLUENTIAL FAMILIES" FOR NOT PAYING TAXES IN KIND AND "LEAVING THE ENTIRE BURDEN TO FALL TO SMALL PEASANTS," GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK CALLED TODAY ON MEMBERS OF THE KUOMINTANG TO SET AN EXAMPLE BY VOLUNTARILY SENDING ABLE-BODIED MENFOLK IN THEIR FAMILIES TO JOIN THE NATIONALIST ARMIES.

CHIANG TOLD THE OPENING SESSION OF A FOUR-DAY FOOD CONFERENCE IN A 40-MINUTE ADDRESS THAT SUCCESS OF THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE COMMUNISTS HINGED ON WHETHER THE GOVERNMENT COULD RAISE ENOUGH MEN FOR THE ARMY AND ENOUGH FOOD TO FEED THEM.

"EITHER WE CONTINUE TO STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE OR DIE," HE DECLARED.

P246APS NM

TOKYO, MONDAY, JULY 28-(AP)-A ROUND OF CONFERENCES ON OCCUPATION POLICIES AND PROSPECTIVE PEACE TREATY PROVISIONS WAS OPENED TODAY BY AUSTRALIAN DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER H.V. EVATT AMID APPLAUSE BY THE JAPANESE PRESS FOR HIS PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS.

AMONG THOSE WITH WHOM HE CONFERRED WERE U.S. AMBASSADOR GEORGE ATCHESON, JR., AND W. MACMAHON BALL, AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEAPTH REPRESENTATIVE ON THE ALLIED FOUR-POWER COUNCIL FOR JAPAN. THE NEWSPAPER ASAHI OBSERVED:

"WE ARE FORTUNATE IN RECEIVING THE VISIT OF DR. EVATT JUST AT A TIME WHEN WE HAVE LAUNCHED ON THE TASK OF LIQUIDATING THE MILITARISM THAT WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR MANY OF THE CRIMES WHICH JAPAN HAS BEEN LED TO COMMIT, AND WHILE WE ARE STRIVING TO LEAD A NEW LIFE.

"DURING THE WAR, OUR NATION COMMITTED MANY CRIMES AGAINST AUSTRALIA AND HER PEOPLE. IT IS NOT AT ALL STRANGE THAT THEY SHOULD ENTERTAIN NO FAVORABLE FEELINGS TOWARD JAPAN. WE MUST DO WHAT WE CAN TO ATONE FOR THE WRONGS WE DID THEM."

CY--HF937PPS NM

TOKYO, JULY 27-(AP)-JAPANESE WHALERS, WHOSE APPEARANCE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC LAST WINTER PROVOKED PROTESTS FROM AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, AND BRITAIN, REPORTED TODAY THEY HAD KILLED 125 WH

LES RECENTLY IN NORTH PACIFIC WATERS OFF HOKKAIDO, NORTHERNMOST OF THE JAPANESE HOME ISLANDS.

THE FLEET IS USING THE PERIOD SINCE ITS RETURN FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC UNTIL A SECOND VENTURE INTO THE SOUTH PACIFIC, SCHEDULED FOR OCTOBER, TO OPERATE IN JAPANESE WATERS.

KYODO NEWS AGENCY, WHICH REPORTED THE OPERATION, SAID THE 125 28-)3' WERE ALL CAUGHT

JUL 1947

KYODO NEWS AGENCY, WHICH REPORTED THE OPERATION, SAID THE 125 WHALES WERE ALL CAUGHT BY THE SO-CALLED NUMBER ONE TEAM OF THE WHALER NISSHIN MARU. KYODO SAID THE SHIMONOSEKI HEADQUARTERS OF THE WHALING FLEET HAD NOT HEARD FROM OTHER UNITS OF THE FLEET.

ON THE INSISTNCE OF GENERAL MACARTHUR, THE UNITED STATES RECENTLY TURNED DOWN PROTESTS AGAINST THE SCHEDULED OCTOBER EXPEDITION. WHALE OIL IS BEING SOLD TO FAT-SHORT COUNTRIES BY JAPAN TO OBTAIN FOREIGN CREDITS NEEDED FOR JAPANESE FOOD IMPORTS. WHALE MEAT AND OTHER PRODUCTS ARE BEING PROCESSED FOR THE JAPANESE MARKET.

P409APS NM

TOKHO, MONDAY, JULY 28-(AP)-FREE RIDES ON JAPANESE RAILWAYS FOR OCCUPATION PERSONNEL AND OTHER ALLIED NATIONALS WILL BE DISCONTINUED AUGUST 15, SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

AFTER THAT DATE, THE FARE WILL BE ONE CENT PER MILE PLUS $1 FOR A BERTH OR $2 FOR A COMPARTMENT, UNLESS A RAIL TRIP IS ON OFFICIAL BU INESS. WAR DEPARTMENT CIVILIAN EMPLOYES, CORRESPONDENTS AND MEMBRS OF FOREIGN MISSIONS STILL WILL BE REQUIRED TO OBTAIN AUTHORITY FOR TRAIN TRAVEL.

CY611PPS NM

TOKYO, MONDAY, JULY 28-(AP)-RESIDENTS OF JAPAN'S SIX MAJOR CITIES WERE GIVEN A CHOICE TODAY BETWEEN EATING AND DRINKING.

THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT'S LATEST REGULATION FOR DISTRIBUTION OF SAKE (RICE WINE) PROVIDES THAT DRINKERS MUST FORFEIT APPROXIMATELY THREE-DAYS' RICE RATION TO OBTAIN A QUART OF THE WINE. IT APPLIES TO TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, NAGOYA, OSAKA, KOBE AND KYOTO.

PREVIOUSLY, SLIGHTLY MORE THAN ONE PINT OF SAKE WAS AVAILABLE MONTHLY FOR EACH MALE OVER 21 YEARS. HOWEVER, THE RATION ISSUE WAS EXTREMELY IRREGULAR. THE RECENT CLOSURE OF PUBLIC EATING PLACES HAS DEPRESSED THE BLACK MARKET PRICE OF SAKE 50 PER CENT. MANY JAPANESE HAD SOLD THEIR SAKE RATION TO CAFES AT APPROXIMATELY 300 YEN ($6.)

NOTWITHSTANDING THE FOOD SHORTAGE, THE GOVERNMENT HAS CONTINUED PRODUCTION OF SAKE TO AVERT BOOTLEGGING AND A CONSEQUENT LOSS OF TAXES.

HF735PPS NM

FIRST LEAD REFUGEES

BY EDWARD CURTIS

HAIFA, MONDAY, JULY 28-(AP)-FOUR HUNDRED UNCERTIFIED JEWISH IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED HERE TODAY IN A SMALL BATTERED WOODEN SHIP AND IMMEDIATELY WERE TRANSFERRED WITH LITTLE INCIDENT TO BRITISH TRANSPORTS FOR DEPORTATION.

30.24- 11175

THE REFUGEE SHIP, NAMED BY HER PASSENGERS THE "RETURN TO ZION", WAS INTERCEPTED OFF THE COAST BY BRITISH NAVAL VESSELS AS SHE ENTERED PALESTINE WATERS AND WAS TOWED INTO PORT WITH HER ENGINES OUT OF COMMISSION.

STILL ANOTHER SHIP LOADED WITH 700 MORE UNCERTIFIED IMMIGRANTS WAS REPORTED APPROACHING THE COAST SHADOWED BY BRITISH NAVAL CRAFT. THE VESSEL, NAMED FOR 14 MEMBERS OF HAGANAH WHO WERE REPORTED MISSING AFTER BLOWING UP A RAILWAY BRIDGE NEAR THE LEBANON BORDER LAST YEAR, WAS CALLED "THOSE WHO FELL AT EZ ZIB."

THE PALESTINE X X X 6TH GRAF (A64)

JUL 1947

WB131AED

MANILA, MONDAY, JULY 28-(AP)-WAR CRIMES TRIALS OF JAPANESE MILITARY AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL ARE EXPECTED TO BE RESUMED NEXT MONTH -- THIS TIME UNDER JURISDICTION OF THE PHILIPPINES REPUBLIC.

MAJOR FRED RUIZ CASTRO, JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINE ARMY, SAID ABOUT 100 CASES INVOLVING 300 JAPANESE HAVE BEEN DOCKETED. CASES INVOLVING OMLY FILIPINOS WERE TRANSFERRED TO THE REPUBLIC'S JURISDICTION BY THE U.S. ARMY SEVERAL WEEKS AGO.

DEFENSE ATTORNEYS WERE PROVIDED BY THE U.S. ARMY FOR TRIALS OF SCORES OF DEFENDANTS PRECEDING THE JURISDICTIONAL TRANSFER. BUT IT HAS BEEN DIFFICULT TRYING TO FIND A FILIPINO ATTORNEY WHOH WOQLD DEFEND THE JAPANESE. CONSEQUENTLY, 20 JAPANESE ATTORNEYS AND INTERPRETERS ARE BEING SENT HERE AUGUST 3 FROM JAPAN.

THE NEW CASES WILL BE TRIED BY PHILIPPINE ARMY COMMISSIONS, ALTHOUGH U.S. OFFICERS WILL SERVE IN AN "ADVISORY" CAPACITY AND "WILL ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY FOR FEEDING AND HOUSING THE PRISONERS AND DEFENSE STAFFS," CASTRO ADDED.

MANILA--FIRST ADD AMBUSH (A24FX)

X X X BABY WAS KILLED.

MANILA NEWSPAPERS, MEANWHILE, REPORTED TWO FILIPINO MILITARY POLICEMEN KILLED IN AN AMBUSH NEAR BACNOTAN IN LA UNION PROVINCE, ABOUT 177 MILES NORTH OF MANILA. DETAILS WERE MEAGER, BUT TWO OTHER POLICEMEN WERE REPORTED WOUNDED AND A FIFTH ESCAPED.

HF732PPS

NEW DELHI, JULY 27-(AP)-POLITICAL CIRCLES SPECULATED TODAY THAT INDIA MIGHT IMPLEMENT ITS PROMISED AID TO THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC BY WITHDRAWING PERMISSION FOR DUTCH KLM PLANES TO LAND AT KARACHI AND CALCUTTA ENROUTE BETWEEN SINGAPORE AND HOLLAND.

OFFICIALS DECLINED TO ELABORATE EARLIER PROMISES OF HELP TO THE INDONESIANS. SUTAN SJAHRIR, FORMER INDONESIAN PREMIER, SAID WITHDRAWAL OF LANDING RIGHTS FOR DUTCH PLANES "WOULD HURT THEM."

SJAHRIR SAID HE BELIEVED H.T.H.LAMPING, THE NEWLY APPOINTED DUTCH MINISTER TO INDIA, MIGHT BRING WITH HIM SOME PLAN FOR CONFERRING ON THE INDONESIAN PROBLEM WHEN HE ARRIVES TUESDAY. SJAHRIR SAID HE HAD AUTHORITY TO REPRESENT INDONESIA IN SUCH A CONFERENCE.

JS1242PED

SECOND NIGHT LEAD INDONESIAN (190)

BATAVIA, JAVA, SUNDAY, JULY 27-(AP)-DUTCH FORCES SPEARED SOUTH TO THE INDIAN OCEAN TODAY TO CUT OFF THE WESTERN TIP OF JAVA FROM THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC, ACCORDING TO A NETHERLANDS ARMY COMMUNIQUE.

THE RICH RICE AREA WAS SEALED OFF WHEN MOTORIZED DUTCH FORCES SLASHED 25 MILES SOUTHWEST OF SOEKABOEMI TO REACH PLABOEHAN RATOE ON THE SHORE OF WIJNKOOPS BAY.

MEANWHILE THE DUTCH BRIDGEHEAD ON THE NORTHWEST COAST OF JAVA WAS EXPANDED WHEN MARINE TROOPS WENT ASHORE AT TEGAL 40 AIR MILES EAST OF BATAVIA TO JOIN ARMY FORCES WHICH HAD THRUST OVERLAND FROM THE WEST.

THE DUTCH COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT REPUBICA FORCES, USING INDONESIAN WOMEN T

THE DUTCH COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT REPUBLICAN FORCES, USING INDONESIAN WOMEN TO SHIELD THEM AND SUPPORTED BY ARTILLERY, HAD COUNTERATTACKED NEAR GENOEKSARI IN THE EASTERN PART OF THE OCCUPIED ZONE AROUND SEMARANG IN MIDDLE JAVA. THE DUTCH CLAIMED THE ATTACK WAS REPULSED WITH INDONESIAN LOSSES.

THE SEMARANG AREA IS WHERE THE DUTCH FROM THE FIRST HAVE SAID THEY LAUNCHED ONLY LIMITED LOCAL ACTION, BUT INDONESIAN BROADCASTS INTERPRETED THE FIGHTING THERE AS AN ATTEMPT TO THRUST TOWARD THE REPUBLICAN CAPITAL OF JOGJAKARTA.

LAST NIGHT'S NETHERLANDS COMMUNIQUE INDICATED THAT DUTCH TROOPS ADVANCING IN EASTERN AND WESTERN JAVA HAD CAUGHT THE MAIN BODY OF THE INDONESIAN REPUBLICAN ARMY IN A VISE-LIKE OPERATION AGAINST THE VAST CENTRAL SECTION OF THE ISLAND.

THE DUTCH ADMITTED X X X SECOND GRAF PREVIOUS.

JR308AED

INDONESIAN MAPPER

BATAVIA, JAVA, JULY 27-(AP)-AFTER ONE WEEK OF FIGHTING IN INDONESIA DUTCH TROOPS HAVE CUT OFF EASTERN AND WESTERN JAVA FROM THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC AND ARE CHEWING UP RESISTANCE INSIDE BOTH AREAS.

THIS ROUGHLY IS THE DUTCH LINE IN JAVA:

IN THE SOUTHWEST THE DUTCH HAVE DRIVEN THROUGH TO WIJNKOOPS BAY AT PALABOEHANRATOE, CUTTING OFF THE WESTERN END OF THE ISLAND. FROM PALABOEHANRATOE THE LINE RUNS 40 MILES EAST TO PANJATIAN AND HUMPS UPWARD 15 MILES TO A POINT JUST SOUTH OF TJIANDOER T CONT NIES

UPWARD 15 MILES TO A POINT JUST SOUTH OF TJIANDOER. IT CONTINUES TEST TO TJINAHI AND TH

JUL 1947

TEST TO TJINA

UPWARD 15 MILES TO A POINT JUST SOUTH OF TJIANDOER. IT CONTINUES WEST TO TJINAHI AND THEN IN TRIANGULAR FORM STABS 25 MILES SOUTH.

THE EAST SIDE OF THE TRIANGLE SLANTS BACK THROUGH TANDJOEGSARI, SOEMDANG AND KADIPATTEN TO CHERIBON AND THENCE DOWN THE NARROW COASTAL BRIDGEHEAD TO TEGAL, 40 MILES TO THE EAST.

THE SEMARANG FRONT IS NEAR THE HALFWAY POINT OF THE ISLAND ON THE NORTH COAST. A DUTCH COLUMN HAS LASHED 30 MILES SOUTH TO SALATIGA.

IN EASTERN JAVA THE LINE RUNS FROM A POINT 10 MILES WEST OF SOERBAJA SOUTHEAST IN A SEMI-CIRCLE WHICH PASSES JUST WEST OF MODJOKERTO DOWN TO PATJET AND THENCE TO LAWANG. THIS FRONT GOES BACK TO THE COASTAL AREA AT PASOEROEAN AND EXTENDS ALONG THE COAST TO PROBOLINGGO. FROM THERE IT RUNS DOWN TO BAMBANG ON THE SOUTH COAST.

IN SUMATRA THE DUTCH HAVE EXPANDED THEIR MEDAN BRIDGEHEAD IN THE NORTH BY ABOUT 25 MILES. ON THE WEST COAST THEY HAVE CLEARED THE PADANG COASTAL PLAIN.

JS403PED

BATAVIA, JAVA, JULY 27-(AP)-AN INDONESIAN COMMUNIQUE MONITORED IN BATAVIA TODAY SAID THAT DUTCH FORCES WERE SUFFERING HEAVY LOSSES AT GROEMBOENG JUST EAST OF SEMARANG WHERE A DUTCH COMMUNIQUE EARLIER ADMITTED THAT THE INDONESIANS HAD COUNTERATTACKED.

THE INDONESIANS SAID THEY WERE POURING ARTILLERY FIRE AND SMALL ARMS AGAINST THE OPPOSING DUTCH FIRCE, CONSISITING OF TWO INFANTRY BATTALIONS SUPPORTED BY SOME ARMOR.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT IN EAST JAVA 25 MILES SOUTH OF THE PORT OF PROBOLINGGO AMERICAN TRAINED DUTCH MARINES AND INDONESIAN FORCES WERE FIGHTING INSIDE THE TOWN OF LOEMADJANG AS THE DUTCH PUSHED INLAND TO MOP THE EASTERN QUARTER OF JAVA WHICH WAS PINCHED OFF THREE DAYS AGO.

THE INDONESIAN REPORT ACCUSED THE DUTCH OF KILLING ALL INDONESIANS WEARING COLORED SHIRTS RESEMBLING ARMY UNIFORMS.

WEST AND SOUTHWEST BANDOENG WHERE THE DUTCH ADVANCE PULLED UP YESTERDAY THE INDONESIANS CLAIMED TO HAVE REOCCUPIED THE SMALL TOWNS OF TJIMAHI AND SINDANGWANGI. EARLIER THE DUTCH COMXUNIQUE SAID NETHERLANDS FORCES HAD PULLED BA

TOWNS OF TJIMAHI AND SINDANGWANGI. EARLIER THE DUTCH COMMUNIQUE SAID NETHERLANDS FORCES HAD PULLED BACK IN THIS AREA TO DEPLOY THEIR TROOPS ELSEWHERE.

WR520AED

WITH INDONESIAN

BATAVIA, JAVA, MONDAY, JULY 28-(AP)-AN INDONESIAN MILITARY COMMENTATOR, BROADCASTING FROM THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC CAPITAL, JOGJAKARTA, ASSERTED TODAY THAT THE REPUBLICANS "HAVE JUST BEGUN THEIR RESISTANCE AND WILL IMPROVE."

HE DECLARED THE NETHERLANDS EAST ARMY COMMAND HAD EXPECTED TO SUBDUE THE REPUBLIC IN A WEEK BUT THAT THE DUTCH SO FAR HAD OCCUPIED ONLY A NUMBER OF TOWNS AND THAT THEIR ABILITY TO HOLD THEM WAS QUESTIONABLE.

THE DUTCH, THE COMMENTATOR SAID, HAVE EMPLOYED FOUR DIVISIONS AND TWO BRIGADES, ALL EQUIPPED WITH MODERN AND MECHANIZED WEAPONS.

HE CLAIMED THE REPUBLICAN FORCES HAD KILLED "SEVERAL HUNDREDS OF DUTCH SOLDIERS" AND SHOT DOWN FIVE DUTCH ARMY PLANES.

WB1158PED

PREMIER AMIR SJARIFOEDDIN TEMPORARILY HAS ASSUMED THE POST OF FOREIGN MINISTER IN THE REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT IN ADDITION TO THE DEFENSE MINISTRY. A SPOKESMAN IN JOGJAKARTA SAID THIS ACTION WAS TAKEN BECAUSE FOREIGN MINISTER HADJI AGOES SALIM IS IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND VICE MINISTER MOHAMMED TAMSIL HAS BEEN ARRESTED BY THE DUTCH IN BATAVIA.

ACCORDING TO A JOGJAKARTA RADIO BROADCAST INDONESIAN VICE PRESIDENT MOHAMMED HATTA HAS APPEALED FROM SUMATRA FOR THE INDONESIAN PEOPLE TO CONTINUE THEIR RESISTANCE LONG ENOUGH TO MAKE IT POSSIBLE FOR A THIRD POWER TO INTERVENE AND HALT THE FIGHTING.

IN BATAVIA A FEDERATION OF SIX INDONESIAN POLITICAL PARTIES SAID THE MEMBERS OF THESE PARTIES WOULD OBSERVE INSTRUCTIONS ONLY FROM THE REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT IN JOGJAKARTA AND NOT FROM THE DUTCH.

THE PARTIES--SOCIALIST, NATIONALIST, ISLAMIC, CHRISTIAN, CATHOLIC AND SOCIALIST YOUTH ORGANIZATION--CLAIM A LARGE PROPORTION OF THE CITY'S EDUCATED INDONESIANS AS MEMBERS.

JS339PED

EDITORS:

BATAVIA, JAVA--INSERT IN INDONESIAN AFTER 19TH GRAF BEGINNING "THE DUTCH PREVIOUSLY" AND ENDING: "ON THIS FRONT."

THE INDONESIANS SAID THEIR TROOPS WERE RESISTING A HEAVY DUTCH ATTACK AT SOETJI IN THE AREA WEST OF SEMARANG. FIGHTING ALSO WAS UNDER WAY IN WIDE AREAS AROUND SOERABAJA, A REPUBLICAN COMMUNIQUE SAID.

A DUTCH COMMUNIQUE X X X 20TH GRAF (A43).

JS427PED

JOGJAKARTA, JULY 28-(AP)-AN INDONESIAN COMMUNIQUE REPORTED TODAY THAT THE DUTCH HAD BROUGHT PARATROOPS INTO PLAY FOR THE FIRST TIME IN CURRENT OPERATIONS IN JAVA IN AN ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE LAMADJANG, 20 MILES SOUTH OF BANDOENG.

THE COMMUNIQUE ASSERTED THAT THE PARATROOPS WERE WIPED OUT BY REPUBLICAN TROOPS, ASSISTED BY THE POPULATION.

M210AED

AP23

JOGJAKARTA, JAVA, JULY 27-(AP)-A HIGH INDONESIAN MILITARY SOURCE SAID TODAY THAT REPUBLICAN ARMY TROOPS HAD TAKEN MEDAN, SUMATRA'S LARGEST CITY, AND CUT THE ROAD BETWEEN THERE AND THE DUTCH-HELD PORT OF BELAWAN 15 MILES AWAY.

JS1054AED

(ADVANCE)--WASHINGTON, JULY 26-(AP)-EX-MARINE ROY BURDETT, 357 E. 17TH STREET, LONG BEACH, CALIF., AFTER FOUR YEARS ENTANGLEMENT IN GOVERNMENT RED TAPE, IS ABOUT TO GET BACK THE JAPANESE SAMURAI SWORD, RIFLE AND BAYONET HE CAPTURED IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

BURDETT ASKED A SEA CAPTAIN TO DELIVER HIS COLLECTION OF WAR TROPHIES TO HIS FATHER, T. BURDETT, 1526 DIVISION AVENUE, ENUMCLAW, WASH.

WHEN THE SKIPPER ARRIVED ON THE WEST COAST IN MARCH, 1943, CUSTOMS OFFICIALS CONFISCATED THE PROPERTY. THE ELDER BURDETT GOT ONLY A RECEIPT.

30.24-11177

UPON HIS RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES, YOUNG BURDETT SET OUT TO RECOVER THE TROPHIES. HE WAS ESPECIALLY CONCERNED ABOUT THE MOTHER-OF-PEARL HANDLED SWORD, WHICH HE VALUED AT $1,300.

THE AMERICAN LEGION, WHICH INTERESTED ITSELF IN THE CASE, PREPARED THIS DIARY OF BURDETT'S DEALINGS WITH THE GOVERNMENT:

DECEMBER, 1943--CUSTOMS COULDN'T HELP HIM. BESIDES, THE TROPHIES HAD BEEN HANDED OVER TO NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

FEBRUARY, 1944--NAVY INTELLIGENCE WAS SORRY. BESIDES, THE MATERIAL HAD GONE TO AN ARMY SALVAGE BASE IN CALIFORNIA.

MARCH, 1944--THE SALVAGE BASE REGRETTED THE MATTER. THE SWORD HAD BEEN FORWARDED TO THE ABERDEEN PROVING GROUNDS IN MARYLAND.

MARCH, 1944--THE PROVING GROUNDS SAID BURDETT WOULD HAVE TO APPLY TO THE ARMY CHIEF OF ORDNANCE IN WASHINGTON. BESIDES, THE SWORD WOULD BE HARD TO FIND AMONG ALL THE STUFF AT ABERDEEN.

DECEMBER, 1944--AN OFFICER AT THE ORDNANCE CHIEF'S OFFICE SAID BECAUSE 18 MONTHS HAD ELAPSED SINCE THE TROPHIES WERE BROUGHT INTO THE COUNTRY, THERE WAS NO WAY OF RECOVERING THEM. BESIDES, THEY WERE BEING USED FOR TRAINING PURPOSES.

FEBRUARY, 1945--THE ARMY TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH IN WASHINGTON REPLIED, TO A LETTER FROM BURDETT, THAT HE HAD NOT OBTAINED PROPER AUTHORITY FOR BRINGING THE WEAPONS INTO THE UNITED STATES. BESIDES, THE MATTER NOW WAS TWO YEARS OLD.

MARCH, 1947--MARINE CORPS HEADQUARTERS COULDN'T HELP. BESIDES, U.S. CODES HOLD THAT CAPTURED ENEMY EQUIPMENT IS GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

AT THIS POINT, BURDETT APPEALED TO THE AMERICAN LEGION. HIGHER ECHELONS OF THE SERVICES WERE APPROACHED, AND MARINE HEADQUARTERS SAID OK THIS WEEK. SO DID THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

BURDETT, DISCHARGED FROM THE MARINES IN SEPTEMBER, 1945, AS A STAFF SERGEANT, IS TO RECEIVE HIS SWORD WITHIN A MONTH, THE LEGION SAID--BY EXPRESS FROM ABERDEEN. SIXTY-FOUR OTHER SAMURAI SABERS ARE STILL IN STORAGE THERE.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JULY 27)

VH&J631PED

BOSTON, JULY 27-(AP)-A 21-MONTH-OLD BRITISH BOY, WHO WILL BE ADOPTED BY MR. AND MRS.ERIC INGLETON OF WEST HAVEN, CONN., WAS AMONG THE 17 PASSENGERS ABOARD THE AMERICAN OVERSEAS AIRLINE FLAGSHIP NORWAY THAT ARRIVED HERE FROM LONDON YESTERDAY.

ERIC T.SUTTON OF WARRENTON, ENGLAND, WAS MET AT THE AIRPORT BY HIS NEW PARENTS, MR. AND MRS.INGLETON, AND LEFT IMMEDIATELY FOR HIS NEW HOME AND A BRAND NEW NURSERY EQUIPPED WITH SUCH TOYS AS A TRICYCLE AND A RED WAGON.

INGLETON, A FORMER AIR FORCE TECHNICAL SERGEANT, WAS BEFRIENDED BY THE SUTTONS WHILE STATIONED IN ENGLAND. WHEN THE SUTTON YOUNGSTER WAS BORN HIS PARENTS NAMED HIM AFTER INGLETON.

THE SUTTONS WERE RELUCTANT TO GIVE THEIR SON AWAY IN ADOPTION, BUT HARD TIMES IN ENGLAND AND PERSISTENT LETTERS FROM INGLETON FINALLY WON THEM OVER, INGLETON SAID.

RW1120PED NM

NEW YORK, JULY 27-(AP)-SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE C. MARSHALL HAS BEEN NAMED RECIPIENT OF THE 1947 FREEDOM AWARD FOR PROJECTING A PLAN FOR EUROPEAN RECONSTRUCTION.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE AWARD WAS MADE TODAY BY FREEDOM HOUSE, AN ORGANIZATION OF CITIZENS DEDICATED TO PEACE. THE 1946 WINNER WAS BERNARD M. BARUCH. A BRONZE PLAQUE WILL BE PRESENTED TO MARSHALL AT A DINNER HERE OCT. 19.

FREEDOM HOUSE ALSO AWARDED CITATIONS TO THE CITIES OF DUNKIRK, N.Y., AND NORWALK, CONN., FOR "THEIR EXEMPLARY COMMUNITY ACTION WHICH HAS SERVED TO INSTILL IN THE INDIVIDUAL AN AWARENESS OF HIS RESPONSIBILITIES TO THE WORLD COMMUNITY."

DA&JS1230PED

END

JULY 27, 1947

DUTCH SEIZE OIL AND COAL

Gains Made In Sumatra Producing Sections

SWINTON

Batavia, Java, July 28 (AP)—The Netherlands Army said today Dutch military columns, driving 100 miles in a week, had captured important coal and oil areas in southern Sumatra.

Other Dutch troops knifed through western Java in an effort to isolate another big section of Indonesian territory, it was announced.

NIGHT

The Indonesian Army also reported successes, declaring that republican troops had captured a Dutch force of 763 men with all its weapons at Soekaboemi, near Bandoeng, and had penetrated the southern outskirts of Bandoeng, in western Java, and there "engaged the Dutch forces in street fighting."

India To Ask U.N. Action

[In New Delhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Vice President of the Indian interim Government, announced that India would bring the Indonesian hostilities to the attention of the United Nations tomorrow in an effort to halt the fighting as soon as possible.]

The Dutch, in two communiqués, said their troops in Sumatra had captured, virtually intact, the oilfield town of Batoeradja, 80 miles southwest of their jumping-off place at Palembang, and also the Boekit Assam coal mines, 20 miles farther on.

The announcement said occupation of the Shell and Standard Vacuum oil holdings at Batoeradja was being consolidated and that the attitude of remaining oilfield personnel appeared "favorable."

Two Oil-Well Fires Put Out

Two oil well fires in the Standard Vacuum Maatschappy field in south Sumatra, 70 miles southwest of Palembang, were reported by a company official tonight to have been extinguished. He said the fires were put out after burning from early Saturday afternoon to midmorning Sunday. He said he assumed the fires were set as part of the Indonesian scorched earth policy.

The Dutch said that, while retreating Indonesians burned several villages on the road to Sekajoe, northwest of Palembang, large quantities of arms were captured.

A Dutch amphibious force was reported to have captured a republican battery on Bankoed Bay, near Padang, on Sumatra's southwest coast. Indonesian sources said their troops had filtered into Medan, on the northwest coast of Sumatra, but the Dutch said this declaration was "fantastic."

Troops Supplied By Air

The Dutch said their columns in Java and Sumatra were moving so swiftly that in some cases they outran their supply lines and had to be supplied by air.

The columns which seized the Boekit Assam coal mines, the Dutch Army said, also swept through Moerara Enim and Lahat, 90 and 100 miles southwest of Palembang, thus nearly sealing off a large portion of eastern Sumatra.

Other Dutch troops, communiqués said, reached Pengalengan, 18 miles south of Bandoeng and only 20 miles from the south coast of Java. Should these troops reach the coast they would cut off another big segment of western Java. Yesterday the Dutch said their forces had reached the south coast at Palaboehanratoe, 78 miles farther to the west, isolating that area.

Paratroop Use Reported

Skirmishing also was reported underway between Dutch and Indonesian forces on the terraced mountain slopes of Linggadjati, where nine months ago the Dutch and Republican Governments negotiated the Cheribon agreement for a United States of Indonesia.

The Indonesians also reported the first use of Dutch parachute troopers since hostilities began. A republican communiqué said a small force dropped last Friday at Lamadjang, 20 miles south of Bandoeng, but was wiped out. The town was said to have been demolished by artillery fire.

Scorched Earth Threats

The Dutch communiqués today suggested that the army's strategy was to chop up Sumatra and Java into small pieces, isolated from each other. The Government's announced intention is to mop up such isolated areas, restore civil administration and get the bottled-up stockpiles of raw materials moving into trade channels, before going on to new operations.

Thus far, the Dutch said they have not tried to seize Jogjakarta the Indonesian republic's capital, but have limited their operations in central Java to the area around Semarang.

The Indonesian radio broadcast renewed threats of a sweeping scorched earth policy and Dutch air reconnaissance reported that almost every major building in the beautiful East Java resort city of Malang had been destroyed. Malang is 12 miles south of Lawang, farthest point of one Dutch advance.

An Indonesian Army commentator broadcast an assertion that the Dutch were employing four divisions and two brigades equipped with mechanized weapons.

The commentator asserted the republicans had killed "several hundred of Dutch soldiers" and had shot down five Dutch planes. Antara, the Indonesian news agency, said 430 Dutch soldiers were reported killed and wounded Wednesday night during an Indonesian attack on Modjokerto, in East Java. The reports said at least 150 Dutch troops were slain in the attack, made by 1,500 Indonesians.

Dutch Seize Oil, Coal Areas On Sumatra

STANLEY SWINTON

Batavia, Java, July 28 (AP)—Dutch military headquarters announced today sweeping new successes in eastern Sumatra, reporting the capture virtually intact of vital coal and oil regions more than 100 miles from the jumping-off point of Dutch troops at Palembang.

The advances were announced as the Netherlands Navy ordered the Java ports of Cheribon, Probolinggo and Banjoewangi opened to normal trade in an effort to get great stores of captured raw materials moving to world markets.

In two separate communiqués, the Dutch announced that they had captured the rich Sumatra oilfield town of Batoeradja, 80 miles southwest of Palembang, and the important Boekit Assam coal mines, 20 miles to the southwest.

DAY

No Resistance

Batoeradja was seized intact without resistance, the announcement said. It asserted that the occupation of the Shell and Standard Vacuum oil holdings there was being consolidated. The attitude of the remaining oilfield personnel "seems favorable.," it added.

The Dutch said they had captured large quantities of arms in the south Sumatra operations, but said the retreating Indonesians had burned several villages on the road to Sekajoe, some 62 miles northwest of Palembang.

Midway on the southwest coast of Sumatra, near Padang, a small Dutch amphibious force was reported to have captured a Republican battery on Bankoed Bay which had been harassing Dutch shipping.

Called Fantastic

The Dutch described as "fantastic" a Republican radio report that Indonesian troops had filtered into Medan, on the northeast coast of Sumatra.

The columns which seized the Boekit Assam mines also swept through the towns of Moerara Enim and Lahat, situated, respectively, 90 and 100 miles southwest of Palembang, thus virtually slicing off a large segment of eastern Sumatra.

In western Java, Dutch troops thrust south to Pengalengan, 18 miles south of Bandoeng and only 20 miles from the south coast of the island.

Hole Consolidated

Yesterday the Dutch reached the south coast at Palaboehanratoe, 78 miles farther west. Should they drive through the last 20 miles from Pengalengan to the south coast, another huge area of west Java would be isolated from the Indonesian republic.

In the north coast of Java the Dutch consolidated their hold on the port of Tegal, 40 miles east of Cheribon.

A republican army communiqué said that Tegal had fallen only after stiff fighting and reported the town had been put to the torch. The Dutch, however, asserted that republican forces "threw away their uniforms and weapons and cheered the oncoming Netherlands troops."

Planes Drop Supplies

So fast were Dutch columns movthrough both Java and Sumatra that they were reported far ahead of their supply lines in many cases and aircraft were called upon to drop supplies to them.

Sandwiched in between the two main Dutch-held areas in Java is a republican area from which the Indonesians claim their forces are carrying out infiltrations behind the Dutch spreaheads at numerous points.

There has been no indication from Dutch communiqués, however, that these infiltration tactics have had any important results.

Few Oil Tanks Fired

In Sumatra, consolidation of their position in the oil fields has been the first Dutch consideration. Army sources said there had been some Indonesian infiltrations there and that a few oil tanks had been fired.

INDIA TO PLEAD FOR U.N. ACTION ON INDIES WAR

Pandit Nehru Also Reveals Plan to Bar Dutch Planes From Fields.

SEEKS QUICK END TO FIGHTING

Netherlands Troops Capture Oil and Coal Districts in Sumatra Drive

DAY

New Delhi, July 28 (A. P.).—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, vice-president of the Indian Interim Government, announced today that India would press Indonesia's case before the United Nations, probably tomorrow morning, and expected the support of certain other powers.

At the same time, Nehru announced that India "almost immediately" would bar Dutch aircraft from landing on Indian airfields, and flying over India. India's goal is to bring the quickest possible end to the fighting and assure that justice is done, Nehru said at a news conference.

"We are not at war with the Dutch Government," he said, "and we do not intend to be at war with the Dutch Government or any other government."

India, Nehru said, will not send arms to Indonesia because such an act would be "tantamount to declaring war" upon the Dutch. However, he said, his country was contemplating closing ports to all Dutch shipping and certainly would bar aircraft of any country which might attempt to carry supplies to the Dutch.

Nehru said that India turned first to Britain and the United States, and in recent days has exchanged formal and informal communications with Australia and "we now propose in a few hours" to carry the case formally to the U. N.

India Demands U.N. Act to Halt Indonesia War

Nehru Says Appeal Will Be Made Today; Dutch Planes Are Barred From India

G. MILTON KELLY

By The Associated Press

NEW DELHI, July 28.—India intends to bring the Indonesian problem before the United Nations tomorrow morning and to press for an early end to the fighting in the Netherlands Indies, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, vice-president of the executive council in the Indian interim government, announced today.

He told a news conference that India "almost immediately" will bar Dutch planes from Indian airfields and from flying over India, and is contemplating closing Indian ports to Dutch shipping. He said India "certainly" would bar planes of any country attempting to carry supplies to the Dutch.

The Dutch K. L. M. line uses Indian fields on the route between Holland, Singapore and Batavia.

Mr. Nehru said he would ask Ceylon to take action similar to India's with regard to shipping and planes.

The government of Pakistan (the Moslem state to be set up in India) cannot begin to function until the British hand over power, as they are to do Aug. 15, but Mr. Nehru took great pains to emphasize that all he was doing was with the indorsement of Pakistan. Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Governor General-designate of Pakistan, is on record as saying that Pakistan intends to back Indonesia with more than words when Pakistan comes into official being.

Mr. Nehru declared emphatically that India intends to take no steps which might lead to war. He said: "We are not at war with the Dutch government, and we do not intend to be at war with the Dutch government, or any other government."

India's goal, Mr. Nehru continued, is to bring the fighting in Indonesia to an end as swiftly as possible and to make certain that justice is done. He said India will not send arms to Indonesia, because that would be "tantamount to declaring war" upon the Dutch.

In presenting the Indonesian case to the United Nations, Mr. Nehru said, India expects the support of other powers. He said India had not acted previously because "we though the best way was in conjunction with other powers."

He said India turned first to Great Britain and the United States, and later to Australia. "We now propose in a few hours" to present the Indonesian affair to the U. N., Mr. Nehru said, adding that he meant tomorrow morning, unless "something happens" such as an end to hostilities.

Mr. Nehru angrily enunciated again the policy that armed action by any Western power on Asiatic soil is an "insult" to all Asia, which Asia must resent and resist.

Moslem Issue Raised

CAIRO, July 28 (AP)—Sheikh Hassan El Banna, Moslem Brotherhood leader, today cabled the Dutch Minister in Cairo protesting the Dutch "attack" on Indonesia, which he described as an "unfriendly act against the Arab and Islamic world."

The Moslem leader asserted that the brotherhood would "lay responsibility on the Netherlands for killing many Moslems in independent Moslem Indonesia."

Sheikh El Banna also cabled to Trygve Lie, United Nations Secretary General, asking "on behalf of the Arab and Islamic world that the United Nations interfere to stop aggression."

JUL 1947

JUL 1947

Java Communiques

JUL 1947

Netherland

BATAVIA, Java, July 28 (AP)—A Netherlands Army communique:

On July 28 Pengalengan, thirty kilometers south of Bandung, was occupied.

After offering slight initial resistance, Republican troops in Tegal threw away their uniforms and weapons and cheered oncoming Netherlands troops.

In South Sumatra, Murara Enim and Lahat, situated respectively 150 and 165 kilometers southwest of Palembang, were occupied. The Bukit Assam coal mines were reached at the same time. The Netherlands advance is now a distance of 165 kilometers beyond Palembang.

The Netherlands air force made extensive reconnaissance flights and dropped food supplies to troops at the front.

Indonesian

BATAVIA, July 28 (AP)—An Indonesian Republican Army communique:

East Java: July 26—Singasari was recaptured.

One Dutch company moved toward the Suchi area. Two sections moved toward Semampir, west of Surabaya. One section attacked Banjaranjar. Fighting ensued for two hours. The Dutch retreated.

Six trucks supported by motorcycles attacked Lusari, north of Singasari. Two trucks were destroyed, one motorcycle captured, twenty-five Dutch soldiers killed and twelve Indonesians wounded. Four Dutch trucks on the way back were attacked by a mobile motor brigade of Indonesians. Two more Dutch trucks were destroyed.

Central Java: July 27—Dutch units from Slawi attacked Tegal. Fighting in the town continued.

One tank was destroyed between Salatiga and Ambarawa. Communications between Salatiga and Ambarawa were cut off.

West Java: Lamajang near Pengalengan was attacked from the air. Lamajang was completely destroyed during this air raid.

The Dutch dropped one section of paratroops at Lamajang which immediately was attacked by the Army and the people.

July 26: In Soreang fighting continued. Lemburawi is in the hands of the Indonesians.

Indonesian Republican Army communique No. 22 as broadcast from Jogjakarta and recorded today in Batavia by an unofficial monitor:

East Java: July 27—Two sections of Dutch troops engaged the Indonesians at Gunung Triti and Pasirian.

July 28—Indonesians attacked the Dutch near Cherme and the Dutch retreated after offering some resistance. Fighting at Cherme is continuing. Indonesians are continuing to attack Dutch positions on all fronts.

Central Java: July 27—Dutch naval vessels approached Chilachap and an artillery duel ensued. Hits were recorded on the stern of a Dutch vessel, which withdrew listing heavily. Indonesians checked a Dutch advance at Linggapeora, north of Bumiaju, where fighting is progressing. Fighting continues at Lembangan, near Prupek. Advance Dutch patrols based at Salitaga have been seen to be made up mostly of heihos (former slave laborers of the Japanese) and Japanese. Dutch troops followed in armored cars. All men under the age of 50 are being forced to take part in the fighting under threat of being shot by the Dutch.

July 28—Fighting continues at Majawetan. The Dutch used nineteen tanks and thirty truckloads of infantry. The trucks bore markings of the Indonesian Red Cross and Central Food Distribution Administration. When they moved toward Indonesian positions, the foremost trucks were loaded with women.

Skirmishes occurred at Chilimus, between Cheribon and Kuninga, and at Linggadjati. The Indonesians are on the offensive in the southwest sector of the Semarang front. Dutch attempts to repair damaged bridges were frustrated. Indonesians resisted a fresh Dutch attack against Jagadalam, southeast of Semarang. Ambarawaka was attacked by Dutch mortars. Nine bombs were dropped on Mirasaba by Dutch planes.

West Java: 763 soldiers in Dutch service surrendered to the Indonesian Army with their weapons.

Chiparaj was recaptured by the Indonesians on July 25. Indonesians now have entered the southern part of Bandung, where clashes are taking place within the city.

RUSSIANS ASKED BRITISH TO EASE '41 LOAN TERMS

Wanted 40 Per Cent Cash Payment Waived, Cripps Tells Parliament

SO TRADE TALKS COLLAPSED

Cabinet Official Says Concessions Would Have Involved Heavy Losses to England.

London, July 28 (A. P.).—Sir Stafford Cripps told Parliament today that British-Russian trade treaty negotiations broke down in Moscow last week because of Soviet demands for revision of the 1941 loan agreement. Russia owes Great Britain £55,000,000 ($220,000,000) under terms of the civil credit agreement.

Cripps, president of the Board of Trade, said British negotiators offered a number of concessions, but "we could not go the whole way the Soviet Government demanded as a condition of an agreement."

The British had hoped for wheat, timber and canned fish. The Russians wanted heavy machinery, rails and pipes. The Moscow radio asserted that the talks broke down because Britain would not guarantee some deliveries and because credit terms could not be reconciled.

The British delegation headed by J. Harold Wilson returned Friday from Moscow after five weeks of intensive and detailed negotiations.

Hopes Failure Is Temporary.

Cripps said the British Labor Government wished to expand trade with Russia and said he hoped the disappointing failure was only "temporary." He did not mention the Moscow radio report, which a spokesman for the Board of Trade called "very Russian-sided."

Cripps indicated that success had been almost in sight when the talks collapsed on Soviet credit demands. He explained: "We had succeeded in reaching agreement on all matters within the trade field, including quantities, prices and terms and conditions of shipment. Contracts for building timber and pit wood were signed and that for cereals was drawn up and practically ready for signature. Agreement also was reached on the quantities of equipment to be bought by the Soviet importing organization from British firms. He said the Russians specifically "asked for a reduction in the rate of interest to a half of one per cent, a waiving of the obligation to pay 40 per cent cash paymnet in respect to all contracts not yet signed and for an adjustment in the terms of the repayment of the credit so as to spread the payments over twelve annual installments instead of five."

Couldn't Go Whole Way.

"While we were prepared to meet the whole of their requests for reducing the rate of interest to a one-half of 1 per cent, to waive the 40 per cent cash payment in respect to all contracts not yet signed and to go some way, at heavy cost, toward meeting the Soviet request for lengthening the period of repayment of all advances, we could not go the whole way the Soviet Government demanded as a condition of an agreement," he said.

"The concessions we were prepared to make involved us in a heavy loss in the next three or four years and, in view of our serious overseas financial position, we could not meet what the Soviet Government, after moving some way to meet us, stated were their minimum terms.

"In view of the failure to agree, the position is that the trade agreement, which was practically complete in draft, was not signed and, for our part, the financial conveyances we were prepared to offer were withdrawn, leaving the terms of the 1941 agreement in full force."

Cripps said that before the talks broke down, the Russians offered to supply "really substantial quantities of cereals over the next four years," beginning with 1,000,000 tons of the 1947 harvest.

Trade-Deal Report 'Russian-Sided'

London, July 28 (AP)—A Board of Trade spokesman today described as "very Russian-sided" a Moscow radio report blaming Britain for the breakdown of negotiations for an Anglo-Soviet trade agreement.

The spokesman, the Foreign Office and other authoritative British sources declined further comment.

Harold J. Wilson, chief British negotiator who returned from Moscow last week, was expected to report on the negotiations in the House of Commons soon.

Wilson planned to report to Prime Minister Attlee and the Cabinet today.

Moscow radio said the talks broke up because Britain would not guarantee delivery of some capital goods offered and because the negotiators could not agree on credit terms.

Both Britain and Russia had hoped for an agreement whereby Britain would send Russia heavy machinery, rails and pipes in exchange for Soviet wheat, timber and tinned salmon.

British officials regarded the projected pact as politically important because it would have linked Russia and the West in times when many such links were breaking.

Well-informed Britons did not rule out the possibility that Wilson's return was another move in a long bargaining process. There was increasing doubt, however, that this was the case.

Attlee Calls Cabinet Leaders On New Crisis

Jack S. Smith

Britons Speculate On Chances Of Prime Minister Weathering Latest Economic Storm

London, July 28 (AP)—Politicians and voters weighed tonight the chances of Britain's Labor Government weathering the nation's growing economic storm after the pro-Labor London *Daily Mirror* called on Prime Minister Attlee to resign.

Attlee summoned his top ranking ministers—including Ernest Bevin, Foreign Secretary, and Herbert Morrison, Government leader in the House of Commons—to a conference at No. 10 Downing Street to discuss economic policy.

The same subject is expected to be discussed Wednesday when Attlee meets with Labor members of Parliament in a caucus. The *Mirror* said the invitation extended Attlee to attend the caucus was "more in the nature of a summons."

"Mr. Attlee Should Go"

In its editorial, the first of its kind from any strongly pro-Government newspaper, the *Mirror* called for the naming of a new Labor Prime Minister and said:

"There is no constant, central control of Government. Mr. Attlee leaves it to others. . . . His cabinet system should go. So should Mr. Attlee."

The Prime Minister's residence declined comment on the editorial.

These questions occupied the attention of political circles:

1. Will Attlee's Government be driven by economic necessity to take Conservatives and Liberals into partnership, as did the last previous Labor Government under Ramsay MacDonald in 1931?

Views Of Conservatives

2. Or will Attlee's Cabinet, accepting its heavy majority in the House of Commons as a five-year mandate from the people, continue to shoulder the burden of postwar recovery by itself until its term of office expires in 1950?

Some Conservatives said publicly they expected 1931 to repeat itself, and the possibility was recognized in a week-end speech by Bevin, who begged the nation's workers not to let this happen.

For the past two weeks political columnists have discussed the possibility of a coalition government. Conservatives have no united policy on this subject. Some want a coalition, others want no part of the present Government's troubles and still a third group would prefer a general election in the hope of reducing the Labor party's majority or returning to power themselves.

Conditions Are Different

The prevailing non-partisan opinion was that Labor could "carry on" alone or call a general election, perhaps before the end of this year, rather than call on its opposition for help.

Conditions today are vastly different—in some cases exactly the opposite—of what they were in 1931, although Britain's economic plight is no less serious.

Then there was unemployment soaring toward 3,000,000; goods piling up in warehouses for lack of buyers; a heavy drain on the Bank of England's gold, and a world-wide slump made worse by the Wall Street crash.

Now an acute shortage of labor is the problem. Britain is far short of her export goal and her people can't buy what they want. Gold trading is strictly controlled.

There is this further obstacle to a coalition. After MacDonald formed such a Cabinet, the Labor Party Congress amended the party's constitution so as to prevent any future Labor Government from taking a step of this sort without the approval of the Labor party as a whole.

Before a coalition could be formed now a special Labor Party Congress would have to be called, and it was believed the chances of getting approval for a coalition would be remote.

Bevin's Name Mentioned

Both Labor and Conservative newspapers have mentioned Bevin as a probable successor to Attlee in case of the latter's retirement.

Bevin, a former trade-union leader, was backed in some quarters last winter for a job as a so-called "economic czar" because of his success in mobilizing Britain's workers during the war.

Britain's economic troubles have been complicated by the fast expenditure of the dollar loan, expected to be exhausted in December, and by the nation's failure to produce enough coal and export products.

A wave of selling hit the stock market today, and the Conservative *Evening Standard* blamed "increasing nervousness over the economic outlook." Prices dropped sharply in leading industrial stocks.

ATTLEE ASKED TO QUIT

London, July 28 (A. P.).—Declaring that Prime Minister Attlee had failed to cope with the nation's pressing economic problems, the Daily Mirror urged him to resign today and suggested that the rank and file of the Labor party force him out if he failed to do so.

The Mirror—a strong supporter of Labor—asserted that Attlee had "devised a Cabinet system which merely 'passes the buck' to Government departments" and complained that "there is no constant central control of the Government."

"His Cabinet should go," the Mirror said editorially. "So should Mr. Attlee. The need for a change is obvious and urgent."

Yugo Ban Reported On U.N. Quiz There

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 28.—The Moscow radio said today that Yugoslavia had rejected a p roposal by the United Nations Balkan Investigation Commission to carry on its inquiries on Yugoslav soil.

The broadcast added that Yugoslavia declared that an investigation of what it termed Greek "fabrications" could not "bring about any practical results" and would be "harmful to the authority of the U. N."

Woman For Whom Ship Turned Gives Birth

Falmouth, England, July 28 (AP)—Mrs. Ursula Funk, 23-year-old German wife of an American, gave birth to a daughter in a maternity center last night. Mother and child were reported well.

The United States Lines cargo ship American Farmer, taking Mrs. Funk and her husband to America, turned around in the Atlantic and returned to England last week end after she became ill.

She is the wife of John E. Funk, 34, of Philadelphia.

De Gaulle Charges Stalin's Tools Try To Enslave France

By the Associated Press.

RENNES, France, July 28.—Gen. Charles de Gaulle accused French Communists yesterday of exclusively serving Moscow's orders and deliberately trying to foment strik and encourage class hatred.

"Combining her military and economic pressure with the interior action of men who are entirely submissive to her," Gen. de Gualle said, "Soviet Russia has already established, or is trying to establish by intermediaries, a regime of totalitarian dictatorship, which is only the dependence and emanation of its own, on certain allied nations—Poland, Yugoslavia, Albania—or on certain defeated countries—Prussia, Saxony, Romania, Hungry, Bulgaria."

Gen. de Gualle charged that the French Communist party was composed of men "who have taken a vow of obedience to the orders of a foreign enterprise of domination, directed by the masters of a grand slave power."

Report on German Relief

13,000,000 Gift Packages From U. S. in Last 13 Months

BERLIN, July 28 (AP).—In the last thirteen months private citizens in the United States have sent to needy civilians in Germany nearly 13,000,000 gift packages, conservatively estimated to have contained more than 100,000,000 pounds of food, clothing and other items.

This private relief does not include the thousands of CARE (Co-operative for American Remittances to Europe) packages which have been paid for in the United States and delivered to

Key Germans In Soviet Zone Are Vetoed By U.S.

Berlin, July 28 (AP)—United States authorities have informed the Russians that the five German minister-presidents in the Soviet occupation zone will be unacceptable as candidates for any future central government of Germany because of a "malicious" charge that the Western occupying powers have nurtured Fascism, authoritative American sources said today.

By this action the Americans stamped a veto upon at least three leading officials of the Soviet-sponsored, Communist-dominated Socialist Unity party (SED), which holds most key posts in the Russian zone's German administration.

Refused Council Audience

Their attack was contained in a statement submitted to the Allied control authority in connection with the request that they be given an audience in the control council to discuss Germany's problems.

In this statement, the eastern zone Germans—with the apparent tacit approval of the Russians—accused the United States and Britain of tearing Germany apart and of failure to remove leading Nazis, the informants said.

When this statement reached the Allied co-ordinating committee, together with recommendations submitted by minister-presidents of the three western zones, American and British anger blazed.

Disqualified By Such Talk

The American representatives t old the Russians that such language would not be tolerated from the Germans and that any German official who held such attitudes toward any of the occupying powers disqualified himself from consideration for participation in any central German Government setup under four-power supervision.

Taking no notice of the hundreds of millions of dollars worth of food supplied to Germany at the expense of British and American taxpayers, the Soviet zone officials demanded immediate seizure of large estates in "those sections of Germany where crops from large estates unjustly enrich the remaining junkers and estate owners."

They advocated a land law revision like that carried out in the Russian zone and also demanded approval of reparations out of current industrial production, such as the Russians are extracting from Germany.

Russians Are Offended

Authoritative sources said the Russians also were offended at the tone of recommendations made by the western zone Germans.

These Germans, whose all-Germany meeting in Munich several months ago was boycotted by the eastern zone, complained that "for two years the German people are waiting in vain for clarification of their fate."

Their sharpest remark was:

"If it was a violation of international law that Hitler ravaged the world with a criminal war, it equally violates established principles of international law to deny peace and adequate means of existence of a democratic Germany."

They asked immediate economic unification of Germany, pump priming loans to supply food and materials, and limitation on coal exports to "guarantee a minimum supply for household and heating needs."

They also pleaded for the release of 2,000,000 German prisoners of war still held in captivity—"many perishing from hunger, exhaustion and homesickness." Their statement mentioned no occupying power, although Russia still holds most of these prisoners.

FIVE GERMANS BLACKBALLED

Report Says U.S. Acted Against Soviet-Zone Officials

Berlin, July 28 (AP)—Authoritative American sources said today that the United States has blackballed the five German minister-presidents in the Russian occupation zone from holding office in any future central government for Germany.

These informants said American authorities had informed Soviet officials that the German minister-presidents would be unacceptable because of a "malicious and insulting" accusation that the Western occupying powers have fostered fascism.

Contained In Statement

At least three of the Germans are leading officials of the Soviet-sponsored Socialist Unity (SED) party, whose members hold most key posts in the Russian zone's German administration.

The American sources said the attack which impelled the United States action was contained in a recent statement submitted to the Allied Control Authority requesting an audience to discuss German problems.

The statement, apparently submitted with at least the tacit approval of the Russians, accused the United States and Britain of tearing Germany apart and of nurturing fascism by failing to remove leading Nazis.

"Combines In Existence"

"In our view," the statement said, "the causes of Germany's distress are that in many parts of Germany Nazi elements are allowed in leading economic organizations on a large scale, combines remain in existence, and big estate owners still dominate the country."

...out of warehoused stocks ...e. It also is apart from im-orts of hundreds of millions of ollars worth of grain and other oodstuffs from the United States, aid for by United States and ritish taxpayers.

As soon as the statement was ceived, informants said, Ameri-n representatives informed the ssians that such talk was in-lerable and that any German offi-cial holding such views toward any occupying power would be dis-qualified as a candidate for partici-pation in any central German Government established under four-power supervision.

Russians Were Offended

Well-qualified informants said the Russians were offended at the tone of recommendations made by Western Zone German officials some time ago at a Munich meeting boycotted by Russian Zone Germans.

That meeting recommended immediate unification of Germany, pump priming loans for food and materials, limitation of coal exports and release of 2,000,000 German prisoners of war. Russia holds most of these prisoners.

The later statement of the Russian Zone Germans attacked the United States British zone economic merger, advocated immediate seizure of large estates in "those sections of Germany where crops from large estates unjustly enrich the remaining Junkers and estate owners," advocated a land law revision similar to that carried out in the Russian zone and demanded approval for payment of reparations from current production.

Reich Miners Ask Early Ruhr Decision

Essen, July 28 (AP)—On the eve of the Washington three-power Ruhr coal talks, the German coal miners' union appealed to the conference today to make an early decision about the future status of the German coal industry.

In a statement made public by the chairman of the industry and the mining union, the Ruhr miners warned against a possible return of the mines to their "previous owners or any other private capitalistic successors."

"The miners maintain their demand for socialization," the statement continued. "Fuel-supply difficulties threaten to become insurmountable this coming winter, if the Ruhr mines and the German coal-mining industry in general is not organized in the form of its own democratic coal agency, with equal participation of the workers."

The statement urged German control of the entire German coal industry.

The German miners appealed to the Washington three-power conference "to bring about an early decision in this direction."

Anti-Red Plot Reported Smashed in Albania

By the Associated Press.

ATHENS, July 28.—Advices from Ioannina, in northern Greece, reported today that the Albanian government had squelched a plot apparently aimed at Col. Enver Hoxha, Communist premier of Albania, and had arrested about 1200 members of the armed forces.

The border advices, which were sketchy, said a member of the Albanian parliament named Radoviskika, an underground resistance leader during the war, was a leader of the alleged plot.

Russian Girls Wear Hosiery From Poland

Warsaw, Poland, July 28 (AP)—The well-dressed Russian girl is going heavily for Polish hosiery.

Fifty thousand pairs of silk stockings were exported to the Soviet Union in a single month.

The journal *Economic Daily* also reported that between April 20 and May 20, 90,000 pounds of rayon yarn, 100,000 meters of cotton fabrics and 17,000 meters of woolen fabrics were sent to the United Kingdom.

Other exportations included 40,000 pounds of artificial yarn to Switzerland, 55,000 meters of woolen fabrics to Yugoslavia and 1,000,000 meters of cotton fabrics, plush and carpets to Sweden.

WHEAT CROP GOOD IN SOVIET

Tass Says 1,000,000 Bushels Were Ready For Britain

Moscow, July 28 (AP)—A Tass communiqué presenting the Soviet side of the recently halted British-Russian trade talks gave the Russian people today the first authoritatively published news that this year's wheat crop in the Soviet Union generally is excellent.

The Soviet news agency's report said the U.S.S.R. could have sold Britain 1,000,000 tons out of this year's harvest and 1,500,000 tons out of the 1948 crop.

The communiqué also brought good news to the people of eastern European nations, who hope to buy or trade grain with the Soviet Union this year.

Some Express Relief

Representatives of several countries watched the British-Soviet trade talks as closely as they could. Some of them expressed relief when the talks broke down, reasoning that if the Soviet Union sold Britain large amounts of grain, this might cut into the total they hoped to get.

If Russia was in a position to offer Britain 1,000,000 tons of grain this year, it was believed she probably was equipped to furnish grain to Finland, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia, Romania, Hungary, Albania, Bulgaria and, perhaps, France, Norway and Austria.

It also was of interest to the Soviet people that, from the tone of the communiqué, the Soviet Union apparently desired to do business with Britain. They reasoned from this that the door definitely was still open to western European nations and even to the United States for strict country-to-country business deals despite Russia's refusal to participate in the Marshall proposal.

May Enter World Markets

As grain from the already harvested winter wheat crop poured into flour mills, the newspaper *Soviet Agriculture* criticized the way the Ukraine was harvesting the crop, saying that threshing was behind in Kharkov, Krovograd and other regions. Concrete measures should be taken, the newspaper added, to speed up the threshing and delivery of grain.

Some Moscow observers speculated that the Soviet Union might enter the world grain markets in the future on a large scale and eventually become a competitor of the United States and Canada in volume exports.

It also was reported by one well-informed Moscow diplomat that the Russians at one time during the trade talks with the British had mentioned a figure many times 1,000,000 tons as the possible grain export from the Soviet Union in 1950, the last year of the Russians' fourth five-year plan.

It was pointed out that the effect of such a development on international wheat prices could be considerable.

30.24- 11181

Soviet Grain Crop Excellent

Wheat Pouring Into Mills—Eastern Europe Expects to Get Some of It.

Moscow, July 28 (A. P.).—The Soviet people received today the first authoritatively published news that this year's wheat crop is generally excellent. The news was given in a Tass communique which presented the Soviet side in the recently halted British-Russian economic and trade talks.

Specifically what appealed most to the people was Tass' report that the U. S. S. R. could have sold Great Britain 1,000,000 tons of this year's harvest and 1,500,000 tons out of the 1948 crop.

Grain from the already harvested winter wheat is pouring into the flour mills. In Moscow, bread from the new harvest is in stores and restaurants.

It was also of interest to the Soviet people that, from the tone of the communique, the Soviet Union apparently desired to do business with Britain. From this they reasoned that despite the Russian refusal to participate in the Marshall proposal, the door definitely was still open to western European nations and even to the United States for strict country-to-country business deals.

Good News for Eastern Europe.

The communique also brought good news to the people of eastern European nations who hope to buy or trade grain with the Soviet Union this year. If Russia is in a position to offer Britain 1,000,000 tons this year, she probably is equipped to furnish grain also to Finland, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia, Romania, Hungary, Albania, Bulgaria and perhaps France, Norway and Austria.

Representatives of several countries watched the British-Soviet trade talks as closely as they could. Some of them, reasoning that if the Soviet Union sold Britain large amounts of grain this might cut down the total they hoped to get, expressed relief as the talks broke down.

3 IRGUN MEN MAY DIE TODAY

Action To Be Taken Despite Threats, British Say

Jerusalem, Palestine, July 28 (AP). Violence flared over Palestine tonight as the British, defying a Jewish underground threat to "bathe the Holy Land with blood," prepared to execute three condemned members of Irgun Zvai Leumi.

While an official British announcement that the extremists would die tomorrow did not specify the time or place of the executions, a Government source said unofficially the Irgunists would be hanged in Acre Prison between 3 A.M. and 4 A.M. (8 P.M. and 9 P.M., E.S.T., Monday).

In retaliation for the death sentences imposed on the three Jews, two kidnapped British sergeants were placed on trial before an Irgunist court composed of former Polish laywers and, a Jewish underground source said in Tel Aviv, had been condemned to death.

Confirmed By Leader

The sentences were affirmed by Menachem Beigin, Irgunist commander-in-chief, the source said. He added it was "unlikely that they (the sergeants) will be executed until the final disposition of the case of our three soldiers."

The three Irgunists—Meir Nakar, Yacoub Weiss and Absolom Habib—were convicted on charges that they took part in the May 4 prison delivery at Acre, in which 251 prisoners were liberated and sixteen persons killed. Two other Irgunists were sentenced to life imprisonment on the same charges.

In what appeared to be a last desperate drive to free the kidnapped sergeants—Slifford Martin and Mervin Paice, who were abducted July 12 at Natanya as hosstages for the doomed underground members—British troops and police combed eight Jewish areas near Tel Aviv tonight.

Troops Cover Area

Large number of troops in heavy armored vehicles fanned out over the Tel Aviv area. In Palestine, Jewish residents stocked great quantities of extra household supplies, apparently fearing a house curfew may be ordered.

Six persons were wounded tonight, four of them seriously, in an explosion outside an open-air theater in the 1st British Infantry Camp in Tel Litvinsky, near Tel Aviv.

The blast was the sixth terrorist attack in Palestine during the day. Four of them occurred in Palestine where a hand grenade was thrown, without damage or casualties, at two military vehicles. An explosion occurred near an ice plant. Elsewhere, attackers fired on a police car in King George avenue and four men sprayed automatic weapon fire at troops guarding the district commissioner's office.

Three Bombs Found

In Sarafand, site of a British military camp in Southern Palestine, soldiers found three unexploded phosphorous bombs.

The British decision to hang the three Jews was taken despite clemency pleas of relatives to a United Nations special commission and to Palestine's High Commissioner, General Sir Alan Cunningham.

Isaac Halevi Hertzog, Palestine's chief rabbi, sent a last-minute appeal to Cunningham tonight, asking that the death sentences be commuted "in view of the tense political situation in Palestine and because the Palestine problem now is under consideration by the United Nations."

Prison Guard Increased

It was reported unofficially that a heavy military guard had been placed around the Acre Prison area.

Charges Against Sergeants

If carried out as scheduled, the executions will be the first in Palestine since Dov Bela Gruner and three other Irgun men were hanged at Acre April 16.

Underground informants in Tel Aviv said before the British announcement that the trial of the two sergeants was being conducted along the same lines as the British military court which convicted and sentenced the Irgunists.

They said the charges against the sergeants included: "being a member of an armed force illegally occupying Palestine; illegally carrying weapons in the uniform of the enemy; being members of a force conspiring to oppress the rightful citizens of Palestine."

Both Martin and Paice were members of a special army investigating squad.

Jews Sent To Cyprus

In Haifa, meanwhile, 800 of 1,100 visaless Jews—who arrived aboard two small wooden vessels early today after a futile effort to run the British blockade—were sent to Cyprus detention camps. Officials said the others would be sent as soon as ships became available.

The two vessels, sent by Hagana in an effort to break the British blockade of the Holy Land, were picked up off the coast yesterday by British naval craft.

One of the ships carried 396 oriental Jews from a North African port while the other, carrying Middle Europeans, came from a Yugoslav or Italian port, it was said.

Four Terrorist Acts Reported

Four incidents of terrorism were reported tonight in Jerusalem. A hand grenade was thrown, without damage or casualties, at two military vehicles; an explosion was reported near an ice plant; attackers fired on a police car in King George avenue and four men sprayed automatic weapon fire at troops guarding the district commissioner's office.

In Sarafand, site of a British military camp in southern Palestine, soldiers found three unexploded phosphorous bombs.

2 Refugee Ships Escorted Into Haifa Harbor

Haifa, July 28 (AP)—British naval forces escorted into Haifa harbor today two small wooden vessels jammed with approximately 1,100 uncertified Jewish immigrants and immediately transferred most of them to waiting British ships for deportation to Cyprus.

Both refugee ships were sponsored by Haganah, Jewish underground organization, in a new campaign to smash the British blockade barring Jewish immigration to the Holy Land.

The first ship to arrive today was the 300-ton motor-powered caique "Return to Zion"—originally named the Luciana—loaded with 396 immigrants who a Jewish source said had come from a North African port. The vessel carried a sign reading "Haganah ship" and flew the Zionist flag.

122 Children, 71 Women

Her passengers, who included 122 children and 71 women, were transferred quickly to British deportation ships, singing the "Hatikvah"—national Jewish anthem—as they walked the necessary 100 yards along the pier.

Four men and a woman, the first passengers to be removed, refused to budge and were carried off by troops of the British 6th Airborne Division. The remainder of the immigrants made the transfer without resistance.

Two ill men and five women were taken to a Government hospital.

Most of the passengers, said to be chiefly Oriental Jews, were young and most were in rags. Many were barefooted.

Second A Schooner

The second ship to arrive was the three-masted schooner Bruno, of Rome, which had been renamed "The Fourteen Heroes of Ez Zib" in memory of the members of the Jewish underground who died while blowing up a bridge last year near the Lebanon border.

Towed into port with disabled engines two hours after the arrival of the "Return to Zion," she was unloaded without incident. Her 700 passengers appeared to be mostly Middle-European Jews and Jewish sources said it was believed they had embarked in Yugoslavia or Italy. They were well supplied with canned milk from the United States and Denmark, with Argentine tinned beef and other food.

Of the total of 1,100 persons carried by the two ships approximately 300 were detained temporarily in Haifa pending arrival of additional British transports for the voyage to Cyprus.

British officials at the dock said neither ship resisted when naval forces boarded them in Palestine waters.

Curfew In Kefer Sava

Jerusalem, July 28 (AP)—A curfew was imposed on the Jewish settlement of Kefer Sava in the Palestine coastal plain today while police and the military searched the area.

Authorities were believed to be looking for two British sergeants, abducted recently by Irgun Zvai Leumi, Jewish extremist organization, and held as hostages for three condemned members of the underground.

Authorities also began searching today for arms and suspected extremists in some of the western and eastern suburbs of Jerusalem.

Refugees May Refuse To Leave British Ships In French Port

Marseille, France, July 28 (AP)—Three British ships carrying 4,500 Jewish refugees back from Palestine were expected to arrive in southern French waters early tomorrow, but Jewish sources predicted they would refuse to disembark.

French officials were preparing printed notices to be distributed among the refugees telling them they did not have to leave the British vessels, but that if they chose to do so, they would be assured food, shelter and medical attention.

Nearly 1,000 of the refugees, most of them Polish Jews, were reported ill.

May Refuse To Leave Ship

Jewish sources here said they were confident the refugees, barred from entrance into Palestine by British authorties, would refuse to leave the ships and that the British would be forced to transport them to Cyprus, where illegal immigrants to the Holy Land usualy are held until they can be admitted to Palestine under the quota.

The 4,500 refugees embarked from Sete, France, without immigration visas on the Exodus of 1947, formerly the S.S. President Warfield.

Intercepted by the British Navy, they were transferred to the British vessels and sent back to France rather than to Cyprus.

The British ships returning the refugees to France have been cruising 50 miles off the French coast, but the Destroyer Cardigan Bay which escorted them put into Marseille today and its chief officer, Capt. G. K. Collett, conferred with naval, army and hospital authorities in the city.

Consulate Is Guarded

The British Consulate in Marseille was guarded by eight French policemen.

Hospitals in Marseille and nearby towns have been prepared to receive the sick refugees, and a former United States Army camp at Malas has been readied for the others in case they disembark.

The French News Agency reported that tracts urged young men of Marseille to rendevous in the early morning hours and travel to Port-de-Bouc, where the British ships are to dock, saying it was necessary to oppose the landing of the refugees. The agency did not say who distributed the tracts.

Port-de-Bouc is 30 miles west of Marseille.

1,000 Jews Off Warfield Sick, French Say

Marseille, France, July 28 (AP)—French authorities said today that nearly 1,000 of 4,500 Jews, cruising offshore in three British deportation ships after being turned back from Palestine, were ill or needed medical care.

The Jews had approached Palestine without immigration visas in the Exodus of 1947, formerly the S.S. President Warfield, a Chesapeake Bay steamer. Their landing from the deportation vessels was scheduled for tomorrow.

The refugees departed from a French port for Palestine and the British shipped them back.

Guarded By Three Ships

Two British corvettes and the destroyer Cardigan Bay shepherded the refugee ships.

The Cardigan Bay put into harbor and its chief officer, Capt. G. K. Collett, had a long conversation with naval, army, hospital and other authorities of Marseille. He appeared to be in a rage when he returned to ship. The points of disagreement were not disclosed. Sailors on the destroyer said London had ordered them not to talk.

Eight French policemen guarded the British consulate, which remained closed today.

600 Hospital Beds Sought

Marseille hospitals were instructed to prepare 600 beds to receive sick jews and other hospitals in the vicinity were notified. For those not ill, the French prepared the camp of Malas, built by the United States Army as a staging area for

troops. The camp is a few miles from Port-de-Boc, 30 miles east of here, where the refugees are expected to disembark.

The refugees, most of them Polish Jews, will be landed by launch from the three ships—the Empire Rival, Ocean Vigour and Runnymede Park. They were intercepted while trying to enter Palestine aboard the former Chesapeake bay steamer, President Warfield, which they renamed "Exodus 1947."

Nation Can Solve Red Problem, Chiang Says

Nanking, July 28 (AP)—Chiang Kai-shek told a group of American editors yesterday that there would be no peace with the Communists and expressed confidence in his Government's ability to meet the Red problem.

Chiang, however, voiced "deep concern" on another matter: the "misleading" reports by certain American correspondents "will in time affect the friendly relations between our two countries."

The generalissimo declared that the Communists "are determined to continue their policy of open military rebellion and there is no possibility of resumption of peace negotiations."

"Won't Take Very Long"

But, he added, that although the problem was difficult "the Chinese Government will be able to solve it—and it will not take very long."

Of the writings of some American correspondents, Chiang said:

"I have been worried and deeply concerned over certain United States correspondents in China, who, because of their dissatisfaction with conditions in the postwar period here, have written certain reports and articles which are not only critical of the efficiency and moral practices of the Chinese Government, but even are misleading the American public to believe that the Chinese people as a whole are not respectable and do not deserve the friendship of the United States and other countries.

Hits Type Of Criticism

"Our Government welcomes any constructive criticism of the Government, but if such criticism goes to the extreme of hurting the honor and self respet of the people, I find it a great source of worry that it will in time affect the friendly relations between our two countries.

"The Chinese people have always been friends of the United States and grateful for the assistance of your country."

Burma Revolt Plot Reported Blocked

Opposition Myochit Party Said to Plan Coup

RANGOON, July 28 (AP).—Authoritative sources said today a plot to overthrow the Burmese government had been frustrated with the prompt dispatch northward of an armed police striking force from Rangoon.

Coinciding with these reports it was learned officially that "very large" numbers of armed Burmese police were rushed from Rangoon to the regions of Tharrawaddy, Prome, Pegu and Insein during the week end.

Unofficially, but from authoritative sources, it was stated that the alleged plot was planned by a "certain party."

At the same time the newspaper "Rangoon Daily" reported today that the government had received information that the Myochit party — opposition group — had planned to stage uprisings in the areas to which the police striking forces were sent. There was no denial of the newspaper's report that the Myochit party had planned to seize all police stations, shoot and capture government officials and then march on Rangoon.

A Chinese press report said that Premier Chang Chun would accompany American Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer on a tour of Government-held areas of Manchuria, but there was no confirmation. Wedemeyer, in China on a fact-finding mission for President Truman, was scheduled to return to Nanking today from Shanghai, where he talked with American business men and Chinese political leaders.

Writing Palestine Report

Geneva, July 28 (AP)—The United Nations Special Committee on Palestine began correlating today the evidence it accumulated in the Holy Land, and preparing the report it must submit to the United Nations by September 1. The eleven delegates met in private session at the old League of Nations building.

Russ Tokyo Delegate 'Returning To Moscow'

Tokyo, July 28 (AP)—Informed sources said today Lieut. Gen. Kuzma Derevyanko, Soviet representative on the Allied Council for Japan, would return to Moscow soon.

The Russian mission here would say only that a letter had been sent to the council secretariat and that any announcement would have to come from that source. The secretariat said no letter had yet been received.

Sources speculated that Derevyanko was being recalled for consultation on the United States proposal for an early peace with Japan. It was expected his place would be filled temporarily by his chief deputy, Maj. Gen. K. Kislenko.

The government's latest sake (rice wine) regulation provides that drinkers must forfeit approximately three-days' rice ration to obtain a quart of the wine.

Jap Denies Allowing Atrocities In Camp

Yokohama, July 28 (AP)—Warrant Officer Mitzuo Inagaki, former commander of a prisoner-of-war camp near Osaka, pleaded innocent today to charges of failing to restrain subordinates from committing atrocities against Allied soldiers.

The charges listed the death of Warrant Officer Geoffrey Worrel, of Ramsey, Isle of Man, England, who was forced to work while ill, and the torturing of J. A. McDonald, Golspie, Scotland.

Filipinos Delay Puppet's Trial

Manila, July 28 (AP)—The treason trial of José Laurel, puppet President of the Philippines during the Japanese occupation, was postponed indefinitely today by the first division of the People's Court on motion of defense counsel.

Solicitor General Lorenzo Tanada, newly-nominated candidate for the Senate on the Liberal party ticket, did not appear in court to contest the motion for deferment of hearing.

Quintin Paredes, Laurel's counsel, asked the delay pending the outcome of a Supreme Court ruling on the return of documents allegedly taken by the United States Army's Counterintelligence Corps from Dr. Hilario Moncado, collaborator subject.

The ruling was expected to form a precedent for parallel contentions by Laurel and Jorge Vargas, puppet ambassador to Japan, that their rights were jeopardized by United States Army seizure of confidential documents.

Reinforcements Sought For China Coal Mines

Nanking, July 28 (AP)—The Ministry of Economic Affairs appealed to the army today to send reinforcements to protect the Chiaotso coaling mining area of Honan province from encircling Communist forces.

An official source said men and equipment still in Government hands. They are located along the north bank of the Yellow River, 80 miles northwest of Kaifend.

Wedemeyer Tour

Meanwhile, Government dispatches from southwestern Shantung province said part of an invading Red force under Gen. Liu Po-cheng was retreating across the Yellow River into Hopeh province under strong Government pressure.

Out On Bail In Shanghai

Shanghai, July 28 (AP)—Frederick Mysberg, Netherlands national sentenced to a year in jail for violating the Chinese currency law, was released on bail today to enter a hospital. Mysberg, who has appealed to the Supreme Court, has served five months.

Japs May Eat—Or Drink

By the Associated Press

TOKYO, July 28.—Residents of Japan's six major cities, including Tokyo, were given a choice today between eating and drinking.

Filipino Courts to Try Japs.

Manila, July 28 (A. P.).—War crimes trials of Japanese military and civilian personnel are expected to be resumed next month—this time under jurisdiction of the Philippines Republic. About 100 cases involving 300 Japanese have been docketed.

Rio Parley Bid To Nicaragua Is Withheld

Board of Pan American Union Snubs Regime That Engineered Coup

Somoza Supported Uprising Last May

Cuba Threatens Boycott of Meeting to Protest New U. S. Law on Sugar

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The governing board of the Pan American Union decided today by majority vote that Nicaragua should not be invited to the Rio de Janeiro Inter-American Conference opening Aug. 15.

A Pan American Union official made the announcement after a two-hour discussion by the board this afternoon.

He said that a number of those who voted against extending an invitation expressed the view that the way should be left open for Nicaragua to be represented at the meeting if the Central American country has a change of government which is recognized by a majority of the American republics.

Elections are scheduled for Sunday.

The current Nicaraguan regime is headed by Benjamin Lacayo Sacasa, but is generally considered to be under the control of General Anastasio Somoza, a former "strong-man" president.

General Somoza engineered a coup d'etat last May 26, deposing President Leonardo Arguello, who succeeded him.

Rule Not Recognized

The State Department announced on June 19 that the United States, after discussions with various Latin-American nations, had decided to withhold recognition from the Sacasa government in Nicaragua, although relations with that country might be "clarified" if General Somoza were to arrange for an election. A number of Latin-American nations, particularly in Central America, had already withheld recognition, and all later joined in the stand.

As a result, the machinery for issuing invitations to the Rio conference, sponsored by the Pan American Union, was stalled, with the date for convening it drawing ever nearer. Brazil, the host nation, had asked the Pan American Union to issue the invitations, Brazil not wishing to take upon itself sole responsibility for omitting Nicaragua.

The Pan-American Union board was reported on July 7 to be rent by differences of opinion over an invitation to Nicaragua, the issue not being settled until yesterday's action.

Washington's Stand

Meanwhile, Mr. Arguello, who took office May 1, has been reported taking refuge in the Mexican Embassy in Managua, the Nicaraguan capital. The State Department has said the United States has no formal relations with the Nicaraguan Embassy in Washington, and instructed the American Embassy in Managua to withhold relations with the government there, a policy first outlined on June 5.

In general, the United States, for reasons of diplomatic persuasion [illegible] seldom withholds recognition from any new government, even though it may have come into power in an irregular manner, provided it is in effective control of the country and is prepared to discharge its international obligations—this on the thesis that some form of contact is better than none. However, in respect to Latin America, the older policy of non-recognition has been retained in form, to be applied in certain instances as an indication of displeasure with the events concerned.

U.S. REPLIES ON HUNGARY

Says Aid Went To Freely Elected Government

Washington, July 28 (AP)—The State Department said today that the United States, in its efforts to help Hungary, sought to assist a freely elected government in that country, rather than any "reactionary elements."

Lincoln White, department press officer, thus commented on assertions made by Hungary's Communist Vice Premier, Matyas Rokosi, in an interview with Daniel de Luce, Associated Press Correspondent. Rakosi said that the United States has tried to help "reactionary, anti-Democratic forces."

Forced Out By Communists

The freely elected government to which White referred was chosen in late 1945. In May, 1947, the minority Communists with the support of the occupying Red Army took over control and Premier Ferenc Nagy was forced out.

Concerning Rakosi's contention that the Communists put Hungary "on its feet," White noted that the stabilization of Hungary's currency last year followed the voluntary return by the United States of $32,000,000 Hungarian gold. This gold had been stolen by the Nazis from Hungary's national bank, and later was captured by the American 3d Army in Austria.

White's only comment on what Rakosi had to say about the Communists' part in Hungary's postwar recovery was to note the return of the gold last year.

30.24- 11183

All Sugar Rationing Is Ended

JUL 1947

Wholesale and Industrial Users Freed by New Order—Price Controls Remain.

Washington, July 28 (A. P.).—The Department of Agriculture announced the end of sugar rationing at 11 A. M., Eastern standard time, today because of a lack of funds to finance the program. The action ends rationing to industrial and institutional users. Rationing to housewives was ended two months ago.

However, price controls are being kept and controls on the amount of supplies which industrial users may have on hand were instituted.

In announcing this action, the department said Congress failed to appropriate funds necessary to continue work of the Sugar Rationing Administration. It said that office is being closed down immediately and all rationing employees are being dismissed today.

The department said all orders suspending sugar rationing to alleged violators of rationing rules are revoked. Likewise, all suspension order proceedings now pending were ordered ended. Persons under subpœna or notice to appear in such proceedings are now released from making their appearance.

New Inventory Controls.

Briefly, the new inventory controls, restricting the amount of sugar industrial users may have on hand, provide:

1. A general limitation of sugar inventories for any person (other than household users) to a maximum of 2,000 pounds;

2. A limitation for any industrial or institutional user of 140 per cent of the quantity used during the corresponding and next succeeding month ending June 30, 1947;

3. A limitation for all wholesalers or retailers to quantities equal to those sold by them during the preceding calendar month.

No limitation was placed on inventories of primary distributors, that is refiners, sugar mills and importers.

Ample Stocks on Hand.

The end of industrial sugar rationing today found most northeast refiners with ample stocks on hand. Shipments fell off sharply in July from the June spurt which followed ending of household rationing.

In the week ended June 21, first full week after household sugar was freed of controls, 269,960 tons were moved by refiners, beet processors, importers and mainland sugar cane mills. Deliveries in June were made at the rate of about 10,000,000 tons a year, as dealers and housewives alike filled empty shelves.

In the week ended July 19 shipments totaled 173,849 tons, indicating to trade sources that the unusual demand following ending of household rationing had been supplied.

Refiners in this area reported they have caught up on deliveries of bulk sugar and are looking for new business. Deliveries of consumer packages are still a few days behind, they said.

They reported sugar demand in the South, largely household, has not dropped off as noticeably as in the Northeast where industrial and urban houhehold consumers are concentrated.

Trade sources said the record Cuban crop, most of which has now reached refiners here, should make it possible to meet all probable needs. They expected no immediate rush that would tax facilities and said the Government's retention of inventory controls should discourage any tendency to hoarding.

Holland Loan By World Bank Expected Soon

Second Credit Scheduled for Reconstruction Program; Denmark Advance Seen

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP).—The World Bank is expected to grant within the next few weeks its second loan—a credit of $150,000,000 to $200,000,000 for the Netherlands.

Diplomatic officials said today that consideration of the Dutch application is far advanced, with only relatively minor details standing in the way of approval.

The loan would represent about one-third of the amount the Netherlands is seeking to finance a three-year program of reconstruction.

The Dutch government has applied for a total of $535,000,000 to finance purchases of raw meterials, equipment and machinery.

The initial installment is intended to take care of Netherlands needs during the current fiscal year. The exact amount depends on the last-minute negotiations now going on.

In granting only part of the credit sought, the bank would be following the precedent set in its first loan, a credit of $250,000,000 to France. The French wanted $500,000,000 to buy goods for reconstruction.

A third World Bank loan is expected by diplomatic officials soon after the Dutch request is acted on. This would be about $50,000,000 for Denmark which needs funds to modernize its industry and agriculture.

A dollar shortage has caused The Netherlands to liquidate about $60,000,000 of American assets recently. The Dutch government the Netherlands to liquidate about stantial amount" of the $540,000,000 in American properties remaining.

Because it always has been considered a good risk, the Netherlands has been granted three loans by the Export-Import Bank during the last two years. These, totaling $300,000,000, have been spent.

SAYS BOYS VANISH IN RUSSIAN ZONES

1947

Washington, July 28 (A. P.).—The Right Rev. Mgr. James H. Griffiths of New York said today that clergymen visiting in Europe were "reliably informed that more than 5,000 young boys have disappeared off the streets of Berlin in the Russian zone."

Mgr. Griffiths is one of thirteen Catholic, Protestant and Jewish clerics just returned from a thirty-five-day visit to Europe at the invitation of the War Department. They held a mass news conference before reporting to Secretary of War Royall.

Mgr. Griffiths, chancellor of the Roman Catholic Ordinariate which selects Catholic chaplains for the armed forces, said the clerics also were given to understand that young boys were disappearing from Vienna streets.

He stressed that his information about the youths, whom he described as between 12 to 17 years of age and showing qualities of leadership, was authentic as far as the Berlin reports were concerned. He said he was not able to identify these sources but they were absolutely reliable.

CLERGYMEN URGE 1947 REICH RECOVERY

13 Americans Feel It Is Essential For World

Washington, July 28 (AP)—Thirteen clergyman representing Catholic, Protestant and Jewish faiths returned today from a 35-day visit to Europe convinced that "the recovery of Germany must be an essential part of every plan for the recovery of Europe and hence of the world."

This conviction was expressed in a joint statement. These clergymen and one who is still in Copenhagen went to Europe at the invitation of the War Department.

Separate Political Unit?

The clergymen said, "America may be confronted with this dilemma: Either to reorganize western Germany as a separate economic and political unit, or to pour endless sums into diseased, starving and dismembered Germany. The implications of this are likely to affect the life of every man, woman and child."

The Right Rev. Msgr. James H. Griffiths, New York, chancellor of the Catholic military ordinariate which directs military chaplains, said that "we are reliably informed that over 5,000 young boys disappeared—picked up on the streets of Berlin in the Russian zone."

He added he understood this also was hapening in Vienna.

The boys were those 12 to 17 years of age who especially showed leadership, he said. He did not say what had become of them.

There was no dissent from the statement by the Most Rev. Bryan J. McEntegart, of New York, bishop of Ogdensburg, that "the Marshall plan offers the only hope for Europe."

Understanding Wanted

Bishop Pierce Corsen, resident Methodist bishop of the Philadelphia area, said, "we are in danger of taking entirely too lightly the movement of Russia since the proposal of the Marshall plan.

"It is very evident that Russia has indicated the course she intends to pursue. That leaves us one course only—to implement the Marshall plan."

Bishop William J. Walls of the A.M.E. Zion Church, Chicago, said the fear of another war causes leaders in Europe to want understanding as well as money.

Dr. Harold J. Ockenga, pastor of the Park Street Church, Boston, said the American high command in Germany is in agreement that "it is either the Marshall plan or the iron curtain for Europe."

Co-Operation Need Cited

Rabbi James Heller of the Isaacmy Temple, Cincinnati, said it seemed to him that American occupation forces either had to organize the part of Germany outside the Russian zone "or abandon Germany to Russia."

Dr. Stewart M. Robinson, of Elizabeth, N.J., chairman of the Presbyterian Commission on Army Chaplains and pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, said administration is "blocked by nonco-operation of Russia."

The Rt. Rev. Msgr. Edward J. Quinn, pastor of the Church of Our Lord Christ the King, Cincinnati, and vicar delegate of the military ordinariate, said the visit to displaced persons camps resulted in the conclusion the happiness and well being of displaced persons can come only through finding them a new home.

Comment On GI Morality

Asked about morality among American troops, Dr. Alfred Carpenter, of Atlanta, director of the chaplain commission of the Southern Baptist Convention, said the morality of the GI's compares favorably with that of civilians at home.

Dr. Carl Mundinger, president of St. Johns College, Winfield, Kan., noted that the troops are in a country where young women are starving and many have no hope of marrying and they grew up under Nazi anti-moral teachings.

The Rev. August M. Hintz, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Sioux Falls, S.D., deplored curtailment of appropriations for the Army. He related that many GI's in organizing baseball teams and other recreation facilities for Germans dig down into their own pockets.

Dr. Wilford O. H. Garman, pastor of the Calendar Memorial Church, Wilkinsburg, Pa., reported evidence of spiritual awakening in Europe.

ANGLO-U. S. TALKS ON RUHR TO OPEN

Washington, July 28 (A. P.).—The State Department said today that British-American discussions on ways to increase Ruhr coal production probably will begin late this week.

Lincoln White, State Department press officer, told a news conferene he understands that the agenda for the talks will be limited to questions directly related to the problem of how to raise the output of the German coal mines. An Anglo-American disagreement on this point had delayed the beginning of the conversations. The British had suggested including discussion of finance, level of industry and other topics, but the State Department had declined to talk about these.

White said he knew nothing about a report that British Foreign Minister Bevin would visit Washington in September.

The British-American coal discussions comprise the first United States effort to contribute, with Britain's help, to European recovery under the Marshall plan.

Meanwhile, it was learned that the latest row between the State Department and Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, American commander in Germany, had revived official talk of replacing American military control in Germany with a civilian administration.

Bitter French Protests

The newest Clay-State Department split arose over an order from Marshall delaying a Berlin announcement by Clay and his British counterpart of a new increase in the German industrial level for their two zones.

Marshall acted after bitter French protests were received. His main objective was to prevent French Communists from disrupting the Marshall plan by capitalizing on charges of an American-sponsored revival of Germany.

If a civilian government were set up in the American zone in Germany, it would leave the Army only a police role.

Controls Funds

The War Department on various occasions has asked the State Department to take over, but Marshall's diplomatic advisers have hesitated to jump into a disagreeable and extremely complicated task.

The military-civilian splits are attributed by diplomatic officials at least partly to the cumbersome method by which the State Department is responsible for overall German policy, but can deal with Clay, the operating head in Germany, only by going through the War Department.

The War Department, having no final right to override the State Department, nevertheless controls money allotments to the American zone.

While officials here were reluctant to discuss the situation in the light of the approaching coal conference, they acknowledged that in bringing the talks to Washington they sought to get them directly under control of the State Department instead of the influences that normally prevail in American quarters in Berlin.

Seen As Maneuver

Meanwhile, Clay said in Berlin Saturday that he expected the Washington talks to take up proposals for new Ruhr mine management methods, based on an all-Ger-

U.S. Near First Direct Marshall-Plan Action

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Washington, July 28 (AP) — The United States is nearing its first direct effort to contribute to European recovery under the Marshall plan.

The goal is to boost, with Britain's help, coal production from Germany's Ruhr mines.

Officials said that negotiations undertaken in London to iron out preference differences were expected to result in the opening of Anglo-American coal talks here before the week end.

Far Below Normal

Secretary of State Marshall is known to consider these talks of prime importance on the ground that the extent of European recovery will be governed largely by the quantity of coal available from the Ruhr mines. They are now producing far below their prewar normal.

man board created jointly out of the American and British zones.

State Department informants, however, say they know of no plan for such a proposal to be brought up definitely. Some suggested that its advocacy in Berlin at this time was a maneuver designed to gain support for it.

In any event, officials indicate a growing conviction that the situation of suspicion and antagonism which characterizes many common problems between Berlin and Washington is one that will have to be cleared up fairly soon, as German problems become more urgent in relation to the rest of Europe.

Forrestal Sizes Up New Job

JUL 1947

Calls Unification the Most Decisive Step in History of U. S. Military Policy.

Washington, July 28 (A. P.).—James Forrestal, who will be the United States first Secretary of National Defense, declared today that the unification of Army and Navy under a single department is the "most decisive step" in military policy since the formation of the republic.

The Navy Secretary told his first news conference since being named to head the overall United States military establishment that "we have a blueprint and a charter but the blueprint and the charter have to be manned by people." He added:

"In my judgment, this constitutes the most decisive and definitive step in the formulation of a national military policy since the formation of the republic."

Forrestal said it has not yet been decided whether he will have his offices in the Pentagon (War Department building) or elsewhere, nor has the date of his taking official oath as America's first secretary of defense been decided.

Forrestal said that the new set-up of a separate Army, Air Force and Navy under the overall control of the Secretary of Defense will save money in the long run and be beneficial in the sense of "getting the most out of our money."

Unification will cost more in the beginning, he said, adding, "it is my hope the added expense will be nominal." The biggest job ahead of him today he told newsmen laconically is to "get people."

So far as possible he plans to keep existing services and groups undisturbed, he said, and hinted that his tenure of office as Secretary of Defense might not exceed one year.

When asked whether he intended to stay in the job for some time, he said, "I would hope it wouldn't be long."

When pressed for his interpretation of "long," he laughed and said, "when you are looking forward a year looks long, but looking backward seven years [Forrestal's service with the Navy Department has run seven years] it seems short."

FORRESTAL HAILS ARMY-NAVY MERGER

Defense Secretary Seeks Aides to Get Plan in Operation.

WASHINGTON, July 28—(AP) James V. Forrestal, the nation's first over-all secretary of defense, hinted today that his idea is to confine the job to top-level coordination of the services and stay out of operating detail.

The indication of his intentions emerged indirectly in a news conference in a discussion of finances.

Forrestal said that at first the unification of the armed forces under a single cabinet officer, provided for in a new law signed Saturday, will add to rather than reduce the cost of the military establishment. Then he added:

Seeks to Curb Expenses

"I hope the added administrative expense will be nominal.

"It is my hope that it will not add a large number to the federal payroll because I think to some extent the success of this job will be reflected in the smallness of its administrative staff."

The new secretary's indication of plans to restrict his set-up was taken as indicating a good deal of autonomy for the three coordinate branches of the armed forces, on the theory that the deeper he goes into direct administrative affairs the bigger force he will need.

Yet to be picked are the three non-cabinet secretaries of the army, navy and air who will take over those phases of the nation's defense business. Forrestal apparently was talking mostly about his own staff, however, when he commented that the first big job in making the new set-up work is to "get people."

In the new post Forrestal will be responsible for the master defense plan of the United States, but he cautioned at the news conference that the task of piecing together a general military policy will be a long time.

"It can't occur overnight," he said, adding that the unification law will not "produce immediate or miraculous results."

Forrestal told his audience of reporters that in his judgment the armed forces unification law "constitutes the most decisive and definitive step taken by this country in the formation of a national military policy since the foundation of the republic."

"It is a law which reflects an accommodation between many divergent points of view, but it's a workable law," he said, adding that that is the "essence" of the American system.

Rues Congress Failure To Give World Sense

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP).—Looking back on the first session of the Eightieth Congress, Representative Earl Wilson, Republican, of Indiana, regretted today that "somehow we couldn't pass a law to put some common sense into the heads of the people in the rest of the world."

"If they would apply themselves to working, instead of conniving," he added in a statement, "the future would rise like a new sun to warm the world." For every European "who might still have a spark of independence burning inside him," he said, "many hope for nothing better than to attach themselves to some dole list for the rest of their lives."

"Europe, as she now stands, holds but one future promise—another war," he said, adding that the answer to the question "Must we fight?" lies in the Kremlin.

CONGRESS GROUP TO STUDY FOREIGN BROADCAST NEEDS

WASHINGTON, July 28—(AP) Senators and representatives decided today to make a joint investigation of the State Department's foreign information service, including "Voice of America" broadcasts, and to visit Europe in the fall to study its effectiveness.

The Senate and House separately authorized investigations. The chairmen of the inquiry committees, Senator Smith (R-N.J.) and Rep. Mundt (R-S.D.) got together today and decided to operate as a unit here and overseas.

Raps Russian Stand

They also issued a joint statement saying:

"It is utterly absurd for this country to be spending billions of dollars for the relief of the devastated countries of the world, only to have Russia and her satellite countries interpret it as this country having imperialistic designs."

The committee will ask every congressman who goes abroad this summer or fall to seek information that might be helpful. The committee wants answers to questions such as these:

What evidence is there that the people and policies of America are misunderstood or are being misrepresented deliberately by other Nations?"

What propaganda are Russia, Britain, France and other countries using outside their own borders, and to what extent is information directed against the U. S.?

Do people abroad listen to American broadcasts?

EXPORT GRAIN ALLOCATED

44,936,000 Bushels Will Be Sent Abroad in September

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—The Department of Agriculture today allocated 1,197,500 long tons of grain and grain products—the equivalent of about 44,936,000 bushels—for export to shortage areas in September.

This compares with 1,364,500 long tons, or about 52,337,860 bushels, allocated for August.

The September allocations included no corn.

The Government now plans to export upward of 500,000,000 bushels of grains during the twelve months ending on June 30, 1948.

The allocations in terms of tons of all grains and grain products:

Austria 45,000 tons, Belgium 17,000, Bolivia 4,000, Brazil 10,000, Cuba 20,000, Egypt 12,500, France 71,500, Greece 45,000.

India 105,500, Ireland 8,500, Italy 149,500, Mexico 24,000, the Netherlands 46,000, Norway 17,000.

British-American zones in Germany 310,000, the French zone in Germany 29,000, Japan and Ryukyus 95,500, Korea 34,000, the Philippines 5,000, Portugal 8,500.

Switzerland 17,000, Trieste 8,500, United Kingdom 71,500, British areas in the Pacific 8,500 and miscellaneous 35,000.

The allocations include 32,701,000 bushels of wheat, 9,482,000 bushels of flour and wheat equivalent, and 2,753,000 bushels of other grains.

EISLER QUOTED ON COMMUNIST EXPENSE LINK

Witness Says Defendant Admitted Party Paid Part Of Costs Here

Washington, July 28 (AP)—James M. McInerney, Justice Department attorney ,testified today that Gerhart Eisler acknowledged four months ago that part of his expenses in this country in the 1930's were paid by the American Communist party.

Eisler, whom the House Committee on Un-American Activities describes as the Kremlin's top agent in the United States, is on trial charged with passport fraud.

Over Defense Objections

Specific allegations are that in applying for an exit permit for a trip outside the United States he failed to reveal Communist affiliations, his use of aliases, or the fact that he had been in the United States before.

McInerney, acting first assistant in the Justice Department's criminal division, said also that Eisler acknowledged that the American Communist party paid his ship passage for trips to Europe in 1935 and 1936, and that he had traveled on a passport issued in the name of Samuel Liptzin.

The witness, testifying over defense objections, said Eisler gave the information at an enemy alien hearing in New York last March.

Defense Counsel Wins Point

McInerney said Eisler related that he came to this country in 1933 with $800 provided by the German Communist party, with the purpose of raising money for anti-Hitler forces in Germany and of obtaining an American passport for use in anti-Fascist work in Europe.

The Justice Department official quoted Eisler as saying he received "$120 or $130 a month if needed" from the American party organization, and as estimating that it came to about $1,000. Most of his support, Eisler was quoted as saying, came from a "minimum amount" set aside for his use from the anti-Hitler funds he collected.

Defense counsel won permission, over Government objections, to see the transcript of the enemy alien hearing before cross-examining McInerney.

32 Jet Fighters For National Guard

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—A new $2,500,000 order for 32 jet fighters to be used in equipping the air arm of the National Gard was announced today by the Army Air Forces.

They will bring to 86 the number of jet fighters purchased for the air guard.

The jets being supplied are P-80Bs (The letter following the numeral indicates changes made from the first type of the series). While experimental models of the jets have reached the P-80R, which recently established the world speed record of 623.8 miles on hour, production models are nearer the type being purchased for the guard.

The P-80B carries more firepower than the preceding models, mounting six machine guns in the nose, each capable of firing 1200 rounds a minute.

Secretary Of War Will Visit Germany

Washington, July 28 (AP)—Kenneth C. Royall, Secretary of War, will fly to Germany tomorrow for a six-day visit, the War Department announced tonight. He plans to confer with Gen. Lucius Clay, heading the American occupation forces, and meet American military government officials.

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British Bombers On Way to Capital

Gander, Newfoundland, July 28 (A. P.).—The R. A. F. Lincoln Bomber Squadron, on a good-will tour of North America left this Newfoundland airdrome at 10 A. M. Eastern Standard time today for Washington, D. C.

RAF BOMBERS ARRIVE FOR TOUR OF COUNTRY

WASHINGTON, July 28—(AP) Sixteen Lincoln bombers of the Royal Air Force arrived today from England. They will tour the United States as guests of the United States Army Air Forces as part of the celebration of Army Air Forces Day Aug. 1.

Hughes-Kaiser Probe Studies Diary Entry

Washington, July 28 (AP)—A wartime Government official's private diary notation that aircraft experts wanted to "undertake to eat" all planes produced by Henry J. Kaiser held top billing for today 's opening of public hearings by a Senate War Investigating subcommittee.

The committee called Merrill C. Meigs, former deputy director of the War Production Board's aircraft division, as its first witness.

Chairman Ferguson (R., Mich.) said the long-pending inquiry is aimed at finding out why the Government spent $40,000,000 on con-

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tracts with Kaiser and Howard Hughes for planes not yet in use by the armed services.

Plan Held Impractical

Meigs, in testimony taken at earlier secret hearings, is said to have reported a strong belief within the WPB that Kaiser's plan for a supercargo plane was not practical as a wartime venture.

Citing estimates that it would take 52 months to build such a plane, Meigs added that Kaiser had created such a public demand for action to offset then-prevalent submarine sinkings that it finally was decided to let him and Hughes have a try at it.

Consulting a diary he kept during that period, Meigs recorded the following observation after a conversation with Donald Douglas, aircraft builder:

"I have never seen Kaiser, but all the people who know anything about aircraft say they all want to undertake to eat all of the airplanes he ever will build."

Martin To Testify

Hughes, millionaire movie producer and flyer, also was disclosed to have told the committee in earlier testimony that, as he remembered it, the Douglas, Consolidated and Martin aircraft companies had declined to go along with Kaiser.

Hughes then joined the wartime shipbuilder in construction of a huge cargo flying boat under a contract signed November 16, 1942.

Glenn L. Martin, head of the Martin company, was on the list of today's witnesses. There were indications that he would be asked if and why his company turned down Kaiser's proposal.

Ferguson has charged that "White House pressure" was exerted to force award of the contract over the opposition of the Army and Navy.

Hughes Aide Is Heard

Admiral John H. Towers, former chief of the Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics, has been summoned to testify on that service's views. Kaiser will get his chance to tell his side of the story tomorrow.

Meanwhile, it was revealed that the committee received secret-session testimony from John Meyer, publicity man for the Hughes enterprises, disputing contentions that Elliott Roosevelt might have rammed "down somebody's throat" a reconnaissance plane contract given Hughes after he and Kaiser had dropped their association.

Meyer was questioned by Ferguson at a hearing June 3 as to why he had entertained Roosevelt, son of the late President.

The publicity man replied that young Roosevelt, then a colonel, had inspected the Hughes plant as head of a War Department group.

"You Know Different"

"The contracts probably depended upon his recommendation," Meyer added. "He recommended it, but he couldn't force it down any throats."

"That is what you say, Mr. Meyer, and you know different," Ferguson replied. "You know he could ram it down somebody's throat."

Meyer demurred.

"You mean to say," Ferguson demanded, "the son of the President of the United States, under the conditions under which he was operating, could not ram this down somebody's throat?"

"I doubt it," the witness said.

Meyer, reported to be out of the country, is being sought by the committee to testify Wednesday. State Department help in locating him has been asked. And William P. Rogers, committee counsel, has threatened to summon Hughes to explain "Meyer's whereabouts and his unavailability" if the employé does not appear.

Tells Of Spending $6,000

Meyer, who identified vouchers indicating that he spent as much as $6,000 in entertaining one public official on 27 different occasions, was asked by Rogers at a hearing June 4 whether he "ever at any time gave any money to any public official in behalf of any of the Hughes companies.

"Never in any way, shape or form," the publicity man replied.

He said he had played gin rummy with one public official but didn't think his losses had "amounted to anything."

EX-WPB ADVISER FURTHER QUIZZED ON FDR SON'S ROLE

Avoids 'Yes' or 'No' Answer on Whether Elliott Exerted Pressure.

DENIES FINDING FRAUD

Brewster Answers Hughes' Charge of Getting 'Free Rides.'

WASHINGTON, July 28 — (AP) A wartime aviation adviser to the government today avoided a "yes" or "no" answer as to whether Elliott Roosevelt exerted any pressure in the award of $40,000,000 of aircraft contracts to Howard Hughes and Henry J. Kaiser, but he said "the White House" did not.

Grover Loening, former special consultant to the War Production Board, told the Senate War Investigating Committee that he "never encountered any pressure from the White House" to reverse WPB recommendations against granting the contract.

Senator Pepper (D-Fla) said then that he had noted newspaper references to possible influence on the part of Elliott, son of the late President. In reply to this, Loening said only:

"Please refer to my statement. I said I never encountered any pressure from the White House, period."

Never Found Fraud

Earlier, Pepper had asked Loening whether there was any fraud or bribery in connection with the contracts for huge flying boats and photo-reconnaissance planes.

"I never found any fraud or bribery—just in my opinion poor judgment, over-optimism and in Kaiser's case a surprising pre-occupation in publicity effects," Loening replied.

The 58-year-old witness, reading from prepared notes, also said he "never used the courtesy" of John Meyer, publicity man for Hughes, "as I had my own girl friends in Hollywood with which to pass those necessary relaxing moments that any normal man should do to keep a good sane balance on his health and his work."

Meyer to Testify Again

Meyer told the committee behind closed doors in advance of the hearing about lavish entertainment provided for officials. The committee has been seeking him for further testimony and it announced today that he will be on hand Thursday.

In another development today, Senator Brewster (R-Me), chairman of the full committee, said he accepted free air transportation from Hughes only because Hughes had asked him to hurry back to Washington from Kansas City for a conference in connection with the committee's work. This was in reply to an open letter from Hughes to Brewster in which the Hollywood millionaire asserted that Brewster "bummed off of me" free trips which normally would have cost $1,400.

Merrill C. Meigs, former War Production Board official who preceded Loening, testified that the Hughes-Kaiser project for 400-ton flying boats was completely fantastic" but that he knows of nothing fraudulent or corrupt about the contract.

Meigs told the committee that the WPB aircraft division which he headed recommended against it. But he said he knows of no "political pressure" which caused Donald M. Nelson, WPB chairman at the time, to approve the contract despite advice to the contrary.

Critical of Huge Plane

Loening said the huge wooden cargo plane "probably will fly" and "probably will break many records" but he would "worry very much about wing and tail flutter" if it were flown very fast.

"I should say," he remarked, "that after the plane had been flown and many pictures made of its crew and Mr. Hughes, that probably it will be run up on a beach and stay there like any other movie set."

Loening testified that on Oct. 11, 1943 the aircraft production board decided to cancel the Kaiser-Hughes contract. But he said that on Nov. 1, the board decided to let it run another 30 days until a board examined progress of the project.

On Jan. 26, 1944, Loening continued, that board recommended unanimously that the contract be cancelled, but that was not done.

"Why was it so difficult to cancel this contract?" asked Senator Ferguson (R-Mich), chairman of the subcommittee conducting the hearings.

"I think that one reason was that the very effective and plausible manner that Mr. Hughes had in appearing before the board," Loening replied.

When Meigs said Kaiser got the contract even though aircraft experts said it would be a "complete impossibility" for him to turn out the planes called for in the 10 months he fixed, Ferguson asked:

"Was anything ever done like this before?"

"Never," Meigs answered.

Meigs agreed with Senator Hatch (D-NM), however, that there was always the possibility that Kaiser might make good on his promise.

"Was there anything fraudulent, corrupt or anything wrong with this contract?" Hatch inquired.

"No, not to my knowledge," the witness replied.

To Cover all Phases

In a statement opening the hearing, Ferguson said the committee intends to go into all phases of the Kaiser-Hughes contracts. He said attention would be given first to a flying boat contract which has cost the government about $18,000,000.

Another phase, of the investigation, Ferguson added, will cover a contract for two experimental model photo - reconnaisance planes which thus far, he added, have cost the government $22,000,000.

Hughes' open letter, published in and copyrighted by the Los Angeles Examiner, said that in his 13 years in the airplane business he has lost $14,000,000 "so I don't think I have been defrauding the government."

The letter, addressed to Brewster, urged him to "tell when this investigation was really born."

"Why not tell," it continued, "that this investigation was really born on the day that TWA (Trans World Airlines) first flew the Atlantic? On the day when TWA first invaded Juan Trippe's territory—on the day when TWA first challenged the generally accepted theory that only Juan Trippe's great Pan American Airways had the sacred right to fly the Atlantic."

Hughes is heavily interested in TWA.

Hughes Explains Purpose of Parties

LOS ANGELES, July 28—(AP) Howard Hughes today said "my purpose in entertaining government officials was to give them the same treatment as other aviation companies and thus keep in a competitive position."

Hughes denied at a news conference that he had given parties for government representatives "to influence those who could see that I got the flying boat contract."

"That's utterly ridiculous," he said. "All the parties in question occurred after the contract for the flying boat was signed.

"Why don't they investigate all aircraft companies," Hughes asked. "Why do they pick on me alone? I know they all do it. I was assured that this investigation would be an investigation of entertainment of government officials by the aviation industry, but that was wrong. It seems to be an investigation of the Hughes company alone."

Hughes declared the $25,000,000 plywood flying boat, now nearing completion in Long Beach harbor was accepted by the government five months ago. He said he did not know when the plane would be flown or taxied.

Hughes said that Johnny Meyer, a representative of the Hughes company, would be available for questioning at any time by the congressional committee investigating the flying boat contract.

ASSERTS BREWSTER GOT FREE FLIGHTS

Hughes in Open Letter Puts Cost of Rides at $1,400— Invited, Says Senator

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—Howard Hughes said today that Senator Owen Brewster, Republican, of Maine, had accepted his "hospitality" to the tune of $1,400 worth of free plane travel. Mr. Brewster replied that he did so only to accommodate Mr. Hughes with a conference.

The Senate War Investigating Committee, of which Senator Brewster is chairman, is looking into Mr. Hughes' wartime plane contracts. It has received evidence that a publicity man for Mr. Hughes laid out some expensive entertainment.

Mr. Hughes addressed an open letter to Mr. Brewster which was published in and copyrighted by The Los Angeles Examiner. It said:

"And while you are at it, Senator, why not tell about the two airplane trips you bummed off of me?"

"Yes, since you now claim it so reprehensible and horrible for anyone to accept my hospitality, don't you feel just a little tainted when you realize that you specifically requested from me and accepted $1,400 worth of airplane transportation—consisting of a round trip in a luxurious private airplane from Washington, D. C., to Morgantown, W. Va., on Feb. 10, 1947, and a second round trip from Washington, D. C., to Columbus, Ohio, on Feb. 11?"

Says Hughes Called Him

Mr. Brewster told reporters that he was in Kansas City after delivering a Lincoln Day speech when Mr. Hughes called him from Washington requesting an immediate conference there. The Senator related that he told Mr. Hughes he had speeches to make in Morgantown and Columbus before returning to Washington, and that Hughes then offered to fly him to these engagements.

He bought a ticket to Washington on Mr. Hughes' TWA airline and came back to the capital, he added.

After the conference, Mr. Brewster said, he was flown to Morgantown in the "executive plane" of Jack Frye, then president of TWA. He also returned to Washington in Mr. Frye's plane and the next day Mr. Hughes flew Senators Brewster and John W. Bricker, Republican, of Ohio, to Columbus. Mr. Hughes went back to Washington immediately and the following day Mr. Frye's plane picked up Mr. Brewster for the return trip.

Text of Hughes Letter

The text of the Hughes letter was as follows:

"Dear Senator Brewster:

"While you are telling, why don't you tell all?

"Why don't you tell about the time you invited me to lunch in your suite at the Mayflower Hotel and the proposition you put to me?

"Why don't you tell about the flight Juan Trippe made to the Coast to see me, and the two-day conference we had? (April 12 and 13, 1947.) Why don't you tell what we were talking about? (Juan Trippe is president of the Pan American Airways System.)

"And, incidentally, since you think it is so horrible for any one to accept my hospitality, why don't you tell about the $1,400 worth of airplane trips which you requested and accepted from me? (February 10 and 11, 1947.)

"You know, Senator, if you hadn't gone too far overboard, I might have been willing to take a certain shellacking in this publicity spree of yours.

"Yes, I might have been willing to sit back and take a certain amount of abuse simply because I am only a private citizen while you are a Senator with all sorts of rights and powers to subpoena me, make me drop my work, and travel 2,500 miles back there to Washington and otherwise cause me no end of inconvenience.

"So I sat back and let you do the talking for five days. But one thing you said, which just appeared in the papers, sort of stuck in my mind.

"Nothing to Hide"

"You said that I asked you to send someone out here to check through my books. Now, you know, that statement is true. I did make that request because I have nothing to hide and I have done nothing I am ashamed of.

"I am sorry if certain men are embarrassed because they have been entertained by me. But if they are embarrassed, that's because they are in politics, and politics is a strange game.

"However, I am not a politician, I am just an ordinary citizen. I entertain whomever I please. There is no law against it.

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"I worked pretty hard for what money I have, and I didn't make it from the Government—and I didn't make it from airplanes.

"All in all, in my transactions with the Government I have made no profit whatsoever.

"Furthermore, I and my companies have paid taxes to the Government totaling $25,000,000. And I have paid salaries to employes totaling $300,000,000.

"As far as the airplane business is concerned, I have been in it thirteen years and this is the result: I have lost $14,000,000.

"So I don't think I have been defrauding the Government.

"Nevertheless, in other fields of endeavor, I have made a little money, and since I am just an ordinary citizen with the same rights as the next man, I entertain whom I please. As I said, there is no law against it.

"Now Senator, to get back to your statement, you also said that I telephoned you in Kansas City and told you to make this investigation of my airplane projects. Well, Senator, that's pretty nearly true. I did tell you to go ahead with the investigation, because I was not afraid of it and I had been threatened long enough.

"Whole Truth" Is Urged

"But Senator, since you are telling that much, why give the impression that the investigation was initiated on that day?

"Why not tell the whole truth?

"Why [illegible] when this investigation w[illegible] born?

"Why [illegible] that this investigation was [illegible] born on the day that TWA [illegible] World Airline) first flew [illegible] Atlantic? On the day when [illegible] first invaded Juan Trippe's t[illegible]y—on the day when TWA [illegible]t challenged the generally ac[illegible]d theory that only Juan Trippe[illegible] Great Pan American Airways had the sacred right to fly the Atlantic?

"And why not tell about my answer: That I would have to think it over for thirty days, and that I would let Mr. Trippe know at the end of that time?

"And why not tell about Mr. Trippe's flight to the Coast to see me, and how Mr. Trippe and Mr. Dietrich and I spent two days closeted in conference at Palm Springs, Calif. (April 12 and 13, 1947), and why not tell what we were talking about for those two days? (Noah Dietrich is executive vice president of the Hughes Tool Company.)

"And while you are at it, Senator, why not tell about the two airplane trips you bummed off of me?

"Yes, since you now claim it so reprehensible and horrible for anyone to accept my hospitality, don't you feel a little tainted when you realize that you specifically requested from me and accepted $1,400 worth of airplane transportation—consisting of a round trip in a luxurious private airplane from Washington, D. C., to Morgantown, W. Va., on Feb. 10, 1947, and a second round trip from Washington, D. C., to Columbus, Ohio, on Feb. 11?

"Yes, Senator, the regular charter price for those flights is $1,400. But you didn't pay anything for them, did you?"

Brewster Goes Too Far, Says Hughes Reply

Los Angeles, July 28 (AP)—Howard Hughes, in a signed article appearing in the Los Angeles *Examiner* today and copyrighted by the newspaper, made public a statement regarding a Senate committee investigation of Government plane contracts awarded to him and Henry J. Kaiser.

The Hughes article was in the form of an open letter addressed to Senator Brewster (R., Maine), chairman of the Senate War Investigating Committee.

"You know, Senator, if you had not gone too far overboard, I might have been willing to take a certain shellacking in this publicity spree of yours," Hughes said in one part of his letter.

Only A Private Citizen

"Yes, I might have been willing to sit back and take a certain amount of abuse simply because I am only a private citizen while you are a Senator with all sorts of rights and powers to subpoena me, make me drop my work, and travel 2,500 miles back there to Washington and otherwise cause me no end of inconvenience.

"So I sat back and let you do the talking for five days. But one thing you said, which just appeared in the papers, sort of stuck in my mind.

"You said that I asked you to send someone out here to check through my books. Now, you know, that statement is true. I did make that request because I have nothing to hide and I have done nothing I am ashamed of.

No Profit On Planes

"I am sorry if certain men are embarrassed because they have been entertained by me. But if they are embarrassed, that's because they are in politics, and politics is a strange game.

"However, I am not a politician. I am just an ordinary citizen. I entertain whomever I please. There is no law against it.

"I worked pretty hard for what money I have, and I didn't make it from the Government—and I didn't make it from airplanes.

"All in all, in my transactions with the Government I have made no profit whatsoever.

"Furthermore, I and my companies have paid taxes to the Government totaling $25,000,000. And I have paid salaries to employés totaling $300,000,000.

Has Lost 14 Million

"As far as the airplane business is concerned, I have been in it thirteen years and this is the result: I have lost $14,000,000.

"So I don't think I have been defrauding the Government."

In another portion of the letter, Hughes said:

"And, incidentally, since you think it is so horrible for anyone to accept my hospitality, why don't you tell about the $1,400 worth of airplane trips which you requested and accepted from me?"

Hughes said the airplane transportation consisted of "a round trip in a luxurious private airplane from Washington, D.C., to Morgantown, W.Va., on February 10, 1947, and a second round trip from Washington, D.C., to Columbus, Ohio, on February 11.

In conclusion, the letter stated: "Yes, Senator, the regular charter price for those flights is $1,400. But you didn't pay anything for them, did you?

"Sincerely,

"HOWARD HUGHES."

ATOM SUSPECT'S BAIL CUT

Wallis Waives Extradition and Agrees to New Mexico Trial

CHICAGO, July 28 (AP)—Ernest D. Wallis, 34-year-old Chicago portrait photographer and former Army sergeant charged with removal of photographs and negatives containing atomic bomb secrets from the Los Alamos (N. M.) bomb project, today waived a removal hearing.

Wallis appeared briefly before United States Commissioner Edwin K. Walker and agreed to appear for trial in New Mexico when summoned. His bond was reduced from $10,000 to $5,000 at the request of his attorney, Jesse N. Brown, who said it was "out of proportion to the situation" and "a hardship."

Otto Kerner Jr., United States Attorney, said no date had been set for trial.

The charge is taking and concealing Government property and records.

Wallis was arrested by FBI agents July 11 after negatives and photographs had been recovered from a drawer in his studio here.

Also charged with removal of records from the Los Alamos project is Alexander von Der Luft, 23, Princeton University student from Mount Lebanon, Pa., who is at liberty under $10,000 bond.

JOHNSTON HITS SOVIET BOYCOTT

Says Paris Parley Ban Bares Iron Hand.

Chicago, July 28 (A. P.).—Eric Johnston said today that "political commissars" will go along with any economic assistance that Russia delivers to the war-stricken nations of Europe. Declaring that the Soviet Union "wants not only complete political domination but also absolute economic domination" over her "vassal States," the president of the Motion Picture Association of America added:

"The people of western Europe see what's happening in the East and are fearful that they will be next unless Russia is told that she can go so far and no farther."

In a speech prepared for a meeting of the National Association of Credit Jewelers, Johnston declared that Russia's recent boycott of the Paris conference of European nations on the Marshall plan has "intensified the struggle between the two worlds—a free, democratic society on one hand and a frozen totalitarian society on the other." He continued:

"Russia's iron-handed orders to her vassal States not to participate in the Paris conference dissipated the last vestige of the fiction that she did not interfere in the sovereignty of those vassal States."

Sees Red Cause Hurt.

Johnston said that during his recent visit to eleven European countries he found that the people of the "vassal States" wanted to be represented at the conference and that "in every country I visited I found the boycott had hurt the cause of the Communist party."

Commenting on Russia's five-year economic plan, announced after Secretary of State Marshall disclosed America's projected plan for aiding European recovery after Europe drafts a plan to help itself, Johnston said:

"Russia is dangling her current large wheat crop and her natural resources before the hungry eyes of a starving continent as bait, but as always she has a large crop of political commissars as well. She is saying that she can give Europe everything the United States can give it and more, but when she delivers assistance, political commissars go along with it."

He added: "We can't delay too long" in giving assistance. But, he said, this country's program of aid "must be determined by the looks of the balance sheet after a reckoning of what Europe can do for herself and a reckoning of what we can spare to help her help herself."

2-World Concept Is Seen Probable by Eisenhower

By The Associated Press.

BILLINGS, Mont., July 28—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower said today that "it looks more and more as though the United States will have to accept a two-world concept when we have been working for a one-world plan."

The Army Chief of Staff made the statement to a reporter during a refueling stop here on the way to Alaska to inspect military posts.

He conferred with Tom Campbell, Hardin, Mont., wheat operator, who told him that Big Horn County will have the biggest wheat crop in history this year.

General Eisenhower commented that "food is the number-one step in the Marshall Plan.

"Food will give Europe the chance at the degree of stability needed to work out its problems," he said.

U.N.R.R.A. Relief Ship To Reds Blocked by China

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 28 (AP).—A story of hunger and fruitless efforts to get United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration supplies through to the starving in the Communist zones in China was brought here today by Chief Officer William D. Haining of the relief ship Wan Shen.

In a shipboard interview he blamed Chinese Nationalist forces for deliberately hampering the activities of U. N. R. R. A., especially in Shantung Province, a food-starved district.

(U. N. R. R. A., strictly non-partisan in the Chinese situation, allocated 20,000 tons of supplies to Shantung Province, but only 2,000 tons are reported to have reached the relief stations.)

Haining, a veteran merchant marine officer, was injured aboard the Wan Shen when she was attacked by planes last April while entering a Communist-held port. "The Nationalist government admitted it was two of their planes that attacked us," he said. "They have apologized and stated that compensation will be paid."

German Refugee Dies In 8-Story Plunge

Cincinnati, July 28 (AP)—A 25-year-old German refugee, identified by Coroner Edwin Reed as Rudolph Schmoller, of Berlin, plunged to death yesterday from the eighth floor of the Y.M.C.A.

Schmoller's pajama-clad body landed in a vacant lot, where it was found by a filling-station attendant. A window of Schmoller's room was open.

Dr. Reed said Schmoller roomed with Max Kupferstein, 25, also of Berlin, who reported they had come to Cincinnati several months ago from New York city through sponsorship of a refugee-placement organization.

Dr. Reed said Kupferstein, at work when Schmoller's body was found, reported his companion earlier had complained of feeling sick.

WITNESS TELLS OF HIRSHBERG'S DEATH BOAST

Testifies That Signalman Said He Had Japs Kill One Man

New York, July 28 (AP)—Navy Chief Signalman Harold E. Hirshberg, 29, of Brooklyn, charged with mistreating fellow prisoners of the Japanese, was accused by a witness at his court-martial today of saying "I had one man killed (by the Japs) and I can have another."

The witness, Charles Lester Pruit,, 26, chief carpenter's mate, of Sweetwater, Tenn., testified that Hirshberg got into difficulty with a fellow prisoner at a coal-mine work camp in Japan in 1944, and that after the incident Hirshberg told the witness he had had a man killed and could have it done again.

Involved In Fight

Back in 1943, the witness continued, Hirshberg had been involved in a fight at Nielson Field, Luzon, with George Garrett, an Army private of Waco, Texas, who was tortured to death by the Japs in 1944.

Pruitt, now stationed at Port Hueneme, Cal., and a fellow prisoner of Hirshberg at Nielson Field and at Camp Murray, also on Luzon, said that after the fight with Garrett, Hirshberg told the witness that he (Hirshberg) would survive imprisonment "if it cost the life of every man under him" in his work details.

The court-martial also heard testimony by Gerald Lee Anderson, 26, former seaman first class of Nicholasville, Ky., a fellow prisoner who worked under Hirshberg at Nielson Field.

"Got What He Deserved"

Anderson said that in April, 1944, a month after Garrett was killed, Hirshberg told him he had reported Garrett unfavorably to the Japs, and that Hirshberg said Garrett "got what he deserved because he was nothing but a no-good thief anyhow."

30.24-11187

It was disclosed today that Hirshberg received an Army unit decoration last Friday for participation with a unit in the defense of Corregidor.

Today's testimony opened the second week of Hirshberg's trial on charges that he beat fellow prisoners and informed on prisoners who were planning to escape while he was a section leader.

House Newsprint Group Urged To Visit Canada

Montreal, July 28 (AP)—Members of the United States House of Representatives special committee on newsprint have been urged by Canada's newsprint industry to visit this country.

In a telegram sent to Representative Clarence Brown (R., Ohio), chairman of the committee, R. M. Fowler, president of the Newsprint Association of Canada, said he had been informed that the committe might visit the Dominion in the near future.

Marshall To Receive Freedom House Award

New York, July 28 (AP)—For his proposal for economic reconstruction in Europe, Secretary of State George C. Marshall will be awarded the 1947 Freedom House award at a dinner here October 19.

Freedom House, an organization of citizens dedicated to peace, announced that award yesterday. Citations will be awarded Dunkirk, N.Y., and Norwalk, Conn., for their efforts to make the individual aware "of his responsibilities to the world community."

OUTER MONGOLIAN U.N. MOVE FOUGHT

China Warns Of Veto Intent, Charges Sinkiang Invasion

Lake Success, N.Y., July 28 (AP)—China turned down Outer Mongolia's bid for United Nations membership today with an unprecedented blast, which drew a Russian retort that certain Far East parties might like to force a United Nations investigation similar to the Greek case.

Announcing a certain Chinese veto on the Outer Mongolia application, Dr. Shuhsi Hsu charged in a warm meeting of the United Nations Security Council membership committee that the Outer Mongolian Republic had carried out a "full-dress invasion with paraphernalia of modern warfare, including aircraft."

Supported Last Year

In the harshest words China has yet pronounced against a neighbor in the United Nations, Dr. Hsu said the "armed invasion" of the Chinese province of Sinkiang by the applicant state "has not ended even today." He said China had cast aside doubts last year and supported the Mongolian Peoples Republic.

Alexei N. Krasilnikov, Russian participant in the heated exchanges in the committee last week over Albania, called the Chinese statement "distorted" and "false." He said that a regiment of Chinese soldiers penetrated about 12 miles into Outer Mongolian territory and was thrust out by the Outer Mongolian soldiers who never crossed the Chinese border.

He also declared that the bodies of five Outer Mongolian men who had been tortured were found in the area occupied by the Chinese troops.

Called Provocative Actions

"Such provocative actions on the part of the Chinese troops and certain incidents are to remind us of similar action on the northern border of Greece," Krasilnikov said. "It is possible there are parties in the Far East who would like to repeat what has happened in Greece, also to distract the world from the civil war in China and what is going on in China.

"It is possible there are parties in China who would like to create circumstances to make it necessary for an investigation commission. . . . The Soviet delegation believes the committee will not consider seriously these distorted accusations."

To Study Text First

Dr. Hsu, who sat smiling as the Russian spoke, said he would reply after studying the text.

Hayden Raynor, United States delegate, supported by the British delegate, said there was a complete vacuum of information about Outer Mongolia and its international relations. He said it maintains diplomatic relations only with Russia and had been recognized only by Russia and China. He questioned whether it is an independent state.

Krasilnikov replied that everyone had had an opportunity to learn the facts about Outer Mongolia.

As the Security Council took up the Balkans case once more, the committee passed over Albania's application temporarily. The committee received notification that Albania had submitted to the International Court of Justice in the Corfu mine case but the United States said there were about four other items it questioned about Albania.

Seven Support Trans-Jordan

Seven delegates, from Syria, Britain, United States, China, Brazil, France and Belgium supported the application of Trans-Jordan but final action was held up for Russia to speak. Russia vetoed the Trans-Jordan application last year and there has been no announced change in her attitude.

There are eight other applications on file and papers from Bulgaria are said to be en route to the United Nations.

The United Nations Economic and Social Council today voted to accept a Cuban invitation to hold the proposed international trade conference in Havana November 21, 1947. The Council's recommendation must be submitted to the General Assembly for final approval.

Balkan Vote Test Of U.N. Power

Lake Success, July 28 (AP) — A consensus of delegates indicates that a far-reaching decision may come tomorrow on the Balkan problem, and with it a test of the United Nations' powers for effective action in the peaceful settlement of disputes.

As the United Nations Security Council prepared to convene late this afternoon, delegates said they expected a vote tomorrow, or not later than Thursday, on an American proposal to set up an international "watch-dog" commission over the Balkans.

Border Inquiry Made

The vote on the plan will climax a weeklong fight between Russia and the United States over the Balkan problem, which was brought to the Council by Greece and resulted initially in an inquiry into Balkan border incidents.

When a United Nations inquiry group found Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania primarily responsible for supporting guerrilla warfare in Greece, the United States demanded that the Council establish a semi-permanent investigation commission on the Balkan borders.

Russia May Use Veto

Russia, along with her three satellites, immediately opposed the United States plan and said she could not accept it, thus giving rise to the possibility that she might use her power of veto in the Council to prevent such action.

With a showdown now near between the United States and Russia, delegates made no attempt to minimize the consequences of a Soviet veto. They expressed the opinion that a defeat of the United States proposal would have grave effects on the world organization.

Serious If Soviet Doesn't Veto

Some delegates were hopeful that Russia would refrain from using the veto and simply abstain from voting. This would permit creation of the commission, but for the record it would show that Russia did not approve.

The possibility that Russoia might take this course opened up another line ofspeculation which also was heavy with serious consequences.

Some delegates considered that Russia would abstain and that Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania would then ignore the Council's majority decision.

"Not Bound To Co-Operate"

They believed that the grounds for such a move might have been laid last week when Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko argued that under the United Nations Charter the Balkan countries were not bound to co-operate with the commission if it is set up.

This argument was based on a conflicting interpretation of the United Nations Charter. Gromyko contended that the Council can only make recommendations under the section of the Charter to which the problem is confined and that the Balkan countries can ignore recommendations.

The United States and other delegations, however, argue that all Council decisions are binding and that failure to comply would invite the strongest enforcement measures.

Dutch Rebuke For India

Lake Success, N.Y., July 28 (AP)—The Netherlands delivered a sharp rebuke to an Indian representative today for injecting the Indonesian question into a debate in the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

R. K. Nehru, Indian delegate, touched off the exchange by expressing for the second time, India's deep sympathy for the Indonesians. Nehru also denounced the use of force by European powers to suppress independence moves in Asia.

J. W. Beyen, Netherlands representative, challenged the propriety of raising the issue in the Economic and Social Council which is barred by the United Nations Charter from discussing political problems.

Refuses Propaganda Move

He said this was the second time the Indian delegate had injected this question into the Economic and Social Council debate, although declaring each time that he did not "want to indulge in political propaganda."

The only explanation for the Indian delegate's action, Beyen said, is that he "seems to be carried away by his emotions."

Beyen asserted that Nehru's remarks were "out of order" and would seem to "invite a reply." He said, however, that he would not enter into a debate on the question.

"I hope," he added, "that we will stick to subjects that should be discussed here, leaving other subjects to be discussed where they belong."

Formal Complaint Expected

Meanwhile, United Nations officials expected India to file a formal complaint on the Indonesian question with the Security Council, although no information was available here except press dispatches from New Delhi quoting an Indian Government announcement.

The Indian delegation was in close touch with the Indian Embassy in Washington throughout the day, but up to tonight, said no instructions had been received. Nehru referred to these press reports briefly in his remarks before the Economic and Social Council.

LONDON, TUESDAY, JULY 29--(AP)--A TASS NEWS AGENCY REPORT BROADCAST BY THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TODAY A BRITISH NAVAL GROUP HEADED BY THE CRUISER LIVERPOOL HAD ARRIVED AT THE BLACK SEA PORT OF SEVASTAPOL.

THE FORCE IS COMMANDED BY ADM. SIR ALGERNON WILLIS, BRITISH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE MEDITERRANEAN, THE TASS REPORT SAID, ADDING, "THE GUESTS WERE MET AT SEA BY A SOVIET DESTROYER WHICH SALUTED THE BRITISH ADMIRAL'S FLAGSHIP."

TASS SAID THE LIVERPOOL AND A COASTAL BATTERY AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE HARBOR EXCHANGED SALUTES WHEN THE BRITISH GROUP, INCLUDING THE DESTROYERS CHEQUERS AND CHAPLET, ARRIVED. BD1113PED NM

JUL 1947

London, July 28--(ap)--Civil war in India "is likely" if the division of the Indian [illegible] provinces

Singh, a member of a Sikh special mission here to protest against the provisional demarcation line to the British

Government, told a news conference: "If a division of the Punjab is effected which goes against the interests of the Sikhs it is likely, very likely, that civil war will be inevitable."

The Punjab lies between the Indian union (Hindustan) and Moslem pakistan. The provisional line leaves the Sikh holy city of Sri Nakana Sahib, birthplace of Guru Nanak, founder of the Sikh religion, and other shrines in the Moslem areas, while a majority of the Sikh-populated cities go to Hindustan.

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BIRMINGHAM, ENG., JULY 28-(AP)-MAYOR GEORGE WILSON WELSH OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., AND MAYOR COOPER GREEN OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA., BEGAN A TOUR OF ENGLAND'S BIRMINGHAM TODAY, VISITING A NUMBER OF THE CITY'S HOUSING ESTATES.

ON THE CORPORATION'S ESTATE AT WEOLEY CASTLE, THEY SAW SOME OF THE 3,000 DWELLINGS BUILT DURING THE CITY'S PRE-WAR HOUSING SCHEME. LATER THE PARTY INSPECTED 48 EXPERIMENTAL STEEL FRAMED HOUSES, PART OF BIRMINGHAM'S POSTWAR HOUSING PROGRAM.

MT818AED

FOLLOW HAIFA

ROME, JULY 28-(AP)-THE UNION OF ITALIAN ISRAELITE COMMUNITIES AND THE ORGANIZATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES ISSUED A STATEMENT TODAY CONDEMNING THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT FOR DEPORTING VISA-LESS JEWS ATTEMPTING TO ENTER PALESTINE.

CHARACTERIZING THE BRITISH POLICY AS "INHUMAN," THE STATEMENT CALLED UPON THE UNITED NATIONS TO "REMAIN INERT SPECTATORS TO THE MARTYRDOM OF ISRAEL NO LONGER." A SPOKESMAN SAID COPIES OF THE PROTEST HAD BEEN DELIVERED TO THE BIG FOUR AMBASSADORS IN ROME AND TO U.N. REPRESENTATIVES.

JP738AED

JUL 1947

NIGHT LEAD COAL (QWP) (Q)

ESSEN, GERMANY, JULY 28-(AP)-THE GERMAN COAL MINERS UNION, IN A STATEMENT ISSUED ON THE EVE OF THE BRITISH-AMERICAN RUHR COAL TALKS IN WASHINGTON, CALLED TODAY FOR SOCIALIZATION OF THE GERMAN COAL INDUSTRY.

THE STATEMENT, MADE PUBLIC BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE INDUSTRY AND MINING UNION, URGED GERMAN CONTROL OF THE ENTIRE GERMAN COAL INDUSTRY AND SAID:

"THE MINERS MAINTAIN THEIR DEMAND FOR SOCIALIZATION. FUEL SUPPLY DIFFICULTIES THREATEN TO BECOME INSURMOUNTABLE THIS COMING WINTER IF THE RUHR MINES AND THE GERMAN COAL MINING INDUSTRY IN GENERAL IS NOT ORGANIZED IN THE FORM OF ITS OWN DEMOCRATIC COAL AGENCY, WITH EQUAL PARTICIPATION OF THE WORKERS."

ASKING THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE TO MAKE AN EARLY DECISION ABOUT THE FUTURE STATUS OF THE INDUSTRY, THE RUHR MINERS OPPOSED A POSSIBLE RETURN OF THE MINES TO THEIR "PREVIOUS OWNERS OR ANY OTHER PRIVATE CAPITALISTIC SUCCESSORS."

JJ&W1251PED

THE ATTITUDE OF THE RUSSIAN ZONE GERMANS ILLUSTRATED ANEW THE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CLEAVAGES BETWEEN THE COMMUNIST-RUN RUSSIAN ZONE AND THE WESTERN ZONES, AMERICAN AUTHORITIES SAID.

THE RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE EASTERN ZONE OFFICIALS, SUBMITTED OVER THE SIGNATURE OF KARL STEINHOFF, SED MINISTER-PRESIDENT OF BRANDENBURG, CHARGED THAT THE U.S.-BRITISH BIZONAL MERGER WAS "BUILT ON THE PRINCIPLES OF FEDERALISM AND ZONAL PARTITION AND IS EQUIVALENT TO AN ATTEMPT TO TEAR UP GERMANY AND DESTROY THE GERMAN STATE AND THROW GERMANY BACK 100 YEARS."

IN MAKING THIS CHARGE, THE RUSSIAN ZONE OFFICIALS TOOK NO NOTICE OF THE REPEATED INVITATIONS TO RUSSIA AND FRANCE TO BRING THEIR ZONES INTO THE MERGER TO EFFECT AN ECONOMIC UNIFICATION OF ALL GERMANY.

A95

THE EASTERN ZONE GERMANS ALSO CHARGED THE WESTERN POWERS WITH HARBORING AND NURTURING NAZIS, DECLARING" "IN OUR VIEW, THE CAUSES OF GERMANY'S DISTRESS ARE THAT IN MANY PARTS OF GERMANY NAZI ELEMENTS ARE ALLOWED IN LEADING ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS ON A LARGE SCALE, COMBINES REMAIN IN EXISTENCE, AND BIG ESTATE OWNERS STILL DOMINATE THE COUNTRY."

JUL 1947

Warsaw, July 28--(ap)--Strong criticism of the Harrison report and of America's decision to deprive Poland of further participation in post-UNRRA aid was voiced today by the Polish food expert, Edward Iwaszkiewicz.

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30.24- 11189

1947

The Polish spokesman, who accompanied Earl G. Harrison during his five-day trip through Poland this month, declared that more than 9,000,000 of his nation's non-agricultural population now would be compelled to live on 1,700 calories a day.

Iwaskiewicz, head of the Polish relief department, said his government already has spent $6,000,000 of its gold reserves in Canada and the United States for grain and flour. He said Poland would need about 1,000,000 additional tons costing nearly $70,000,000 to meet seed requirements for next autumn and spring.

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Poland's only hope now is to obtain grain from Russia, Iwaskiewicz added.

THIRD NIGHT LEAD PALESTINE

JERUSALEM, TUESDAY, JULY 29-(AP)-BRITISH MILITARY AUTHORITIES ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THREE CONDEMNED MEMBERS OF IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI, JEWISH UNDERGROUND ORGANIZATION, HAD BEEN HANGED AT ACRE PRISON THIS MORNING.

THE HANGINGS WERE CARRIED OUT IN DEFIANCE OF AN IRGUN THREAT TO KILL TWO KIDNAPED BRITISH SERGEANTS, WHOM THE EXTREMIST GROUP HAS BEEN HOLDING AS HOSTAGES SINCE JULY 12.

A JEWISH UNDERGROUND SOURCE IN TEL AVIV SAID LAST NIGHT THAT IN ANTICIPATION OF THE EXECUTIONS THE TWO SERGEANTS HAD BEEN TRIED BEFORE A IRGUNIST COURT COMPOSED OF FORMER POLISH OFFICERS AND SENTENCED TO DEATH.

THE SOURCE SAID MENACHEM BEIGIN, IRGUNIST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, HAD CONFIRMED THE SENTENCES ON THE SOLDIERS AND THAT THEY WOULD BE EXECUTED IF THE HANGINGS WERE CARRIED OUT.

THE THREE IRGUNISTS -- MEIR NAKAR, YACOUB WEISS AND ABSALOM HABIB --WERE CONVICTED ON CHARGES OF PARTICIPATING IN THE MAY 4 PRISON DELIVERY AT ACRE, IN WHICH 251 PRISONERS WERE LIBERATED AND 16 PERSONS KILLED. TWO OTHER IRGUNISTS WERE SENTENCED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT.

A HEAVY GUARD WAS THROWN AROUND ACRE PRISON PRIOR TO THE HANGINGS, WHICH BEGAN AT 4 A.M. (9 P.M. EST MONDAY). IT WAS THE SECOND LARGEST HANGING OF JEWISH EXTREMISTS IN RECENT PALESTINE HISTORY--FOUR HAVING DIED ON THE GALLOWS AT ACRE LAST APRIL 16.

HEAVY FORCES OF POLICE AND TROOPS ALSO CORDONED OFF THE ALL-JEWISH CITY OF TEL AVIV PRIOR TO THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE HANGINGS IN WHAT X X X 6TH GRAF.

HJ149AED

JERUSALEM - NIGHT LEAD PALESTINE (A4), INSERT AFTER SECOND GRAF BEGINNING "A JEWISH" AND ENDING "THREE SOLDIERS."

AN UNDERGROUND SOURCE SAID TONIGHT THE KANGAROO COURT, COMPOSED OF FORMER POLISH LAWYERS, CONVICTED THE SERGEANTS AND SENTENCED THEM TO DEATH. THE SENTENCES WERE AFFIRMED BY MENACHEM BEIGIN, IRGUNIST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, THE SOURCE ADDED.

THE THREE IRGUNISTS ETC., THIRD GRAF.

WB633PED

1947 JUL

TEL AVIV, PALESTINE, JULY 28-(AP)-JEWISH UNDERGROUND SOURCES SAID TODAY AN IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI KANGAROO COURT HAD BEGUN A "MILITARY TRIAL" OF TWO BRITISH ARMY SERGEANTS KIDNAPED JULY 11 AS HOSTAGES FOR THREE CONDEMNED IRGUN MEMBERS.

THESE SOURCES SAID THE TRIAL WAS BEING CONDUCTED ON THE LINES OF THE BRITISH MILITARY COURT WHICH SENTENCED THE THREE IRGUNISTS TO BE HANGED FOR THEIR PART IN THE MAY 4 ACRE PRISON RAID. THEY ADDED IT WAS BEING HELD IN AN UNDERGROUND HIDING PLACE WHERE IRGUN WAS HOLDING THE TWO SERGEANTS, CLIFFORD MARTIN AND MERVYN PAICE.

THE CHARGES WERE SAID TO INCLUDE: "BEING A MEMBER OF AN ARMED FORCE ILLEGALLY OCCUPYING PALESTINE; ILLEGALLY CARRYING WEAPONS IN THE UNIFORM OF THE ENEMY; BEING MEMBERS OF A FORCE CONSPIRING TO OPPRESS THE RIGHTFUL CITIZENS OF PALESTINE."

THE SOURCES SAID THAT "EVEN IF THE TWO MEN ARE 'FOUND GUILTY', IT IS UNLIKELY THAT THEY WILL BE EXECUTED UNTIL THE FINAL DISPOSITION OF THE CASE OF OUR THREE SOLDIERS--MEIR NAKAR, JACOB WEISS, AND AVSHALOM HABIB--NOW BEING HELD IN ACRE FORTRESS BY THE BRITISH."

THE BRITISH ARMY BEGAN TODAY A CLOSE SEARCH OF THE AREA BETWEEN TEL AVIV AND NATANYA, WHICH WAS THE SCENE OF THE MIDNIGHT KIDNAPING OF THE TWO SERGEANTS.

EH117PED

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HONOLULU, JULY 28-(AP)-CANADIAN GEN.H.D.G.CRERAR, EN ROUTE TO JAPAN TO HELP FORMULATE THE DOMINION'S POLICIES REGARDING THE JAPANESE PEACE TREATY, ALMOST MISSED A MILITARY RECEPTION TODAY WHEN AN ENGINE CONKED OUT ON HIS B-24 BOMBER.

GENERAL RERAR'S PILOT, GEORGE G.WRIGHT, LANDED THE PLANE AT THE HONOLULU AIRPORT INSTEAD OF CONTINUING TO NEARBY HICKAM FIELD--WHERE UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY OFFICIALS AWAITED.

BUT THE OFFICIALS, INCLUDING ADMIRAL LOUIS DENFELD, PACIFIC FLEET COMMANDER, MAJ.GEN.RALPH E.WOOTEN, AIR FORCE COMMANDER, AND BRITISH CONSUL JOHN C.O'DWYER, JUMPED IN AUTOMOBILES AND WENT TO THE HONOLULU AIRPORT TO WELCOME HIM.

GENERAL CRERAR IS ACCOMPANIED BY SIX MILITARY MEN AND CIVILIANS. THIS, HE TOLD REPORTERS, INDICATED CANADA'S INTEREST IN REOPENING TRADE WITH JAPAN.

THE PARTY PLANS TO LEAVE HAWAII WEDNESDAY.

GM11PCS JUL 1947

HONOLULU, JULY 28-(AP)-FOUR OF THE PARTY OF GOVERNORS VISITING HAWAII AS GUESTS OF THE NAVY ARRANGED TO RETURN TO THE MAINLAND ABOARD THE NAVY'S BIG FLYING BOAT MARS, LEAVING AT 6 P.M. TODAY (11 PM EST).

THEY WERE GOVERNORS EARL WARREN OF CALIFORNIA, SAM C.FORD OF MONTANA, CHARLES DELE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, AND LESTER C.HUNT OF WYOMING.

GOV.EARL SNELL OF OREGON LEFT LAST NIGHT. OTHERS IN THE ORIGINAL PARTY OF 11 ARE TO LEAVE BY AIR TUESDAY, EXCEPT FOR GOV.ROBERT D.BLUE OF IOWA, WHO WILL SAIL THURSDAY ABOARD THE NAVAL TRANSPORT PRESIDENT HAYES.

KK522PCS JUL 1947

MANILA, JULY 29-(AP)-DATU MAMPAO, MORO OUTLAW CONVICTED OF SEDITION, A TRIPLE MURDER AND RESPONSIBILITY FOR SELLING CHRISTIANS INTO SLAVERY, WAS SENTENCED TODAY TO A 54-YEAR PRISON TERM.

JUDGE EDILBERTO BAROT OF THE DISTRICT COURT AT DANSALAN ON MINDANAO ISLAND, WHERE MAMPAO WAS TRIED, ALSO DIRECTED THE DEFENDANT TO PAY AN INDEMNITY OF 11,000 PESOS ($5,500) TO THE WIFE OF EACH OF HIS VICTIMS.

THE OUTLAW WAS CONVICTED OF SLAYING THREE FILIPINO MILITARY POLICE PRIVATES DURING THE SIEGE OF HIS STRONGHOLD

CY932PPS NMO

BATAVIA, JAVA, JULY 28-(AP)-TWO OIL WELL FIRES SET BY INDONESIANS IN THE STANDARD VACUUM PETROLEUM MAATSCHAPPY FIELD IN SOUTH SUMATRA HAVE BEEN EXTINGUISHED, A COMPANY OFFICIAL SAID TONIGHT.

M. VAN BEMMELIN, GENERAL REPRESENTATIVE, SAID EXPERTS ARRIVED FOUR HOURS AFTER THE FIRES BEGAN AT 5 P.M. SATURDAY AND HAD THE BLAZES OUT BY MIDMORNING ON SUNDAY. HE SAID SOME OIL WHICH LEAKED ONTO TERRAIN SURROUNDING THE WELLS STILL WAS BURNING, "BUT WE WOULD HAVE HAD TO SET THAT AFIRE OURSELVES TO DESTROY IT ANYWAY."

HE SAID THERE WERE NO FIRES IN OIL STORAGE TANKS AS OF 7 P.M. TONIGHT. THE FIRES IN THE FIELD, 70 MILES SOUTHWEST OF PALEMBANG, APPARENTLY WERE APPLICATIONS OF THE "SCORCHED EARTH" POLICY.

FH1036AED JUL 1947

JOGJAKARTA, JULY 28-(AP)-INDONESIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS REPORTED FOR THE FIRST TIME TODAY THE USE OF DUTCH PARATROOPS IN THE CURRENT OPERATIONS IN JAVA, DECLARING THAT A "SMALL FORCE" HAD BEEN WIPED OUT LAST FRIDAY IN AN ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE LAMADJANG, 20 MILES SOUTH OF BANDOENG.

LAMADJANG, A SMALL VILLAGE, PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN ATTACKED FROM THE AIR AND "DESTROYED BY BOMBARDMENT", A COMMUNIQUE SAID. IT REPORTED THAT BOTH THE "REPUBLICAN ARMY AND THE POPULATION" HAD COOPERATED IN WIPING OUT THE PARATROOPERS.

THE BULLETIN ALSO ASSERTED THAT REPUBLICAN FORCES HAD SCORED NEW SUCCESSES AGAINST THE DUTCH NORTH OF JOGJAKARTA, SEVERING THE LINE OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN SALATIGA AND AMBARAWA, FORWARD POINTS OF A TWO-PRONGED DUTCH THRUST SOME 30 MILES SOUTH OF SEMARANG.

(DISPATCHES FROM BATAVIA SAID DUTCH COMMUNIQUES INDICATED THAT THE NETHERLANDS FORCES WERE MAKING NO ATTEMPT TO SEIZE THE REPUBLICAN CAPITAL AT JOGJAKARTA, CONTENTING THEMSELVES WITH MERELY EXTENDING THEIR HOLD ON THE AREA AROUND SEMARANG.)

THE INDONESIANS ALSO REPORTED THEY HAD REPULSED THE DUTCH NORTH OF MALANG, EAST JAVA RESORT, AND HAD RECAPTURED THE TOWN OF SINGOSARI. SINGOSARI IS SEVERAL MILES NORTH OF LAWANG, WHICH IS 12 MILES FROM MALANG AND THE HIGHWATER MARK OF THE DUTCH ADVANCE TOWARD THE LATTER CITY.

THE COMMUNIQUE ASSERTED THAT 25 DUTCH SOLDIERS HAD BEEN SLAIN AND FOUR TRUCKS OUT OF A SIX-TRUCK CONVOY HAD BEEN DESTROYED IN A CLASH YESTERDAY NEAR LOESARI, WHICH IS STILL FARTHER NORTH OF LAWANG.

(NO PICKUP)

ML502AED JUL 1947

CAIRO, JULY 28-(AP)-ABDEL RAZEK AL SANHOURI PASHA--MINSTER OF EDUCATION AND A MEMBER OF THE EGYPTIAN DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS--LEFT BY PLANE FOR THE UNITED STATES TODAY.

SANHOURI PASHA IS HEAD OF THE TEAM OF LEGAL ADVISORS WHO PREPARED THE DOCUMENTS REFERRING TO THE EGYPTIAN COMPLAINT AGAINST BRITAIN NOW PENDING BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL.

EGYPT IS SEEKING ADJUSTMENT OF HER DEMANDS FOR EVACUATION OF BRITISH TROOPS FROM EGYPT AND SETTLEMENT OF THE STATUS OF THE BRITISH-EGYPTIAN SUDAN, ON BOTH OF WHICH QUESTIONS BRITISH AND EGYPTIAN REPRESENTATIVES HAVE NEGOTIATED WITHOUT AGREEMENT.

M730AED JUL 1947

BUENOS AIRES, JULY 28-(AP)-MEXICO, IN A NOTE TO THE ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTRY, EXPRESSED ADHERENCE TODAY TO ARGENTINA'S "DOCTRINE OF INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL PEACE", BUT TOOK EXCEPTION TO INCLUSION OF THE VATICAN IN PROPOSALS FOR ITS IMPLEMENTATION.

PRESIDENT JUAN D. PERON JULY 7 PLEDGED ARGENTINA'S RICH RESOURCES TO WAR-TORN COUNTRIES, DECLARING HE BELIEVED INTERNATIONAL HARMONY COULD BE ATTAINED ONLY AFTER INTERNAL PEACE WAS SECURED WITHIN STRICKEN NATIONS. SHORTLY THEREAFTER FOREIGN MINISTER JUAN A. BRAMUGLIA CALLED ON THE 21 AMERICAN REPUBLICS AND THE HOLY SEE TO COOPERATE IN ATTAINING THE GOAL.

MEXICAN FOREIGN SECRETARY JAIME TORRES BODET SAID IN HIS MESSAGE TO THE ARGENTINE FOREIGN OFFICE THAT IT WOULD BE NECESSARY TO WORK UNCEASINGLY THROUGH ECONOMIC COOPERATION TO ATTAIN THE GOAL OF PEACE SOUGHT BY ARGENTINA.

30.24- 11191

"UNFORTUNATELY," TORRES BODET SAID, "BETWEEN THE APPEAL FOR PEACE AND PEACE ITSELF THERE IS A SERIES OF CONSIDERATIONS."

HE POINTED OUT THAT THE DIFFERENT COUNTRIES WOULD APPROACH THE PROBLEM ACCORDING TO WHETHER THEY HAD PARTICIPATED IN THE WAR AND WHETHER THEY HAD SUFFERED LOSSES IN MEN OR MONEY.

"CONSEQUENTLY," THE MEXICAN REPLY SAID, "THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT FEELS THE APPEAL WHICH YOUR EXCELLENCY (BRAMUGLIA) RECOMMENDS NEEDS, IN ORDER TO BE FRUITFUL, A SOLID EFFORT OF ALL OF US IN ORDER TO REACH THE HEARTS OF THE PEOPLE."

THE NOTE SAID MEXICO WAS PLEASED WITH ARGENTINA'S PROPOSAL FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION, ADDING:

"I DESIRE TO EXPLAIN THAT MY COUNTRY, IN MANIFESTING SUPPORT FOR THE NOBLE PURPOSES OF ARGENTINA, DOES SO WITH THE AMPLEST SPIRIT OF HUMAN SOLIDARITY, CONTINENTAL FRATERNITY AND WITHOUT ALTERING ITS LINE OF CONDUCT IN RELATION TO THE VATICAN WHICH, IN THE ECCLESIASTICAL FIELD, REPRESENTS IN AN HONORABLE MANNER A RELIGIOUS FAITH WHICH THE GOVERNMENT OF MEXICO RESPECTS IN ACCORD WITH ITS PRINCIPLES OF RELIGIOUS BELIEF BUT WHICH, OWING TO THE PRECEPTS OF OUR CONSTITUTION, CANNOT BE ACCEPTED IN THE SPHERE OF POLITICAL ACTIVITIES."

EW449PED

WASHINGTON, JULY 28-(AP)-SENATOR ELMER THOMAS (D-OKLA) WILL SAIL FROM NEW YORK AUG. 8 FOR GENEVA AS A CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATE TO THE INTERNATIONAL FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION CONFERENCE WHICH BEGINS AUG. 18, HE SAID TODAY.

THE SENATOR PLANS TO GO TO OKLAHOMA LATE THIS WEEK TO SPEND A FEW DAYS IN TULSA, OKLAHOMA CITY AND LAWTON.

THOMAS, A DELEGATE FROM THE SENATE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE, OF WHICH HE IS RANKING MINORITY MEMBER AND FORMER CHAIRMAN, ATTENDED A SIMILAR CONFERENCE LAST YEAR.

SENATOR MOORE (R-OKLA) SAID TODAY HE IS LEAVING FOR OKLAHOMA WEDNESDAY.

HE HAS NO PLANS UP TO NOW FOR SPEAKING ENGAGEMENTS, HE TOLD A REPORTER, AND ADDED HE EXPECTS TO BE BACK HERE IN OCTOBER.

MOORE SAID HE HAS FIXED NO TIME FOR HIS PROPOSED INVESTIGATION TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION USED PUBLIC FUNDS TO OPPOSE LEGISLATION SPONSORED BY HIMSELF AND REP. RIZLEY (R-OKLA).

THE LEGISLATION, WHICH WAS BLOCKED BY A SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE FOR THIS SESSION AFTER PASSING THE HOUSE, WOULD PROHIBIT THE FPC FROM TAKING JURISDICTION OVER PRODUCTION AND GATHERING OF NATURAL GAS AT THE POINT OF PRODUCTION AND FROM DETERMINING FINAL USE OF GAS BY CONSUMERS.

VH554PED

WASHINGTON,JULY 28-(AP)- "WHAT HAVE WE GOT AGAINST FRANCO THAT DOESN'T GO DOUBLE FOR STALIN?" REP.MASON (R-ILL) ASKED TODAY AS HE ASSERTED THE STATE DEPARTMENT IS INCONSISTENT IN DEALING WITH SPAIN AND RUSSIA.

"WE DON'T HAVE TO ADMIRE THE DICTATORSHIP IN SPAIN," MASON SAID IN A STATEMENT, "BUT WE MUST RECOGNIZE THE FACT THAT FRANCO HASN'T DONE ANY HARM TO OTHER NATIONS.

"THE STALIN DICTATORSHIP IN RUSSIA, ON THE OTHER HAND, HAS TAKEN ADVANTAGE OF THE CONFUSION AND CHAOS RESULTING FROM THE WAR TO VASTLY EXTEND ITS POWER TO OTHER NATIONS AND TO FORCE SUBSERVIENCE UPON THEM."

MASON SAID STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS BASED THEIR REFUSAL TO HAVE NORMAL DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH FRANCO ON THE ASSISTANCE HIS REGIME RECEIVED FROM ITALY AND GERMANY, BUT HE ASSERTED STALIN ALSO "TOOK AN ACTIVE PART IN THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR."

"COMPETENT AUTHORITIS AGREE," MASON SAID, "THAT THE FALL OF FRANCO WOULD LEAD TO THE SEIZING OF SPAIN BY THE COMMUNISTS. A COMMUNIST SPAIN WOULD GO FAR TO ASSURE A COMMUNIST FRANCE AND A COMMUNIST ITALY."

"WHY HAND OUT BILLIONS IN EUROPE TO BLOCK COMMUNISM ON THE ONE HAND AND ENCOURAGE THE SPREAD OF COMMUNISM ON THE OTHER?" HE ASKED.

VX910PED

INDONESIAN

WASHINGTON,JULY 28-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES RECEIVED ASSURANCE IN ADVANCE OF THE FIGHTING IN INDONESIA THAT THE REPUBLICAN FORCES WOULD "TAKE EVERY CARE" TO PROTECT AMERICAN NATIONALS AND PROPERTY.

STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS SAID TODAY THE INDONESIAN REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT GAVE THE ASSURANCES IN REPLY TO AN AMERICAN NOTE DISPATCHED EARLY THIS MONTH EXPRESSING CONCERN OVER SAFETY OF AMERICANS AND POSSIBLE SABOTAGE OF THEIR PROPERTY IN EVENT OF A BREAK WITH THE NETHERLANDS.

THE REPLY SAID THAT SHOULD DAMAGE OCCUR THE RESPONSIBILITY WOULD REST ON THE DUTCH FOR STARTING HOSTILITIES.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT WAS PARTICULARLY CONCERNED OVER THE POSSIBILITY OF "SCORCHED EARTH" TACTICS IN THE SUMATRA OIL FIELDS. ONE AMERICAN CONCERN HAS AN ESTIMATED $100,000,000 INVESTMENT IN THE PALEMBANG FIELD.

DISPATCHES HAVE SAID THAT THE SCORCHED EARTH POLICY WAS BEING APPLIED AT LEAST TO SOME EXTENT AS THE DUTCH MILITARY FORCES ADVANCED IN THAT AREA.

THE NOTES WERE NOT PUBLISHED TEXTUALLY.

THE AMERICAN COMMUNICATION WAS SENT TO THE JOGJAKARTA GOVERNMENT BECAUSE IT WAS IN PHYSICAL CONTROL, BEFORE THE FIGHTING STARTED JULY 21, OF THE OIL FIELDS. THE INDONESIANS ALSO CONTROL AREAS IN JAVA, SUMATRA AND ELSEWHERE WHERE AMERICANS HAVE INVESTMENTS IN PLANTATIONS AND MINING ENTERPRISES.

RZ829PED

(230) (ADVANCE TO BE HELD FOR RELEASE EXPECTED ABOUT 3:15 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME TODAY MONDAY JULY 28)

(ADVANCE)-(WX)-SALEM,ILL.,JULY 28-(AP)-GEN.JACOB L.DEVERS, CHIEF OF ARMY GROUND FORCES, SAID TODAY RUSSIA HAS AN ARMY BIGGER THAN THOSE OF ALL OTHER NATIONS COMBINED.

IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR A SOLDIERS AND SAILORS REUNION, DEVERS DEPLORED THE ACTIONS OF A GROUP "WHICH INSISTS THAT WE HAVE NO NATIONAL SECURITY WHATEVER." THEN HE ADDED, WITHOUT MENTIONING THE SOVIET UNION BY NAME BUT LEAVING NO DOUBT WHO HE MEANT:

"THEY SUGGEST THAT WE PLACE OURSELVES, AND THE SMALLER FREE NATIONS WHICH LOOK TO US FOR STRENGTH AND GUIDANCE, COMPLETELY AT THE MERCY OF THEIR PARTICULAR POLITICAL PALADIN--WHO, BY ODD COINCIDENCE,

MAINTAINS AN ARMY LARGER THAN ALL THE OTHER ARMIES OF THE WORLD COMBINED."

(ESTIMATES OF THE CURRENT SIZE OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY RANGE UPWARDS FROM 3,000,000 MEN. THE PRESENT STRENGTH OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY IS SLIGHTLY LESS THAN 1,000,000.)

DEVERS, A MEMBER OF THE ARMY GENERAL STAFF, MADE TWO OTHER OBVIOUS REFERENCES TO RUSSIA WHEN HE SAID:

"THE TRUE ALTERNATIVE TO COOPERATION WITH OTHER FREE PEOPLE, IS A FURTHER SHIFT OF STATES BETWEEN OUR TWO WORLDS (CAP T AND W)--FROM THE SUNLIT SIDE OF THE IRON CURTAIN TO THE DARKNESS BEYOND."

AND AT ANOTHER POINT:

"OUR EFFORTS AT DISARMAMENT THROUGH THE UNITED NATIONS, BEGINNING WITH AN OPEN AND ABOVE BOARD OFFER TO DISARM OURSELVES OF OUR MOST POWERFUL WEAPON, HAVE BEEN DEFEATED. OUR EFFORTS TO SET UP A WORLD SECURITY POLICE FORCE HAVE BEEN THWARTED. OUR CONCERN AT THREATS TO THE POLITICAL AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF SMALL NATIONS HAS BEEN BRANDED AS 'IMPERIALISM' BY THOSE WHO ARE THEMSELVES THE AGGRESSIVE IMPERIALISTS."

(END ADVANCE TO BE HELD FOR RELEASE EXPECTED ABOUT 3:15 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME TODAY, MONDAY JULY 28)

MD536AEDNM

1947 JUL

MCMAHON (280)

NEW YORK, JULY 28-(AP)-SEN. BRIEN MCMAHON (D-CONN) PROPOSES A WORLD INVENTORY OF SECURITY NEEDS TO SERVE THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN DEVELOPING A NEW BASIS FOR PEACE AND TO PREVENT THE MARSHALL PLAN FOR ECONOMIC AID FROM LEADING TO A DILEMMA.

"LET US ASK FOR A MORATORIUM ON WORLD TENSION," MCMAHON TOLD THE FORDHAM COLLEGE GRADUATING CLASS AT COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES YESTERDAY.

"LET THE UNITED STATES PROPOSE THROUGH THE UNITED NATIONS THAT ALL COUNTRIES BE INVITED TO STATE THEIR SECURITY REQUIREMENTS. LET US ASK EACH NATION WHAT IT CONSIDERS, FROM THE VANTAGE POINT OF ITS OWN SECURITY, TO BE THE REQUIREMENTS OF A WORKABLE PEACE."

THE SENATOR, FORMER CHAIRMAN OF THE CONGRESSIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY COMMITTEE, SAID THAT WHILE SUCH INVENTORIES MIGHT VARY, HE HOPED THEY WOULD "SHOW GENERAL AGREEMENT ON THE GREAT PRINCIPLE THAT WORLD PEACE CANNOT BE CREATED AND MAINTAINED WITHOUT ADEQUATE MACHINERY TO ENFORCE THE PEACE."

"IT IS TO BE HOPED THAT ALL NATIONS WILL GLADLY ACCEPT SOMETHING THAT GOES BEYOND THE DEMONSTRABLY INADEQUATE MECHANISM WHICH IS ALL THEY HAVE NOW," HE SAID.

AS FOR THE MARSHALL PLAN, MCMAHON SAID THAT "IF WE SUCCEED IN SETTING EUROPE ON ITS FEET AND SO MAKE HER MORE PRODUCTIVE SHE WILL--IN THE ABSENCE OF AGREEMENT TO THE CONTRARY--SHIP HER FINISHED FACTORY PRODUCTS TO THE EAST IN RETURN FOR FOOD AND GOLD FROM RUSSIA. THOSE FACTORY PRODUCTS WILL INEVITABLY HASTEN THE EQUIPMENT OF RUSSIA AND HER SATELLITE NATIONS WITH WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION, INCLUDING THE ATOMIC BOMB."

JUL 1947

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ON THE OTHER HAND, .:.-£9, SAID, F

ON THE OTHER HAND, MCMAHON SAID, FAILURE TO ASSIST WESTERN EUROPE WOULD LEAD TO "DOMINATION OF EURASIA BY A TOTALITARIAN POWER."

IF RUSSIA DECLINED TO JOIN IN THE INVENTORY PLAN, THE SENATOR SAID, "THEN WE MIGHT HAVE TO PROCEED IN A STRENGTHENED UNITED NATIONS WITH AS MANY OTHER COUNTRIES AS ARE WILLING TO COME ALONG WITH US."

JR549AED

NEW YORK, JULY 28-(AP)-A NEW YORK TIMES DISPATCH FROM SOFAR, LEBANON, TODAY QUOTED FUAD HAMZA BEY, NEW SAUDI ARABIAN MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT, AS SAYING HIS COUNTRY PLANNED TO SPEND $270,000,000 ON INTERNAL PROJECTS IN THE NEXT FOUR YEARS.

THE MINISTER SAID THE DEVELOPMENTS WOULD BE FINANCED WITH ROYALTIES FROM AMERICAN OIL CONCESSIONS, EXPECTED TO REACH A PEAK OF $50,000,000 ANNUALLY IN THE EARLY 1950S.

THE FIRST MAJOR PROJECT, THE DISPATCH SAID, WILL BE PORT FACILITIES AT DAMMAM ON THE PERSIAN GULF AN A HIGHWAY FROM THAT PORT TO RIYADH, KING IBN SAUD'S CAPITAL. THE MINISTER SAID THE ARABIAN-AMERICAN OIL CO. IS LENDING THE GOVERNMENT $40,000,000 FOR THIS WORK, TO BE REPAID FROM ROYALTIES.

OTHER PROJECTS LISTED WERE ENLARGEMENT OF THE RED SEA PORT OF JIDDA; CONSTRUCTION OF A RAILWAY FROM JIDDA TO THE MOSLEM HOLY CITIES OF MECCA AND MEDINA, FOR WHICH SAUDI ARABIA IS SEEKING A $20,000,000 TO $25,000,000 LOAN FROM THE UNITED STATES EXPORT-IMPORT BANK; RECONSTRUCTION WITH OTHER ARAB GOVERNMENTS OF THE SOUTHERN END OF THE OLD HEJAZ RAILWAY, WRECKED IN WORLD WAR I; MORE THAN 1,200 MILES OF GOOD ROADS, IN ADDITION TO THE 1,100-MILE ROUTE THE ARABIAN-AMERICAN OIL CO. IS BUILDING ALONG ITS PIPE LINE TO THE MEDITERRANEAN; AIRFIELDS AT RIYADH, MECCA AND OTHER POINTS; ELECTRIFICATION OF RIYADH, MECCA, MEDINA, JIDDA, HOFUF AND TAIF, AND WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS FOR JIDDA, MECCA AND RIYADH.

FH1043AED

1947 JUL

SAN FRANCISCO,JULY 28 (AP)-SIXTEEN ORPHANED REFUGEE BOYS FROM POLAND ARRIVE IN SAN FRANCISCO ABOARD THE S.S.MARINE ADDER TODAY, ENDING EIGHT YEARS OF FLIGHT.

THEY EXPECTED TO BE FRANCISCAN FATHERS WHEN THEY LEAVE THE UNITED STATES.

THE BOYS, RANGING IN AGE FROM 16 TO 21 YEARS, FLED POLAND IN 1939 AND SINCE THAT TIME HAVE TRAVELED THROUGH SIBERIA, PARTS OF THE ORIENT AND LIVED IN A POLISH CAMP NEAR BOMBAY, INDIA.

ARRANGEMENTS RECENTLY WERE MADE FOR THEM TO ENTER THE U.S. ON STUDENT VISAS TO STUDY AT THE FRANCISCAN FATHERS' SEMINARY IN BURLINGTON, WIS.

ON COMPLETION OF THEIR STUDIES THEY WILL RETURN AS MEMBERS OF THE ORDER TO POLAND OR TO POLISH SETTLEMENTS ABROAD.

ALSO ARRIVING ON THE MARINE ADDER WERE 143 INDIAN STUDENTS, 82 OF THEM UNDER SPONSORSHIP OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT, WHO WILL STUDY IN THIS COUNTRY. ON HAND TO MEET THEM AT THE DOCK WAS PROF. M.S.SUNDARAM OF THE INDIAN EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON.

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JUL 1947

30.24- 11193

U.N.-MEMBERSHIP (200)

LAKE SUCCESS, JULY 28-(AP)-CHINA AND SOVIET RUSSIA CLASHED TODAY IN THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE OVER ADMITTING OUTER MONGOLIA, WITH RUSSIA CHARGING THAT SOME CIRCLES IN ASIA WOULD LIKE TO SEE THE GREEK SITUATION DUPLICATED IN THE FAR EAST.

CHINA'S DELEGATE, DR. SHUHSHI HSU, TOLD THE MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE WHICH IS CONSIDERING APPLICATIONS OF NINE COUNTRIES THAT HIS GOVERNMENT OPPOSED OUTER MONGOLIA BECAUSE OF THE "ARMED INVASION" OF CHINA BY OUTER MONGOLIAN TROOPS, SUPPORTED BY TANKS. THIS AMOUNTED TO A CHINA VETO OF THE APPLICATION.

ALEXEI N.KRASILNIKOV, RUSSIAN DELEGATE WHO FIGURED IN AN EXCHANGE OF FRANK TALK WITH THE OTHER DELEGATES AT A COMMITTEE MEETING LAST WEEK, PROMPTLY CHARGED THAT THE CHINESE ALLEGATIONS ARE "ABSURD," "ILL-FOUNDED," AND THAT IN REALITY CHINESE TROOPS VIOLATED OUTER MONGOLIAN TERRITORY.

KRASILNIKOV SAID THAT THE WHOLE BORDER INCIDENT MADE HIM THINK THERE MIGHT BE PARTIES IN CHINA WHO WOULD LIKE TO SEE A U.N. COMMISSION SET UP TO INVESTIGATE THE AFFAIR. HE SAID ALSO THEY MIGHT BE TRYING TO DETRACT FROM THE CIVIL WAR IN CHINA.

THE COMMITTEE DEFERRED ACTION ON OUTER MONGOLIA PENDING REPLY FROM CHINA. IT ADJOURNED AFTER TAKING UP THE APPLICATION OF TRANSJORDAN BRIEFLY. SEVEN MEMBERS SUPPORTED TRANSJORDAN BUT RUSSIA, WHICH VETOED TRANSJORDAN LAST AUGUST, RESERVED HER STATEMENT UNTIL WEDNESDAY.

GH113PED NM

JUL 1947

FOLO NEW DELHI INDONESIAN

LAKE SUCCESS, JULY 28-(AP)-INDIAN DELEGATE R.K.NEHRU INJECTED THE INDONESIAN QUESTION INTO UNITED NATIONS DEBATE FOR THE SECOND TIME TODAY AND DENOUNCED THE USE OF FOREIGN TROOPS TO SUPPRESS INDEPENDENCE MOVES IN ASIA.

NEHRU, SPEAKING BEFORE THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, EXPRESSED DEEP SYMPATHY FOR THE INDONESIANS, AS HE DID IN A SIMILAR STATEMENT LAST WEEK.

HE REFERRED INDIRECTLY TO AN ANNOUNCEMENT FROM NEW DELHI THAT INDIA WOULD TAKE THE INDONESIAN QUESTION BEFORE THE SECURITY COUNCIL WITHIN "A FEW HOURS." ACCORDING TO PRESS REPORTS, HE SAID, THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT WILL TAKE ACTION LOOKING TOWARD A "PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT" OF THE CONFLICT.

LATER MEMBERS OF THE INDIAN DELEGATION TOLD REPORTERS THEY HAD NOT YET RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS FROM THEIR GOVERNMENT ON THE INDONESIAN QUESTION. THEY WERE KEEPING IN TOUCH WITH THE INDIAN EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON.

FH337PED

JUL 1947

U.N.--ECONOMIC (170)

LAKE SUCCESS,JULY 28-(AP)-GUNNAR MYRDAL, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE, SAID TODAY "MILLIONS OF EUROPEANS LIVE IN MISERY AND HUNGER" BECAUSE OF FAILURE OF EUROPEAN NATIONS TO COOPERATE IN A CONTINENT-WIDE RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM.

MYRDAL, SPEAKING BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, DID NOT MENTION THE MARSHALL PLAN SPECIFICALLY, BUT IT WAS CLEAR THAT HE HAD THIS IN MIND AS HE INVITED ALL COUNTRIES TO WORK WITH THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE (ECE) IN TRYING TO SOLVE THEIR PROBLEMS.

MYRDAL'S SPEECH MARKED THE OPENING OF THE COUNCIL'S DEBATE ON THE ECE, WHICH MANY DELEGATES EXPECTED WOULD PRECIPITATE A BITTER FIGHT BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE WESTERN POWERS OVER BRITISH-FRENCH PLANS TO IMPLEMENT THE MARSHALL PLAN OUTSIDE THE U.N. FRAMEWORK.

MYRDALHSST THE STAGE FOR THE EXPECTED CLASH BY REFERRING TO EVENTS IN THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC FIELD WHICH "HAVE MOVED FASTER THAN ANYONE WOULB

MYRDAL SET THE STAGE FOR THE EXPECTED CLASH BY REFERRING TO EVENTS IN THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC FIELD WHICH "HAVE MOVED FASTER THAN ANYONE WOULD HAVE ANTICIPATED" WHEN THE ECE WAS CREATED LAST MARCH.

"THE NEED XOR A GENERAL EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION HAS BEEN THROWN INTO SHARP RELIEF," HE SAID.

BECAUSE OF THE LATE HOUR FURTHER DISCUSSION WAS POSTPONED UNTIL TOMORROW.

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JUL 1947

END

JULY 28, 1947

SOVIET VETO KILLS U.S. PROPOSAL FOR PEACE IN BALKANS

Border Watch Plan Had Been Approved by Majority of Delegates.

RED ACTION ASSAILED

'Abuse of Power,' Johnson Declares; To Map New Campaign.

LAKE SUCCESS, July 29—(AP) Russia invoked the big power veto late today to kill a United States proposal for creation of an 11-nation border commission designed to bring peace to the Balkans.

The United States said the Soviet action created a "grave situation" and obtained immediate adjournment of the United Nations Security Council to allow delegates to consult their home governments.

Abuse of Power, Says U. S.

Herschel V. Johnson, deputy American delegate, labeled the veto the 11th by Russia in UN history, a "simple abuse of power." He served notice at a special news conference that the United States would immediately renew its fight for a solution to Balkan disorders.

A few hours later Johnson announced that he would leave for Washington tomorrow morning for talks with Secretary of State Marshall and other members of the State department.

An American delegation spokesman said Johnson had obtained a postponement of tomorrow afternoon's council session until 2 p.m. (E.S.T.) Thursday.

The UN charter requires that the Big Five agree on all major issues so when Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko calmly raised his hand in dissent, he killed a resolution approved by nine of the 11 council delegates.

Poland joined Russia in voting against the resolution.

Gromyko attempted to get the floor to deliver a speech he had been writing out in long hand throughout today's sessions but the council voted 8 to 1 with Poland dissenting to uphold the American move to adjourn. The next meeting was set for tomorrow (3 p. m. E.D.T.), but there was some talk in council circles that this session might be postponed until delegates receive instructions.

Gromyko Silent

Gromyko left UN headquarters immediately after the meeting and had no comment.

Throughout the previous debates Gromyko had laid all the blame on the present Greek government and defended Yugoslavia, Albania and Bulgaria, the three Soviet satellites accused by a Balkans investigating commission of fomenting the frontier incidents.

Johnson called Gromyko's veto "a challenge to the prestige and authority of the United Nations as a guardian of the peace."

"By abuse of the veto power, one member has frustrated the will of the majority," Johnson told reporters. "As soon as practicable the United States will state in the council what the next step will be. We are not going to let the thing go by default."

This was the second Russian veto on a Balkan commission, the first coming Sept. 20, 1946 when Gromyko turned down an American-sponsored resolution for an investigating commission. However, he abstained when the commission finally was set up last December.

A British spokesman termed the Russian veto today the "logical outcome of Soviet policy in the Balkans as evidenced in the obstruction of the work of the commission" sent into the Balkans last winter. He added that it is "further evidence that the Soviet government is not willing to lift a finger to solve the unrest in the Balkans."

Red Proposal Pending

Killing of the U. S. proposal left the council with only one resolution to consider on the long-hanging Balkan disorders. That motion, authored by Russia, merely calls on Greece, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania to settle their differences. It also demands that all foreign troops get out of Greece and the UN supervise all aid to Greece.

Speculation centered around two possible moves:

1—Poland was reported readying a watered-down version of the American proposal for presentation to the council tomorrow. This would be designed to satisfy Russia but obviously would be unacceptable to the United States.

2—If council action finally is stalled, Greece might invite the nine council members supporting the American proposal to send representatives into Greece's troubled border areas as a commission of their own.

Gromyko's action killed the entire American proposal growing out of a report of an on-the-spot commission sent into the turbulent Balkans last January by the council. The proposal had been under debate for more than a month and speculation ran high as to whether Russia would veto or abstain on the final ballot.

Gromyko last used the veto March 25 to kill a council decision finding Albania had knowledge of laying mines in the Corfu Channel which damaged two British warships. The only other veto in council history was by France, when Alexandre Parodi associated himself with a Russian veto in the Spanish case in June, 1946.

Catches Delegates Off Balance

The Russian veto caught most of the delegates off balance, coming as it did after Gromyko had abstained all during the preliminary voting. In this period the delegates went through the resolution setting up and empowering the commission point by point and in all instances Gromyko abstained.

Poland opposed some of the sections and abstained on others but without the power of veto the Polish ballots could not dent the heavy majority. Syria, France and Australia abstained on various sections.

Today's voting was in a tense atmosphere before nearly 600 spectators crowded into the public section. A morning meeting had been given over to final arguments.

Still on the council table was a Russian resolution which calls for immediate evacuation of all foreign troops from Greece and U. N. supervision of aid to Greece.

The Russian action climaxed months of discussions on the Greek case. The original complaint was presented by the Greek government which charged that Yugoslavia, Albania and Bulgaria were fomenting trouble on the northern borders. The report of the commission generally supported the charges.

The council voted last Dec. 19 to set up the special commission which went into the Balkans in January and remained three months. Debate on the report opened June 27 with American delegate Warren R. Austin delivering one of his strongest speeches in support of the American proposal.

U.N. Showdown On Balkans Expected

Lake Success, July 29 (AP)—A showdown between the United States and Russia on the critical Balkan problem was expected today in the United Nations Security Council.

As the Council was called into session, the question uppermost in delegates' minds was:

Will Russia veto or abstain from voting on a United States proposal to establish a "watchdog" commission over the strife-torn borders of the Balkans?

Minor Amendments

The way for a vote on the American proposal appeared to have been cleared yesterday when the Council tentatively accepted a series of minor amendments to the United States proposal.

The only question remaining before the Council began voting on the American plan was the size of the proposed commission. The United States has suggested an eleven-man commission, representative of all the nations on the Security Council. The French have suggested that the commission be composed of only the six nonpermanent members of the Council.

Although Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko remained silent throughout yesterday's debate, the Russian delegate was expected to make a major speech today, giving the Russian position and revealing what course he would take in the voting.

Some Expect Veto

Delegates hesitated to speculate on what Gromyko would do. Some delegates believed he would abstain and thus permit the Council to establish the commission. Others felt he would veto the plan.

As one official of the Big Five said: "The chips are now down and Mr. Gromyko holds the spot of calling the play."

But whatever Gromyko does, the British and American delegations appeared ready to take action.

It was understood that if Russia vetoed the plan steps would be taken immediately to bring the problem before the Council again under a more active section of the World Charter.

Charges By Greece

The Council scheduled two sessions today in an attempt to wind up the five-week fight on the Balkan issue which was brought before the eleven-nation body by Greece, which charged that Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania were threatening the peace of that area.

A United Nations inquiry commission, sent into the Balkans, reported that Russia's three satellites were responsible for the support of guerrilla warfare in Greece.

Taking the commission's report as a basis for action, the United States demanded that the Security Council set up a commission to stand watch over the Balkans for at least two years and have the power to conciliate disputes and investigate border incidents.

Russia Raises Point

Russia told the Council that she could not approve such a plan.

Since then Russia has hammered on the thesis that the Security Council can only make recommendations and cannot take action. This thesis was based on a Soviet interpretation of the charter. The majority of the Council members disagree with Russia on this point.

Some delegates felt that Russia might be taking this line in order to avoid a veto. Thus, they said, Russia could abstain from voting and then the three Balkan countries could refuse to abide by the Council's decision. This would mean that they would refuse to co-operate with the commission and not give the group access to their territories.

NEW AID BID GIVEN RUSSIA

France Rebuked For Raising Issue In U.N. Session

Lake Success, N.Y., July 29 (AP). France made a new bid today for Russian co-operation in the Marshall plan and the Soviet bloc answered with a sharp blast at her for injecting the American-aid plan into a United Nations debate.

The main Soviet attack was delivered by L. I. Kaminsky, delegate from White Russia, who told the economic and social council that the United Nations had been completely bypassed on the Marshall plan and declared that, for that reason, the Security Council had no right to discuss it.

Georges Boris, French delegate, had gone into the Marshall program at length, but after the strenuous White Russian attack no other delegate referred to it during the three-hour session except Alexander P. Morozov, Soviet delegate.

Refers To Molotov Stand

Morozov made no mention of the new French bid for co-operation, declaring only that "the position of the Soviet Union with respect to the plan has been fully stated by the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Molotov, at the Paris conference."

At that time Molotov refused to co-operate with Britain and France in plans to implement the Marshall program.

The issue was raised during a discussion of a report on the second session of the Economic Commission for Europe which began in Geneva immediately after the collapse of the Three Power Conference early this month.

Asked About Withdrawal

Russia's attitude on the commission's report led Hector McNeil, British Minister of State, to ask Morozov directly whether the Soviet Union intended to withdraw from the commission, but he received a noncommittal reply.

"I do not recommend to any member of the Council," Morozov said, "to seek any hidden meaning where there is none."

Boris, in launching the debate, expressed France's deep concern over dangers of a divided economic world and said that France did not consider the split as irrevocable.

"My Government has said and says again that all the doors remain open," he declared. "The people of France hope and believe that the temporarily interrupted co-operation will be re-established soon."

Kaminsky promptly objected to any discussion of the Marshall plan, asserting that the Economic and Social Council "should not become a forum for the diffusion of propaganda on the Marshall plan."

He said the Economic and Social Council and all other United Nations organs had been "circumvented" as far as the American aid program was concerned. He added that the Marshall plan, "as it envisages the reconstruction of Europe, is closely linked with the German economy which also has no place on the agenda."

Despite his declaration that the German economy had no place in the discussions, Morozov devoted most of his speech to charges that the Economic Commission for Europe was interfering illegally in German affairs.

Opposes Consultations

He vigorously opposed approval of a commission resolution giving the commission the right to continue consultations with Allied control authorities in the four occupation zones of Germany. This, he said, infringed on the powers of the four-power Control Council in Berlin.

He was challenged, however, by both McNeil and Willard L. Thorp, United States Assistant Secretary of State, who contended that this whole issue already had been decided at the last session of the Economic and Social Council.

List of Vetoes Shows Russia Has Invoked This Blocking Power Eleven Times in U. N.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., July 29—A tabulation of the vetoes exercised in the United Nations Security Council follows:

Feb. 16, 1946—By Russia (Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Y. Vishinsky) on United States proposal that would have, in effect, dismissed the Soviet charges against Britain and France for keeping troops in Syria and Lebanon.

June 18—By Russia (Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko) on the recommendations brought in by the Security Council subcommittee investigating the Spanish question.

June 26—By Russia (Mr. Gromyko) on a British-Australian resolution to keep the Spanish question on the agenda "without prejudice" to the rights of the General As-

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sembly.

June 26—By Russia and France (Mr. Gromyko and Alexandre Parodi) on a contention that the aforementioned British-Australian resolution was procedural and, therefore, not subject to the veto.

June 26—By Russia (Mr. Gromyko) on a re-introduction by Australia of the British-Australian resolution that had just been vetoed.

Aug. 29—By Russia (Mr. Gromyko) on the application of Trans-Jordan for membership in the United Nations.

Aug. 29—By Russia (Mr. Gromyko) on the application of Ireland for membership in the United Nations.

Aug. 29—By Russia (Mr. Gromyko) on the application of Portugal for membership in the United Nations.

*Aug. 29—By Britain and the United States (Sir Alexander Cadogan and Herschel V. Johnson) on the application of Albania for membership in the United Nations.

*Aug. 29—By Britain and the United States (Sir Alexander and Mr. Johnson) on the application of Outer Mongolia for membership in the United Nations.

Sept. 20—By Russia (Mr. Gromyko) on a United States resolution calling for an investigation of border incidents along Greece's entire northern frontier. An investigating commission was, however, established by the Council on Dec. 19, with Mr. Gromyko abstaining.

March 25, 1947—By Russia (Mr. Gromyko) on a British resolution charging that a minefield in the Corfu Channel—which killed forty-four British sailors and severely damaged two British destroyers—could not have been laid without the knowledge or connivance of Albania.

July 29—By Russia (Mr. Gromyko) on a United States resolution to maintain in existence for two more years the Balkan investigating commission, giving it powers of conciliation as well as investigation.

*These two votes are not considered vetoes by several delegations, among them those of the United States, Britain and China, who hold that a resolution not receiving a majority of seven votes would fail to carry anyway. The Soviet delegation contends that any negative vote by one of the Big Five powers is a veto, whether decisive or not.

FIELDS STRAFED, INDONESIANS SAY

Transport Of Medical Supplies Reported Downed

By STANLEY SWINTON

Batavia, Java, July 29 (AP)—American-built Dutch fighter planes strafed Republican airfields on Java today, a Republican communiqué said, as the Jogjakarta radio announced nine persons, including three British citizens, were killed when an Indian transport plane bringing medical supplies to the Indonesians was shot down.

The Dutch strafing attacks apparently were in swift retaliation for an Indonesian one-plane attack upon Dutch-held Semarang.

The Republican communiqué said two Dutch P-40's strafed the Jogjakarta airfield, then attacked the Soerakarta airfield 39 miles northeast of the Republican capital. The Republicans said the same two planes killed two persons when they strafed the central Javanese village of Klaten.

Took Off From Singapore

A special broadcast by the Jogjakarta radio said the Indian transport, a Dakota which had taken off from Singapore with two tons of medicine for the republic, was fired upon today by two Dutch fighters as the transport approached the landing strip at Jogjakarta.

The radio said the flight, arranged to take supplies to the Indosenian Red Cross, had previously been cleared with the Dutch consul general at Singapore. The republicans claimed the Dakota carried the Indian markings PTCLA.

[In Singapore, H. H. Schweizer, representative for the International Red Cross, said the Dakota reported shot down at Jogjakarta was not sponsored by International Red Cross.]

No Dutch Report

The official spokesman of the Netherlands East Indies Government in Batavia said Dutch military headquarters had no report of any plane being shot down at Jogjakarta. He said Dutch fighter planes had been in action throughout Java after the Indonesian plane had bombed Semarang but that no report had been received on any such action as was described by the Jogjakarta radio.

The Republican broadcast said the Dutch fighters attacked with machine guns and that the transport crashed in flames.

Among the dead identified in the announcement were former Wing Commander Constantine, who had been flying between Singapore and Jogjakarta since his discharge from military service; Mrs. Constantine; former Squadron Leader Hazelhurst, and four prominent Indonesians — Adi Soetjipto, Hadji Soemarno Wirjokoesoeme, Dr. Abdulrachman Saleh and a man named Arifin.

Dutch Extend Grip

Meanwhile, the Dutch extended their grip on the rich resources of Java and Sumatra. Some republican sabotage was reported in oil fields, but the Dutch said otherwise the general situation was "developing favorably."

This correspondent, during a flight over southwest Java in a Dutch B-25 photo-reconnaissance plane, observed wide application of the Indonesians' scorched earth policy.

There was no sign of war or uneasiness in the agricultural areas of the island near Batavia and in the unoccupied western tip of Java.

Counted 200 Fires

But when we flew down toward the sea past Wijnkoops Bay, fires were seen everywhere for three quarters of an hour. I saw at least three rubber estates ablaze. I counted 200 fires and then stopped counting.

Our course extended east to Tasikmalaja, north across Java to Cheribon and then west again. From Tasikmalaja on there was a flaming area.

A highly placed Dutch informant said that in the region southeast of Bandoeng several villages had been destroyed and many estates wrecked.

Unions Are Blamed

He said the demolitions in this area were being carried out by estate laborers under orders from SOBSIE (Central Federation of Indonesian Trade Unions).

Between 20 and 30 per cent of all the scorched earth activity is now being carried out by unions, informants say.

At Probolinggo on the northeast coast of Java, only 50,000 out of 165,000 tons of warehouse space remained after republican fires, according to an official communiqué.

An army communiqué said 50 per cent of the harbor facilities at the north Java port of Tegal, including the electric power building, was destroyed before the Dutch arrived.

Chinese Quarter Destroyed

A whole Chinese quarter was burned down at Soekaboemi, Java.

In the Standard Vacuum Oil Company's south Sumatra oilfields at Pendopo, two wells were set afire by Indonesian saboteurs but were soon extinguished, it was said.

The age-old tension between the Indonesians and the Chinese has flared since the Dutch-Indonesian fighting began, with Chinese civilians said to be the heaviest sufferers, both in Java and Sumatra, from the scorched-earth tactics. The Chinese consul general has made an appeal to the republic to show mercy to the Chinese.

There are signs that the scorched-earth policy is increasing, as the republic said it would. The Republicans claim they are unable to match the weight of modern weapons the Dutch obtained from Britain and America but say they plan to make victory economically useless to the Dutch, if possible.

A Netherlands army communiqué said today Dutch casualties so far were 50 killed, 86 wounded and 9 missing. General Soedirman, Indonesian commander, Saturday put Dutch losses at 9,000 since fighting started July 20.

Unsuccessful Negotiations

The Dutch said the republicans had cut off the water supply to Salatiga, between Semarang and Jogjakarta. However, the communiqué added, life was getting back to normal economically in the Semarang vicinity and in the Padang area of West Sumatra, where the population was reported returning to the villages and the rice fields.

The Dutch reported the republicans were "developing a certain amount of activity in the Tjerme sector," about 12 miles west of Soerabaja, on the northeast coast of Java.

Meanwhile, the Netherlands commission general, which negotiated with the Indonesian Republic unsuccessfully during a ten-month period before the outbreak of hostilities, has been summoned back to The Hague for discussions, an official announcement in Batavia said. Willem Schermerhorn, head of the mission, and Max van Poll are expected to leave by plane tomorrow morning. Informed Dutch sources predicted the commissioners would not return to Indonesia.

[Qualified official sources in New Delhi announced tonight that "certain developments" had caused the Indian Government to postpone an appeal to the United Nations on behalf of the Indonesians. Pandit Jewaharlal Nehru, vice president of the Indian interim Government, had said yesterday his Government proposed to make the appeal "in a few hours."

[The source declined to contradict a report in Capital circles that the postponement resulted from fresh hope the United States and Britain were preparing to take the lead in pressing for cessation of hostilities in Indonesia. The Indian Government did fulfill Nehru's announced intention of excluding Dutch aviation from India.

[In Manila, President Manuel A. Roxas made it clear the Philippine Republic was sympathetic with the Indonesians in their struggle with the Dutch. He took that position in a message to Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, Philippine delegate to the United Nations, who had requested a clarification of policy and an opinion on the possibility the Philippines might mediate Dutch-Indonesian differences through the United Nations.]

DUTCH COMMUNIQUE

BATAVIA, July 29 (AP)—A Netherlands Army communique:

Clearing sweeps continue to be carried out in areas under our control whereby any roving Republican gangs or small groups are driven off or scattered.

West of Surabaya, Republican troops are developing a certain amount of activity in the Tjerme sector. A Republican attack on Netherlands posts in that place was beaten off.

No Republican activities on a larger scale have taken place.

It is reported that the power station at Tuntang is still supplying Jogjakarta, Surakarta and Magelang with water. On the other hand the Republicans have cut off the water supply to Salatiga.

The Netherlands casualty figures for the whole action now reach a total of fifty killed, eighty-six wounded and nine missing.

Dutch Report Java War 'Developing Favorably'

Batavia, July 29 (AP)—Dutch military authorities, busily extending their hold on the rich resources of Java and Sumatra, today reported scattered instances of republican sabotage in oil-field areas and elsewhere, but said that the general situation was "developing favorably."

The republic's air force, reported at the outbreak of hostilities to consist of about 40 Japanese planes, was declared in a broadcast Indonesian communiqué to have bombed Dutch positions in Semarang and Salatiga and returned unharmed.

Seven Reported Killed

Semi-official Dutch dispatches said seven persons were killed and seven wounded by the bombing and strafing of Semarang.

Hundreds of fires, set as part of the Indonesian scorched earth policy, crackled across the rice lands and rubber plantations of southweset Java.

The Netherlands Army meanwhile said its casualties had reached 50 killed, 86 wounded and nine missing—a total of 145—since hostilities began July 20. (General Soedirman, Indonesian commander, Saturday estimated Dutch losses at 9,000. His army reported 763 soldiers in Dutch service surrendered yesterday).

Power Station Destroyed

The Dutch military, issuing two communiqués, said that in the captured North Java port of Tegal, some 35 miles east of Cheribon, a bank, a power station and half the docks had been destroyed.

[A republican communiqué issued in the Indonesian capital of Jogjakarta said a Dutch warship on Saturday bombed Pekalongan, 30 miles east of Tegal.]

In South Sumatra, the Dutch Army reported, fires engulfed four wells in the Peosapo fields, two of them caused by sabotage and two of them ignited from burning grass. Standard Oil officials were quoted as saying the fires, on the flank of the fields, were of minor importance.

Water Supply Cut Off

The army said the republicans had cut off the water supply to Salatiga, about half the 60 miles to Semarang on the north coast and were committing sabotage on telephone communications in the Semarang area.

Economically, however, the communiqués said, the Semarang vicinity is returning to normal. The population was reported going back to villages and rice fields and, with connections restored between the city and the hinterland, food prices were said to be falling.

[In Jogjakarta the Republican Army said its air force bombed Dutch positions in Semarang and Salatiga today and, though chased by two Dutch fighters, "returned unharmed" to its base there.

What Natives Report

[In a review of the first week of conflict, the Indonesian news agency Antara said Republican forces were threatening Semarang from east and west; had halted the Dutch at Salatiga and Ambarawa, some ten miles northwest, and had isolated Dutch pockets at Salatiga, Ambarawa and two other places on the route to Jogjakarta.

[A Jogjakarta dispatch said a Dutch plane dropped several bombs on the airport there soon after daylight today.]

The Dutch communiqués reported village life was getting back to normal also in the Padang area of West Sumatra, where they said the population was helping find land mines, and the people were returning home in large numbers in East Sumatra.

In the latter area, however, they said, unrest existed and the republican forces were attacking in border sections.

[The Indonesian Army said the Dutch were on the defensive in the Padang sector. It said they had suffered a serious blow in the fall of Medan in northern Sumatra. The Dutch have insisted they still hold Medan.]

Unrest In East Sumatra

The Dutch reported that Republican troops were "developing a certain amount of activity in the Tjerme sector," about 12 miles west of Soerabaja on the north coast of east Java. The communiques said a Republican attack on Netherlands posts there had been beaten off.

[An Indonesian commuiqué said Indonesians attacked the Dutch near Tjerme yesterday and the Dutch, after offering some resistance, retreated.]

Burnt-Earth Policy Of Java Described

By Stanley Swinton

In a Dutch Warplane Over Republican Java, July 29 (AP)—The threatened scorched-earch policy of the Indonesian Republic is a flaming reality today over a huge part of southwest Java, one of the richest areas of this island.

Hundreds of fires are crackling across the ridged, green hills between Wijnkoops Bay and Tasikmalaja, more than [illegible] miles to the east.

From the glass nose of this B-25

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photo reconnaissance plane, I have been looking across Republican territory in the cut-off tip of West Java during the past four hours. Most of the time, Lieut. Nol Van der Veen, pilot from The Hauge who was trained during the war at Jackson, Miss., kept the plane flying lower than 100 feet.

Rubber Estates Ablaze

I have seen at least three rubber estates ablaze. On others, the gray-trunked rubber trees have been cut down and lie in a crazy tangle on the ground.

Scores of other fires are burning in what crew members told me were tea and quinine growing areas.

One rubber mill was burning, sending up a tower of black smoke.

I quit counting after seeing more than 200 fires.

Dozens of fires which cast their pall of smoke over hundreds of square miles seemed to have been set without logical reason, just the scorched earth for the scorched earth's sake. It was apparent that many were racing across brush areas of no economic importance.

Others were normal burnings of rice straw expected at this season, and I made allowances for these. But far more important was the obvious large scale destruction of estates.

No Signs Of Battles

Rarely over an area where flames were burning did I see human beings during this first complete flight by a reporter across West Java. There was no sign of battles and no bullets menaced us.

Twice we saw field artillery pieces standing below at Dutch road blocks. Once I saw a republican gun on a road. But there was no republican infantry—only fingers of flame scrabbling up the hillsides and across groves of rubber trees.

This plane was specially provided through the Dutch commander, Lieut. Gen. S. Bijvoor. It now is pointed back towards its base at Tjililitan after flying west to Tangerang, north to the Java Sea, south again across the cut-off republican tip of West Java to the Indian Ocean at Wijnkoops Bay, east across 120 flaming ridged hills to the republican base at Tasikmalaja and then north across Java to Cheribon and now westward once more.

Water Buffalo Stampede

As we flew across alternating green and brown paddy fields with their crazy quilt pattern of dikes, water buffalo stampeded in frightened awkward lurchings.

The first signs of destruction were a tTangerang, 15 miles west of aBtavia, where we flew over the empty ruins of hundreds of houses whose Chinese residents died in a massacre just a year ago.

A few trees were felled across a road, but beyond this, there was no sign of war or uneasiness in this northeast quarter of Java running up to the sea. Peasants with great sloping straw hats looked up at us, apparently curious but unafraid, from their work in the flat coastal rice fields. Native bazaars in the villages were thronged.

Fires Everywhere

It was the same as we doubled back across the unoccupied western tip of Java and stabbed down to the sea. But flying in across the ridged green hills from Wijnkoops Bay, flames danced across the hills below us.

For tLe next three quarters of an hour, there were fires everywhere. Roads were clogged with trees. Once I saw a tank trap below.

At one point, I saw a lone man dive into a ditch as the plane approached. Otherwise there was nothing but the noise of the two engines, clouds of smoke and irregular lines of flame.

INDIA DELAYS U. N. PLEA FOR INDONESIANS

New Delhi, July 29 (A. P.).—An official spokesman said tonight that "certain developments" had caused the interim Government of India to postpone an appeal to the United Nations on behalf of the Indonesian Republic.

Vice-President Jawaharlal Nehru had said that such an appeal would be presented to the U. N. in New York today, protesting against Dutch hostilities in the Indies.

Today's spokesman declined to say what the developments were. He refused to contradict a report which had gained currency here that the postponement resulted from fresh hope that the United States and Britain were preparing to take the lead in pressing for a stoppage of the warfare.

The Government did, however, fulfill Nehru's announced intention of excluding Dutch aviation from India. An official announcement said that the Dutch Embassy was notified that a temporary agreement permitting Dutch planes to land over or fly in India had been withdrawn. The British Government was so informed.

Manila 'Favors Indonesians'

Manila, July 29 (AP).—President Manuel A. Roxas made it clear today the Philippines Republic is in sympathy with Indonesians in their struggle with the Dutch "as with all other colonial peoples who are fighting for independence."

We made the Government's position official in a message to Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, Philippines delegate to the United Nations who had requested a clarification of policy.

Romulo also had asked Roxas's opinion as to the possibility of the new republic mediating Dutch-Indonesia differences through machinery of the United Nations. Presidential Secretary Emilio Abello said the administration still is studying the prospect.

Indonesia Buying Australia Drugs

Canberra, Australia, July 29 (AP). Dr. Randit Usman, Indonesian Republican consular representative in Australia, said today medical supplies would be bought in Australia and flown by way of Singapore to the republic, now fighting the Dutch.

In a public statement, Usman declared he had authorized trustees of Indonesian funds in Brisbane to withdraw £1,000 ($4,030) for the purchase of these supplies.

Adding that this quantity would be "only a drop in the sea," he appealed to Australians to give medicine, drugs and surgical equipment to the Indonesian Red Cross.

Britain May Cut Armed Forces In Crisis

London, July 29 (AP)—Authoritative sources said today Great Britain might reduce her armed forces and dip into her £640,000,000 ($2,560,000,000 gold and dollar reserve as emergency measures to meet the prospective winter economic crisis.

Left Wing Labor Party members have been urging the Government to cut down the army, navy and air force, which had 1,297,300 men at the start of the month.

Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, chief of the British imperial general staff, was to cut short his Far Eastern tour and fly home within a few days to advise the Labor Government concerning reduction of the armed forces, these informants said.

Called Stopgap

Whitehall sources said tapping the gold and dollar reserve would be a stopgap between the time when the $3,750,000,000 loan from the United States is exhausted late this year or early next and the time when the projected Marshall plan or some other United States program of financial aid to Europe became effective. (Congress, adjourned until January, would have to approve and appropriate any additional funds for Europe.)

A wave of selling dropped some British securities as much as $4 yesterday on the London stock exchange. The *Financial Times* attributed the bearishness to "disquiet over the economic situation with possible political repercussions."

Election Held Possible

The possibility that Prime Minister Attlee's Government might call a new general election was considered seriously. The Labor party's *Daily Herald* said talk of a possible coalition government was "fantastic."

Newspapers criticized the Government, saying it was allowing the country to "drift" into a crisis. Labor party members of Parliament were to meet in a closed session tomorrow with Attlee.

Montgomery was to have gone to Tokyo to visit Gen. Douglas MacArthur on August 5. He left Britain June 21, and has spent most of his time in Australia and New Zealand.

Acts On Own Initiative

Whitehall sources said Montgomery was returning on his own initiative.

The acute need for greater production, stressed last week end by leaders of all major political parties, may well mean that Britain's armed forces will have to be cut to provide more men for coal mines and factories, official quarters said.

Reduction of the armed forces has long been urged by Labor party critics of Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin's politics, but the Government, backed solidly by the Conservatives, has delayed the stop in view of the world situation.

Other Signs Of Crisis

Today's indication that the cut is being considered now came amid such other "crisis" signs as an all-out Government effort to boost coal production, and persistent talk of a possible Government shakeup.

Prime Minister Attlee held an unheralded meeting with senior Cabinet members last night, presumably to discuss the economic situation.

Many Labor M.P.'s as well as a large segment of the conservative and nonpartisan press are urging Attlee to give "stronger" leadership and to warn the public to cut their low living standard still lower.

BRITISH WEIGH CUT IN ARMED FORCES

May Dip Into Gold Reserves to Combat Economic Crisis.

LONDON, July 29—(AP) Authoritative sources said today Britain might reduce the size of her armed forces—a step which could have far reaching effects on her role as a world power—to meet a prospective economic crisis this winter.

Such an action, the informants continued, ultimately might be coupled with a cabinet decision to dip into Britain's "rainy day" gold and dollar reserve of $2,560,000,000.

As signs of the nation's economic troubles multiplied, a new drive of selling, attributed by financial writers to fears for the nation's future, hit London stock markets.

General Election Rumored

Rumors spread again—and were denied authoritatively—that Prime Minister Attlee's labor government might either call a general election to seek a new mandate from the people or invite the conservative party to join in an emergency coalition cabinet.

Attlee, replying to a routine parliamentary question based on a newspaper report, said in the House of Commons: "I see startling information about myself in the nswpapers which is totally inaccurate." He did not elaborate.

The government disclosed that Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, chief of the imperial general staff, now in New Zealand, would cut short his Pacific tour because of "the pressure of business in London." It was reported that he would advise the government on the reduction of Britain's army, navy and air force, which had 1,297,300 men at the start of the month.

BRITAIN ASKS HALT TO SOVIET GRABS

London, July 29 (A. P.).—The British Foreign Office said tonight Britain had asked the Soviet Union to cease urther acquisition of German or Italian assets in Hungary pending a four-Power decision whether the property involved in fact was legitimately that of the former Axis Powers.

Britain, in a note handed to the Soviet Government in Moscow yesterday by Ambassador Sir Maurice Peterson, asked also to be informed of the manner in which provisional transfers to Russia of German and Italian assets already might have been carried out in Hungary, the Foreign Office spokesman said.

The note said a satisfactory definition of the term "German or Italian assets" was considered fundamental and that Britain would not agree to the acquisition by any allied Power "of property stolen by the German or Italian governments or nationals."

The note added that the British interpretation of such assets would not include property deriving from duress or "any act of plunder carried out under the cloak of legislation."

British Offer Russ Housing-Idea Swap

London, July 29 (AP)—Britain has offered to share with Russia the discoveries of her scientists since the war in methods of housing construction, to try to meet a common need for vast rebuilding.

The British Trade Mission to Moscow, which bargained for Soviet timber for this country's housing program, has also delivered a Government invitation for a Soviet housing mission to visit British reconstruction areas.

If the Russians accept, an announcement in the Board of Trade *Journal* said, the mission's attention will be called to new methods of housing construction in concrete, particularly to types being developed in rural areas.

'Very Doubtful'

Leeds, England, July 29 (AP). The Archbishop of York, Dr. Cyril Garbett, said today "America is only likely to come to our help if she is convinced that we shall survive as a great power—and at present she is very doubtful about this."

Writing in his diocesan leaflet, the Archbishop said that something "like a miracle can avert the stark reality of what may easily prove the greatest economic crisis the nation (Britain) has ever had to face."

Eva Going To Switzerland

Bern, Switzerland, July 29 (AP)—The Swiss Government announced tonight that Señora Eva Duarte Perón, wife of President Juan D. Perón of Argentina, would visit Switzerland next Monday. Señora Perón is now staying on the French Riviera, following a visit to Paris, and previously had visited Spain, Italy and Portugal on her current European tour.

Sweden Complains To Soviet

Stockholm, July 29 (AP)—The Swedish Foreign Office complained formally to the Soviet Government today that two Russians, one of them W. Konnov, deputy military attaché, took an unauthorized 320-mile bicycle trip through Sweden which gave them views of military defense areas close to the Finnish frontier.

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Romania Bars Opposition Party

Bucharest, July 29 (A. P.).—The Romanian Parliament today approved by vote of 295 to 1 the Government's decision to bar the opposition National Peasant party.

The Parliament acted against the party—which claims to represent 70 per cent of the nation and holds thirty-three of the Legislatures' 430 seats—after the Communist Interior Minister, Techari Georgescu, read an "indictment" of the party.

The decision implies immediate barring of the party, closing of all its premises and confiscation of all its property.

Dimitrov Denies Atom-Bomb Fear

Belgrade, Yugoslavia, July 29 (AP). Georgi Dimitrov, premier of Bulgaria, told a crowd of Yugoslavs at Zagreb today that "we are not afraid of atom bombs," not of "threats of new aggressions and war."

The leader of a visiting delegation of Bulgarian officials said "this can only intimidate those who have weak brains and weak nerves. The Slav people were enslaved for many centuries and have learned to fight. Their leaders have been built up in partisan detachments, in struggles, in prisons and concentration camps where they withstood the difficult tests. Such peoples cannot be frightened."

Dimitrov has emphasized repeatedly during his current visit that his presence in Yugoslavia is of "much greater import than just an ordinary visit of friendship."

4 Get Death Sentence From Yugoslav Court

Belgrade, Yugoslavia, July 29 (AP). Four persons, two of them Franciscan monks, were sentenced by a Zagreb court yesterday to be shot as spies and remnants of the wartime Ustashi terrorist organization.

Four other monks were sentenced to terms of from seven to fifteen years at forced labor, with loss of civil rights and rights of pension. One woman defendant was sentenced to nine years.

Sentenced to death were Franciscan Serafim Rajic, Franciscan Matija Vodanovic, Ivan Matoshic, and Ivitsa Saloman. The nine defendants were charged by the prosecution with having placed a bomb in the storeroom of a factory near Zagreb last February, causing the deaths of three persons. The court declared Saloman was a former Gestapo agent and Matoshic a former Ustashi member.

RUSSIA SIGNS BELGRADE PACT

Trade Accord Reported Reached With Yugoslavia

Moscow, July 29 (AP)—The Russians announced today that trade and credit arrangements had been concluded with Yugoslavia.

One accord provided Russian credit for Yugoslavia's purchase within the Soviet Union of equipment for metal, oil, chemical and timber industries.

In addition, a two-year agreement was signed for an exchange of goods under which Yugoslavia would send Russia lead, zinc, pyrites, tobacco, hemp, plywood and farm products. Russia would send Yugoslavia cotton, paper, cellulose, oil products, coal, coke, metals, automobiles, tractors, fertilizers and other equipment.

Other Pacts Reviewed

[Amounts of credits and trade volume were not specified.]

The pattern of Soviet economic relations with eastern European nations has been developing rapidly during the last few weeks. An extensive trade agreement signed with Czechoslovakia, economic help was extended to Albania and a trade agreement was reached with Hungary. A Polish trade group was in Moscow working out other agreements.

[All the European countries within the Soviet orbit rejected participation in the Marshall proposal for United States financial aid in economic reconstruction of Europe.]

Small Credits Advanced

The pattern has been of increasing trade between Russia and the eastern European countries and the advancement of comparatively small credits by the Soviet Union to certain of these countries when it was necessary to assist in the fulfillment of their economic plans.

Eastern European nations in the Soviet sphere, meanwhile, have been taking steps to increase trade between themselves and develop mutual economic relations. The program has been gaining momentum.

Offerings by the Soviet Union to Great Britain of large quantities of grain, timber and fish during unsuccessful trade talks in Moscow indicated also that Russia was willing to do large scale business with England and other Western countries if she could get her own terms.

Tass Report On Breakdown

A communiqué issued through the Tass agency on the failure of British-Soviet negotiations last week said the breakdown was caused by British unwillingness or inability to guarantee the delivery of essential equipment the Russians desired, and to failure to agree on an extension and easing of conditions for repayment of the 1941 British credit to the Soviet Union.

Students of Soviet economics said the growth of trade between eastern European countries was related also to the postwar economic development of Russia, Poland, Czechoslovakia and other eastern nations.

Industrial Output Rise

The Soviet Union during the last two years has been steadily increasing industrial production. Official, but not detailed, figures noted a fifteen per cent industrial production rise in Russia during the second quarter of this year, compared to the same period of 1946.

The agreements in the course of a month with Yugoslavia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Albania apparently indicated a determination on the part of Russia and other eastern countries to accelerate by their mutual efforts their economic development.

Russ-Nazi Peace Talks Denied

London, July 29 (AP)—A denial that Russia ever engaged in separate peace negotiations with Germany was published in the Moscow newspaper *Izvestia* today under the byline of Alexandra Kollontay, former Soviet Minister to Sweden.

Mme. Kollontay was replying to a June 8 article in *Liberty* magazine, which said a Soviet Foreign Ministry official, A. M. Alexandrov, arrived in Stockholm early in 1943 with instructions to sound out the Germans on a separate peace.

"The question of a separate peace between the U.S.S.R. and Germany never was raised, nor could have been raised," the woman diplomat wrote in an article broadcast by Moscow radio.

Says He Was In Australia

She declared Alexandrov was in Australia at the time and never had been in Stockholm.

Dr. Paul Schwarz, former member of the German Foreign Service, was the author of the *Liberty* article. It said Russia offered to help Germany's war effort elsewhere in return for a free hand behind a line running from Riga to the Dardanelles.

Mme. Kollontay said the article was a "malicious slander" aimed at "confusing public opinion and sowing mistrust among the United Nations."

She said she was "gravely ill and stayed in the Red Cross clinic" at Stockholm during the period of the reported negotiations.

Moscow Denies Story of '43 Bid For Nazi Peace

Never Tried to Quit War, Mrs. Kollontay Asserts; Assails 'Liberty' Article

MOSCOW, July 29 (AP) —. Mrs. Alexandra Kollontay, former Soviet Minister to Sweden, denied flatly in a letter to the government newspaper "Izvestia" today that the Soviet Union had ever tried to make a separate peace with Germany during the war.

Replying to an article in "Liberty" magazine, which asserted that efforts had been made by Soviet representatives in Stockholm in 1943 to get peace with Hitler, the sixty-eigh-year-old retired diplomat said, "The question of a separate peace between the U.S.S.R. and Germany never arose, and could not have arisen."

She declared that the "malicious slander" of the "Liberty" article was "designed to confuse public opinion and plant distrust between the United Nations." (The article appeared in the July 5 issue of "Liberty" and was written by Paul Schwarz and Guy Richards.)

Mrs. Kollontay continued: "It lacks not only truth but logic, because in 1943 Soviet troops, after the German defeat at Stalingrad, launched an offensive on the entire front, and 1943 is recognized by every one as the year of a break in the course of the war which secured victory for the Allies.

"The heirs of Fascism—savagely hating the Soviet Union for its consistent, frank policy of establishing a firm, democratic peace—employ any slander, hoping the readers of their papers have a short memory and that many facts about the great war have been forgotten by large numbers.

"I am sure democratic public opinion in the United States and throughout the world will understand where this anti-Soviet propaganda is being fabricated and for which goal it is heading."

Mrs. Kollontay said the authors of the "Liberty" article stated that A. M. Alexandrov, of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, came to Stockholm in 1943 to set peace feelers in motion, and that she assisted. She said that Mr. Alexandrov, at the time mentioned by the "Liberty" writers, was in Australia as counselor of the mission and that she was gravely ill at a Red Cross clinic.

Mrs. Kollontay said that she, Herschel V. Johnson, then American Minister to Sweden, and Sir Victor Alexander Mallet, the British Minister, had well understood rumors of a separate peace that were put out by Adolf Hitler during the war, accusing at one time or another the Soviets, the British and the Americans of trying to make peace.

Squeaky Whisper Reaches Moscow

Moscow, July 29 (AP)—The first midnight broadcast of the "Voice of America" came through to the Russian capital tonight as a squeaky ether whisper. It was drowned out by atmospheric noises and loud signals of European stations.

United States Embassy personnel, sitting at monitoring sets and the best type Russian short-wave radios, could not find the program.

The broadcast, sent from New York and relayed by Munich, was heard by the Associated Press only on the nineteen-meter band.

When the "Voice of America" first initiated its broadcasts to the Soviet Union, they came through poorly, but later on there was improvement in reception.

The 9 P.M. American program tonight was received clearly. It was the first time the hour-long "Voice of America" program to Russia had been split into two parts, the first section being devoted to news and the second featuring dance music.

Need In Europe 'Not Getting Across'

Berlin, July 29 (AP)—The need for food and clothing in Europe is "not getting across," Paul F. French, executive director of CARE, told a news conference here. He said contributions to private relief agencies are decreasing.

CARE, formed by 28 American welfare organizations, has delivered more than 1,200,000 packages of food to the French, British and American zones of Germany in the last year, French said.

AUGUST ACTION, GRISWOLD HOPE

Greek Work Could Start Next Month, Mission Chief Says

Athens, July 29 (AP)—Dwight P. Griswold, chief of the United States aid mission to Greece, said today Greek reconstruction could get under way, at least on a small scale, before the end of August if American engineers arrive within the next few days.

Griswold, disclosing details of the program at a news conference, said contracts of the engineering management type would be let in Washington, whereby American firms would send representatives to Greece to prepare the plans with the Greek Government. The American firms, he added, then would check the local labor situation, sublet the work to Greek contractors, and begin operations.

Three Preliminaries

Roy L. Cochran, deputy chief of the mission, said there were three preliminaries to Greek reconstruction:

1. Approval of the Greek budget, possibly on an interim basis rather than for the usual fifteen-month period. The mission, Cochran said, is studying the budget now, with the exception of military expenditures and certain other emergency items.

2. A preliminary approximate distribution of funds for reconstruction.

3. Discussions with Greek Government officials and final agreement on the program.

Griswold said that the mission, which he described as basically operational rather than a research organization, would carry out the first of a series of orientation trips next week, with three airplane stops in the Peloponnesus. Trips to northwestern and northeastern Greece also have been planned.

Cabinet Rift

"It is hoped the agricultural people will meet farmers, engineers will contact roadmen, and the mission medical men, medical officials," he said.

Meanwhile an apparent Cabinet rift between Premier Demetrios Maximos and Gen. Napoleon Zervas, Minister of Public Order, came to a climax last night when Zervas reportedly left a Cabinet meeting in anger, appeared settled today. The two men exchanged letters giving mutual explanations. Both letters were approved at a two-hour emergency Cabinet meeting.

Last night's incident was said to have been the climax of growing dissension between Zervas and the high command over the efficiency of the Greek Army in its operations against anti-Government guerrillas.

Crux of the argument was said to have been an article in *Ethniki Floga*, Zervas's weekly newspaper, by a former military man charging the army was inadequate to suppress the guerrillas, repel serious invasion and guard the frontier.

Greek military authorities in Salonika were quoted in press dispatches today as saying Government forces had repelled a strong guerrilla attack on Amyntaion, in western Macedonia, killing 105 attackers and wounding many others.

U.S. Engineers Held Key To Greek Plans

Athens, July 29 (AP) — Dwight Griswold, head of the American Greek-aid mission, said today that small-scale reconstruction could start in Greece by late August if United States engineers reached the country this week.

[The Greeks will receive about $300,000,000 of a recent $400,000,000 Greek-Turkish aid appropriation by the United States Congress to help stem communism.]

Griswold declared contracts of an engineering management type let in Washingtno would provide for United States firms to prepare the program with the Greek Government, the nsublet the work to Greek contractors.

"American Gauleiter"

The left-wing KKE Politburo issued a proclamation describing Griswold as the "American *Gauleiter*" coming to Greece to "enforce the colonial policy of American trusts and monopolies." The assertion said the Government was "neo-Fascist" and that a national catastrophe would result. It called on "Communists and KKE supporters to stand by the bastions of the anti-Fascist struggle and spare no effort or sacrifice."

Roy L. Cochran, Griswold's deputy, said the mission was studying the Greek budget as a preliminary to reconstruction activities, which the regime must approve.

Premier, Minister Clash On Army

Athens, July 29 (AP)—Napoleon Zervas, Greek Minister of Public Order, was reported today to have left a Cabinet meeting in anger last night after a heated discussion of army organization and tactics with Premier Demetrios Maximos.

The incident was said to have climaxed growing dissension between Zervas and the high command over the efficiency of the army, engaged in hostilities with anti-Government guerrillas in northern Greece. A report that Zervas would resign could not be confirmed.

The discussion was reported to have arisen over an article in Zervas's weekly paper, *Ethniki Floga*, signed by a former military man who is a friend of Zervas's and declaring that the nation "has no army."

Army "Inadequate"

This article said the present composition of the army was inadequate to suppress the guerrilla movement, repel serious invasion and guard the frontier.

It alleged that mountain divisions had no anti-aricraft, no anti-tank guns, no heavy machine guns and no mortars, while the guerrillas often were equipped with new British heavy weapons.

An authoriative source said today that War Minister George Stratos would meet with his chief of staff and three army corps commanders tomorrow at Volos, 1st Army headquarters, to discuss the military situation.

3 Jews Hanged Despite Threat From Irgun

Jerusalem, July 29 (AP)—The British hanged three Jews today in defiance of a Jewish underground threat to retaliate with the execution of two British hostages and "bathe the Holy Land with blood."

A British military announcement said Meir Nakar, Yacoub Weiss and Absalom Habib were put to death between 4 and 5 A.M. in Acre Prison on Palestine's north coast for their part in the May 4 break there in which 251 prisoners were freed and sixteen were killed.

A Jewish underground source said last night that Irgun Zvai Leumi, of which the three were members, had tried British Sergeants Clifford Martin and Mervin Paice and condemned them to death for being members of a force "illegally occupying Palestine" and "conspiring to oppress the rightful citizens of Palestine." The sergeants were kidnapped July 12 at Natanya.

Advises Against Retaliation

The Jewish National Council, Vaad Leumi, broadcast a warning to Irgun over the Government-operated radio, declaring that "any act of retaliation against two innocent British soldiers would be an unpardonable sin, as well as a crime against Palestine Jewry."

This source said that, while Irgun Commander-in-Chief Menachem Beigin had confirmed their sentences, it was unlikely they would be executed "until the final disposition of the case of our three soldiers."

The judges, he reported, were one-time Polish lawyers.

Eight Vicinities Searched

Irgun had held Martin and Paice since their kidnapping and British soldiers and police searched eight Jewish vicinities near Tel Aviv last night in an evident effort to liberate the sergeants.

The hunt for the hostages continued throughout Palestine today, but many Government officials expressed fear they would not be found alive.

Meanwhile, a reliable source said the Palestine Government, widening its war on violence, planned to enact a law to permit destruction of houses connected with suspected underground attacks.

In the Arab revolt of 1936-39, the military and police blasted houses from which gunfire or other attacks came.

Houses Ordered Forfeited

Last week the military commander of the Haifa district ordered five houses near the scenes of attacks forfeited. Thirty-three families put out of the houses were sheltered temporarily in schools. They have asked the Palestine Supreme Court to return their homes.

Among Palestine executions of recent years, today's hanging was exceeded only by that of last April 16, in which Dov Bela Gruner and three other Jews were put to death in the same prison.

Empty Pillbox Blown Up

Less than three hours before the executions, an empty pillbox near the prison was blasted—apparently, officials said, by a mine. No casualties were reported.

Before the three Jews went to the gallows, a heavy guard was set up around the prison and soldiers and police blocked off Tel Aviv, about 60 miles south of Acre.

The trap was reported sprung on Nakar at 4 A.M., on Weiss at 4.23 and on Habib at 4.44. An unofficial source said police escorted families of the condemned men to the prison late last night.

The executed men were taken to Safad, north of the Sea of Tiberias (Galilee), where relatives buried them near the four Jews hanged in April.

Grenade Thrown At Car

Only an hour after news of the hangings had been made public, a grenade was thrown at a police armored car in Jerusalem, giving rise to a 35-minute general alarm on sirens.

A little later, police shot and wounded a Jewish youth trying to flee a check post here.

Six instances of violence were reported in the Holy Land yesterday. The only extensive casualties, however, occurred in the 1st British Infantry camp at Tel Litvinsky, near Tel Aviv. An explosion outside an outdoor theater there last night wounded six persons.

TENSE PALESTINE AWAITS FATE OF BRITISH HOSTAGES

Sergeants Threatened with Death in Reprisal for Hangings.

SEARCH INTENSIFIED

Tel Aviv May Be Placed Under Curfew if Men Aren't Freed.

JERUSALEM, July 29 — (AP) Rumor-ridden Palestine waited tensely tonight to see whether Irgun Zvai Leumi would carry out the threatened execution of two British army sergeants in reprisal for the hangings of three members of the Jewish underground.

As the day passed, both the British military and the Palestine police became more optimistic over chances that the sergeants, Mervyn Paice and Clifford Martin, might still be found alive. They were kidnaped July 12 at Natanya and have been held as hostages by Irgun.

However, renewed appeals from Jewish groups — including Vaad Leumi, the Jewish National Council—that the two be liberated were taken in some quarters to reflect Jewish fears that the sergeants might meet the same fate at the hands of the underground as the three Irgun members who went to the gallows early today for participation in an attack on Acre Prison May 4.

Speculate on Fate

One military source said there was a feeling in army circles that if Irgun intended to execute the two sergeants it would have done so immediately after the hanging of the three Jews.

"Irgun would have executed the men in a spectacular fashion so as to gain a maximum of publicity," this informant said. "There also is a belief by army officials that Irgun's execution of the two now would be regarded as cold blooded killings by many of the neutral members of the Jewish community, and especially in America."

However, growing fear was reported from the all-Jewish city of Tel Aviv that Irgun would execute the two sergeants in reprisal for the hanging of the three underground members—Meir Nakar, Yacob Weiss and Avsalom Habib.

One report widely circulated in Tel Aviv was that the retaliation had been timed by Irgun "to coincide 24 hours to the minute after the terrorists were hanged." Another report was that Irgun was delaying the execution of the sergeants "because of difficulty in finding a Christian chaplain."

Shortly after dark in Tel Aviv, bands of Irgunist youths roamed the city's rialto asking night clubs, coffee houses and moving picture theaters to close "in mourning for the three Hebrew soldiers murdered by our enemy." Some theaters and about half a dozen coffee houses shut up for the night.

Tel Aviv Searched

The military, in armored cars and troop carriers, made brief but widespread spot checks in Tel Aviv. The roaming patrols briefly would block up intersections, check the identity cards of passersby and search houses in the immediate vicinity.

The searches, with the accompanying mounting tension, brought from many Jewish sources an expression of fear that Tel Aviv might be put under curfew or martial law unless the sergeants were freed or found alive.

The military also hunted through 10 miles of the coastal plain between Tel Aviv and Haifa without result during the day.

In Jerusalem there were widespread rumors which were branded as false by the army and police that the sergeants had been found hanged near Gaza, in southern Palestine. A similar report placing the site near Tel Aviv also was denied.

However, the army did take extra security precautions, increasing patrols and guards in the area of Zion Square after there were persistent reports that Irgun might attempt to hang the soldiers in the heart of Jerusalem.

DEPORTED JEWS NOW REFUSE TO LAND IN FRANCE

French Take Poll Aboard Ship Arriving From Palestine.

BRITISH AUTHORITIES PROTEST

Refugees Voice Determination Not to Go Ashore Alive—Two Debark Out of 4500.

Port-de-Bouc, France, July 29 (A. P.).—Jewish refugees aboard one of three British vessels which had brought 4,500 of them back here from Palestine voted today "not to go ashore alive," French officials said, and the British authorities here protested that the vote was not a representative one.

The Jews were polled by the French aboard the Ocean Vigor which, with the two other transports, steamed into French waters this morning. Twelve days ago the Jews were taken into custody by British naval men while attempting to reach Palestine aboard the Exodus of 1947 (the former President Warfield). They had sailed from Sete, France, on July 10.

The British authorities said the vote was a collective one and that each refugee should be allowed to express himself individually. The French said they considered the poll final for the Ocean Vigor group.

Two Persons Land.

The French News Agency said that two persons, a man and a woman each 50 years old, landed voluntarily from the transport Runnymede Park.

The three vessels anchored just outside the tiny petroleum port, thirty miles west of Marseille, at 7:30 A. M., and requested medical inspection and a pilot.

The medical officers announced after boarding the first ship that there was no sign of contagious illness aboard which would prevent the refugees from landing. Aboard the quarantine boat was the Secretary-General of the Bouches-du-Rhone, who carried with him the printed text of a welcome to the refugees from the French Government.

Nearly 1,000 of the refugees have been reported ill, and arrangements to give them medical care have been made here. Barracks have been prepared in the Port-de-Bouc area and hospital facilities were waiting in Marseille, some seventy miles away, for those needing attention. Ambulances and three special trains waited in the tiny port for the Jews to debark. The hotels were crowded with Jewish Agency representatives and newspaper men.

In addition to the Runymede Park the vessels assigned to bring the Jews here from Palestine were the Empire Rival and the Ocean Vigour.

Crowds of Jewish men, women and children thronged the forward decks of the ships, which were enclosed with wire grills, but they showed little or no emotion and evinced only slight interest in the waiting flotilla of small fishing craft hired by the scores of reporters assembled here to await their arrival.

Paris, July 29 (AP)—The French press agency reported today from Port de Bouc that 4,500 Jewish refugees who arrived there this morning aboard three British transports had refused to land in protest against being denied admission to Palestine.

The agency quoted a spokesman for the refugees as saying "they will only get us off here dead."

The agency said M. Colaveria, secretary general of the Bouches-du-Rhone Prefecture, declared he was getting in touch with Premier Paul Ramadier immediately.

"Official Silence"

The dispatch said it was planned to land only one passenger—a woman suffering from lung congestion.

The agency added that "in spite of official silence the correspondent of the AFP is in a position to affirm that the emigrants are refusing to leave the ships—the women and the sick likewise refusing."

4,500 Jews Refuse To Leave Palestine Deportation Ships

Port de Bouc, France, July 29 (AP). The 4,500 Jewish refugees who have been returned to France after an abortive attempt to enter Palestine staged a sit-down strike tonight and refused to leave their ships.

Through what British officials here described as a "collective poll," the passengers aboard three British troopships which arrived today have refused to step ashore to the soil they left earlier this month in hopes of reaching the Holy Land.

British and French authorities here said they were at a loss as to what would be the next move. One British official excluded any idea of forcing the refugees to leave the ships by force.

Six Go Ashore

However, despite the Jews' decision to remain aboard—which was accepted by the French and unopposed by the British local authorities here, who said they merely would report to London—six of the passengers went ashore late tonight.

One woman recuperating from pneumonia was taken ashore on a stretcher. She was followed by three other ailing women and a Romanian Jew and his wife who elected to land.

British authorities have termed

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the refugee vote to remain aboard the vessels an unrepresentative one, contending it was made on a collective basis. One British official, declaring that each refugee should be allowed to express himself individually, said: "In such a vote we are sure more than half would decide to land."

15 American Crew Members

Those aboard the vessel, Ocean Vigor, began conducting their poll soon after the three ships reached this small port 30 miles west of Marseille.

Among those choosing to remain aboard were some fifteen American members of the crew of the former Chesapeake Bay liner President Warfield, renamed the Exodus of 1947, according to British sources, were placed with the refugees by mistake.

[The French News Agency reported that food supplies in all three ships virtually were exhausted and said British officials had urgently requested stocks from the French.

[British officials apparently had not expected an extended delay off the French coast, the agency said.

[French charity organizations planned to send bread, tinned milk and other foodstuffs to the ships tomorrow, the agency said.]

Anchored beside the Ocean Vigor were the Runnymede Park and the Empire Rival. French doctors and nurses went aboard all three vessels during the day distributing milk to children and pregnant women, believed to number more than 100. The doctors reported that there were no indications of contagious disease among the passengers on the Ocean Vigor.

The refugees were taken in custody twelve days ago by British naval men while attempting to reach Palestine. They had sailed from Sete, France, July 10.

600 Children Aboard

There were indications the French would attempt to persuade Jewish leaders to permit the disembarkment of the 600 children aboard the ships until a decision is reached regarding the entire convoy.

Conflicting figures were given on the number of ailing refugees. British officials said there were 22 seriously ill and no wounded aboard. Some Jewish representatives in Port de Bouc said 500 to 600 of the 4,500 refugees were ill or wounded.

The Jewish representatives said the refugees were confined in holds of the vessels and only allowed out on deck in cages. The British said many Allied soldiers had traveled in the same holds and added that the women and children had been given the complete liberty of the ships during the entire voyage.

Newsmen were barred from the ships by agreement between the French and British.

World Curb Palestine Writers

LONDON, July 29 (AP).—Lyall Wilkes, a Labor M. P., suggested today that the Palestine government withdraw facilities "from the Palestine correspondents of United States newspapers who continue to print incitements to terrorism in Palestine." He will ask the comment of Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin on Aug. 6.

London, July 29 (AP)—British Army casualties in Palestine between August 1, 1945, and June 30, 1947, totaled 79 killed and 180 wounded, F. J. Bellenger, Secretary for War, told Commons today. Twenty eight were killed and 110 wounded in the first six months of 1947, he said.

China Opposes Foreign Aid, Wedemeyer Is Told

Nanking, July 29 (AP)—Representatives of the Democratic League told Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer today that the Chinese people are bitterly opposed to any foreign assistance which would likely prolong the civil war, "whether it comes from the United States or the Soviets."

Lo Lung-chi, league spokesman, said after a conference with Wedemeyer's American fact-finding mission that he was convinced the investigation was impartial "but we are more interested in what happens after they return to Washington."

Conferences were also held with representatives of the Young China party and with independents. A spokesman for the fact-finding mission said that "important information" about the Chinese situation is being contributed by unofficial sources and that it complements or supplements information from Chinese and American officials.

Nanking Conferences Set

Wedemeyer and his group planned daily conferences in Nanking this week. They will leave Friday or Saturday for a week-long tour of North China and Manchuria—including visits to Mukden, Peiping, Tientsin and Tsingtao.

The mission spokesman said that upon their return to Nanking they would visit Formosa, a formerly Japanese-controlled island which is considered potentially important in the restoration in China's sagging economy. The length of stay in Formosa has not yet been determined.

Meanwhile, the lull in China's civil war continued. The Chinese press dispatches at Peiping reported the Communists were training troops for a sixth major offensive in Manchuria. One report said that the Reds, after the battle of Szepingkai, failed to withdraw northward across the Sungari River as on previous drives and were now preparing for a new thrust.

3,400 Bodies Recovered

The independent Tientsin newspaper *Ta Kung Pao* reported Government troops were still digging for bodies in the debris at Szepingkai and that 3,400 have been recovered and cremated thus far.

Since Government forces recaptured Szepingkai June 30 and set out in pursuit of two Communist columns there have been no reports of major engagements in Manchuria.

U.S. Fact Finding In China Called Interference

Shanghai, July 29 (AP)—The daily *Cheng Yen Pao* today editorially accused the United States, through the medium of the Wedemeyer fact-finding mission, of "interference in China's domestic politics."

The newspaper, reputedly owned by a dissident member of the Kuomintang (Government party), said:

"To fact find is hardly a compliment. . . . It is not glorious that one state should investigate another that is on an equal footing."

Termed An Investigator

The editorial said Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer "seems to have assumed the position of an investigator. This is hardly a friendly gesture, but rather interference in China's domestic politics.

"You, our American friends were responsible for urging us to swallow insults, to yield to circumstances, to compromise and to have pity. When our forebearance and compromise inevitably led to disturbance and chaos, it was you who directed endless criticisms at us as being completely hopeless.

"You have been the author of our unrest, but once more you, our American friends, are coming to China to investigate conditions like a procurator investigating a suspect."

The editorial charged the United States with responsibility for China's loss of Mongolia, for the deprivation of China of half its sovereign rights over Port Arthur and Dairen and over the two main railway systems in Manchuria and for "elevating the Communist party and intensifying the civil war."

China Protests Java Violence

NANKING, July 29 (AP).—George Yeh, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs charged today that repeated acts of arson and violence inflicted on Chinese nationals by the Indonesian Army in Java constitute a serious offense against international law and humanity."

The Foreign Minister distributed Mr. Yeh's statement, which calls on Indonesian authorities "to consider the serious consequences of such lawless acts on the part of their troops and to order these troops to refrain strictly from further acts of this kind against the defenseless and neutral Chinese population."

Mr. Yeh urged that "at the same time the Netherlands government fulfill its moral and legal obligation in regard to the protection of Chinese lives and property throughout the Netherlands East dies."

China Farmers Think The Color Did It

Shanghai, July 29 (AP)—Chinese farmers are noted more for their practicality than for their aesthetic appreciation.

Therefore UNRRA's chemists in the UNRRA pesticides manufacturing plant here, where UNRRA is training young Chinese to produce insect-killing sprays and dusts, were puzzled at requests that DDT dust, pyrethrum powder and other chemicals be tinted rose and azure and maize. But the reason was purely practical.

When UNRRA first distributed bug poisons in China, it used American-made pesticides which had been tinted according to various state laws.

The pink and blue poisons did their work—and the farmers were convinced it was the color that did it!

Allies In Tokyo Hail Steel-Mill Settlement

Tokyo, July 29 (AP)—Occupation headquarters hailed as a victory for "peaceful conciliation procedures in Japan" the settlement today of an 80-day steel mill labor dispute which had threatened to bring about a strike of 18,000 steel workers and the disruption of Japanese industry.

The settlement provided for an average wage of 2,300 yen a month, 800 yen more than the Government had recommended.

Labor and management representatives appointed by the Government negotiated the settlement. Headquarters officials took no direct part in negotiations.

Deny Trip Is Off.

Tokyo, July 29 (A. P.).—Lieut. Gen. C. H. C. Robertson, commander of British occupation forces in Japan, today denied reports from London that Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery had canceled his visit to Japan.

A. D. F. Gascoigne, head of the British liaison mission here, said "it is news to me" when told of the report and added that the British staff in Japan is preparing to receive Montgomery as scheduled.

Jap 'Had No Say' In Truk Executions

Guam, July 29 (AP)—Lieut. Com. Hidehiro Kamikawa denied today that he had anything to do with the execution of American prisoners on Truk or that he had been present when some of the Americans were bayoneted to death.

Kamikawa denounced previous witnesses who had pointed him out during his trial with eighteen other Japanese defendants, charged with the torture slaying of eight Americans, and declared their testimony had been pure invention.

"Couldn't Sway Superior"

He said he had protested the executions to Capt. Hiroshi Iwanami, principal defendant, but, being only a lieutenant at the time, had been unable to influence his superior.

Iwanami, charged with initiating the torture deaths, in which the Americans were given medical and shock tests, testified that he first visited the naval hospital at Truk with a Commander Okiyama and was shown the eight prisoners who already were scheduled to become test victims.

Reds Pose Brazil Problem

Tribunal Refuses Decision on Abolishing Deputies' Seats

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 29 (AP).—Brazil's Supreme Electoral Tribunal ruled itself incompetent today to decide whether Congressional and City Council seats held by Communists should be abolished, in view of the recent outlawing of the Communist party.

The Communists have one Senator, Luis Carlos Prestes, who is the party's secretary general, and sixteen members of the Chamber of Deputies.

The tribunal voted 4 to 2 that it had no right to judge the question, which was asked by the administration party in Congress. Various members of Congress had indicated their reluctance to pass on the subject in the Chamber of Deputies and Senate. Now, however, it is expected Congress must make a decision.

PARIS, ARGENTINA COMMERCIAL PACT PROTESTED BY U. S.

WASHINGTON, July 29 — (AP) The United States has objected in vain to what it considers a discriminatory clause in a commercial treaty recently concluded between France and Argentina, diplomatic officials said today.

The officials said the French and Argentine governments rejected the American objection and signed the pact last week in Paris in the presence of Mrs. Eva Peron, wife of the Argentine president.

5-Year Pact

Under this five-year agreement, Argentina will extend France $148,200,000 in credit to buy food and other supplies from the South American republic.

The United States maintained that a shipping clause in the pact would discriminate against merchant shipping from other countries. This provision, it argued, would tend to restrict competition.

Under the clause France and Argentina promised to use each other's vessels exclusively in transporting goods between the two countries. This clause is interpreted as applying not only to products puchased with the credit but to all purchases, public and private.

Officials here said Argentina turned down the American objections on the ground that the clause was necessary to rebuild her merchant marine. France told the State department her urgent need for economic assistance made it necessary for her to accept the shipping provision.

Argentina is understood to have insisted that the clause be included in the treaty since similar provisions are contained in pacts between Argentina and other countries.

The State department is studying the text of the France-Argentina accord to determine what further steps to take.

TVA Tour Being Made By Egyptian Official

Knoxville, Tenn., July 29 (AP)—Saleh Pasha, Egyptian Minister of Public Works, arrived last night on a three-day tour of TVA facilities before he meets with the United Nations Security Council on August 5.

Expressing a belief that the Nile Valley in Egypt will some day mirror development of natural resources in the Tennessee Valley, he said he wanted to "see the great industries created by the power of Tennessee."

He will appear before the Security Council to seek removal of English troops from Egypt and Sudan. He is accompanied on his visit here by J. T. Yarnell and William W. Crittenden, New York engineers, and Mohammed El-Koshairy and S. El Shazly, Egyptian engineers.

JUL 1947

Leahy Signaled Go-Ahead On Cargo Plane Contract, Kaiser Tells War Probers

CRAFT NEVER GOT IN AIR TO THWART SUBMARINE PERIL

Went to Chief of Staff on Nelson's Suggestion, Witness Says.

QUIZZED BY SENATORS

Testifies Note to F.D.R. Got Contract for 'Baby Flat Tops.'

WASHINGTON, July 29—(AP) Henry J. Kaiser testified today that Admiral William D. Leahy, presidential chief of staff, flashed the go-ahead on a multi-million dollar wartime contract for 200-ton cargo planes which never got into the air to thwart the submarine menace.

He also said that he obtained a wartime order for 100 small aircraft carriers by sending a note to President Roosevelt after the navy turned thumbs down on the contract. Kaiser declared that these baby flat tops "practically won the war."

Quotes Nelson's Advice

Kaiser told the Senate War Investigating Committee that he did not seek White House intervention to obtain the cargo plane contract in 1942, but that War Production Board Chairman Donald M. Nelson asked him to get Leahy's approval.

Leahy was chief of staff to the late President Roosevelt and serves in the same capacity to President Truman. The senate committee is investigating $40,000,000 worth of contracts awarded to Kaiser, West Coast industrialist, and Howard Hughes, Hollywood millionaire and plane designer.

Kaiser said he had no recollection of sending a note to Mr. Roosevelt in connection with the contract for huge flying boats, such as the one he sent to get the baby flat top order.

He also testified that his efforts to put these big planes into mass production to block the U-boat campaign met with a "mysterious kiss-off."

The contract that Kaiser and Hughes received was for three flying boats, but this later was cut to one. It still is under construction and thus far has cost the government $18,000,000.

The committee received from a Kaiser aide a memorandum dated Sept. 11, 1942, relating that Nelson accompanied Kaiser to the White House to see Leahy.

The memorandum stated that while Leahy was "very much for the idea" of cargo planes, he wanted it "definitely understood that whatever he was agreeing to was on the basis that nothing would interfers with the offensive military program."

The memo said also:

"Mr. Nelson stated that it would not, and assured the admiral several times that he personally would assume full responsibility for the program as outlined, namely the three planes, not interfering with any military program, and that the offensive operations came first."

"One Reason for Delay"

Senator Cain (R-Wash) wanted to know why the Hughes flying boat still hasn't been completed after five years of effort.

"One reason for the delay," Kaiser replied, "is that the War Department wouldn't furnish what we call GFM—government furnished materials.

Senator Pepper (D-Fla) commented that the plane when completed will belong to the government and Hughes will have nothing to show for it but several years of hard work.

"And a couple of years of abuse and slander, plus a loss of $7,000,000 of Hughes' own money which went into the project," Kaiser put in.

Senator Ferguson (R-Mich), chairman of the subcommittee conducting the investigation, asked Kaiser how he got the contract despite opposition of the army, navy and other war agencies.

Kaiser replied that Nelson, Admiral John H. Towers and Robert Lovett then assistant secretary of war, all had backed the proposal to build huge cargo planes.

Chad F. Calhoun, a Kaiser company vice president, volunteered that Kaiser was assured of a WPB "letter of intent" leading to a contract after conferring less than 15 minutes at the White House with Leahy.

"You wanted to have White House backing?" Ferguson inquired.

Calhoun commented that Leahy was an important military personality—"at least he was all dressed up in a uniform."

Says Jones Praised Hughes

Kaiser and Calhoun detailed how they checked with Jesse Jones, then secretary of commerce and head of the government's wartime defense plant corporation, about Howard Hughes.

Kaiser said Jones gave Hughes the highest praise as "a genius."

Ferguson then wanted to know whether Kaiser was concerned about the fact that the huge flying boats were to be built at the Hughes plant at Culver City, Calif., "some twenty miles from the water and yet they could not be put into the air except from the water."

Kaiser replied that was an "engineering decision" over which Hughes had direction. Senator Hatch (D-NM) recalled Hughes' testimony at an earlier closed committee session. He said Hughes had testified it was easier to build the big flying boat and move it to the water than move the entire aircraft plant the same distance.

Kaiser said that Hughes was so intensely interested in the design project that after the government spent $16,000,000 Hughes added "seven million of his own money."

Kaiser made it plain at the end of his testimony that Hughes, not Kaiser, was responsible under the contract for the huge flying boats.

"From November 16, 1942 I assumed no responsibility," Kaiser said.

Kaiser said he also had put some of his own money into completion of the big flying boat, did not know how much and would supply that later.

Kaiser testified at a stormy session that a former War Production Board official was in league with aircraft manufacturers to keep him out of the business.

"Frame-up", Says Kaiser

"In my opinion," he said, "it was a beautiful frame-up to kill the aircraft cargo program, and it succeeded."

At the outset today Kaiser lost a hectic half-hour argument over his demand that he be allowed to present a prepared statement to the committee, and protested that he has been the victim of a "smear campaign."

Then, in reply to questions, Kaiser testified that he sent a brief note to President Roosevelt in 1942 in connection with a proposal to build small aircraft carriers.

This testimony developed when Senator Ferguson asked Kaiser whether he ever had gone "to the White House" about his cargo plane proposition.

Kaiser said he could not remember, but that he had talked to the late Marvin McIntyre, secretary to President Roosevelt, about building small aircraft carriers, known as baby flat tops, for the navy.

The west coast industrialist recounted that McIntyre had suggested that if Kaiser would "write a little letter of about four paragraphs" that McIntyre would "lay it on the chief's desk."

The next day, Kaiser said, he received a call from Admiral Emory S. Land, chief of the Maritime Commission, who asked:

"What the hell have you been doing?"

FDR Letter Got Action

Mr. Roosevelt's letter, Kaiser told the committee, caused top navy officials to "reverse" themselves and "I got an order for 100 carriers." This, he added, later was cut to 50. He said that finally the navy "turned the heat of hell on us to produce more."

In reply to further questions, Kaiser said he knew of no such note in connection with flying boats.

"They told me that was hopeless," Kaiser said.

Merrill C. Meigs, former chief of WPB's aircraft division, testified yesterday that government experts regarded Kaiser's flying boat as "fantastic" and recommended against it, but that they were overruled by Donald M. Nelson, WPB chairman.

It was Meigs who Kaiser said was in league with "certain aircraft manufacturers" to keep him out of the business.

Ferguson asked Kaiser whether he had design plans for cargo planes when he entered into negotiations with WPB in 1942. Kaiser replied that he probably had only sketches, and added:

"All I had when I came (to the navy) with an aircraft carrier that practically won the war was a picture—a wash drawing."

Kaiser testified under the heat of a battery of flood lights. At times confusion was rampant as Kaiser, his aide, Chad F. Calhoun, and senators talked at the same time.

Foreign-Voice Broadcasts Cut 40%

Washington, July 28 (AP)—A 40 per cent cut in the State Department's Voice of America overseas broadcasts was announced by Assistant Secretary William Benton today along with other major changes to make the enterprise fit the smaller budget decreed by Congress.

Broadcasts will be reduced from 55 to 33 hours a day, and Danish and Swedish will be dropped from the list of 26 languages in which the programs are now beamed abroad.

Effective at 11 A.M. today a new system of "block programming" goes into effect to concentrate the broadcasts into the best evening listening hours in each country and to permit staff reductions.

Funds Ctu To $6,900,000

Congress reduced funds for this year from $8,400,000 to $6,900,000. It directed also that part of the operations be turned over to private radio concerns.

The State Department plans for reducing the scope of the programs came as two congressional committees mapped a joint on-the-spot check in a dozen European countries as to the effectiveness of the broadcasts.

Benton listed these changes:

Dutch language programs to the Netherlands will eliminated, but programs to Indonesia in that language will be continued.

Latin America Trimmed

Broadcasts to Latin America will be most severly reduced—from eighteen hours and fifteen minutes to nine hours daily, mostly in English-language programs.

Broadcast to the Far East will be cut from 9 hours and 45 minutes to six hours in English, and English-language broadcasts to Europe from 28 hours and 30 minutes to seventeen hours daily.

Benton said various operations would be turned over as rapidly as possible to private companies, but the Department will continue directing from its New York headquarters the programs for ten countries—Russia, Bulgaria, Romania, Yugoslavia, Australia, Hungary, Polin, Greece, Korea, China, and a short daily program to Germany.

Staff To Be Halved

The present staff of more than 500 of the international broadcasting division, mostly in New York, [illegible] will be reducted to about 225. Private specialists let out.

Senator H. Alexander Smith (R-N.J.), chairman of a Senate committee designated to make the study for his chamber, said his group and a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee will leave about November 1 to study this country's propaganda efforts abroad. Representative Mundt (R., S.D.), heads the House group.

Smith said:

"I am deeply concerned with the Voice of America program and have been endeavoring through this session of Congress to collaborate with Secretary of State Marshall in strengthening his hand in the delicate international dealings which lies immediately ahead."

Cites Russian Charges

"To me it is utterly absurd for this country to be spending billions of dollars for the humane and economic relief of the devastated countries of the world only to have Russia and her satellite countries interpret it as this country having imperialistic designs."

Smith said the congressional groups will travel together. They plan to visit France, Britain, the Baltic and Scandinavian countries, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Austria, Germany and Spain.

Before the European phase of the inquiry starts, he said, the groups will look into the New York office of the Voice of America program, where the broadcasts were prepared.

VOICE OF AMERICA BROADCASTS TO SOVIET EXPANDED

WASHINGTON, July 29 — (AP) A new 30-minute program of news and music hereafter will stream out over the "Voice of America" aimed directly at the Moscow area. It steps up by 50 per cent this country's official broadcasting to the Russians.

Prepared in Russian, the new program is scheduled to reach Soviet ears at midnight, Moscow time, beginning tonight, State department officials said in announcing the plan. It was indicated the expansion came at the suggestion of Walter B. Smith, U. S. ambassador to Russia.

The present program, begun in February, runs from 8 to 9 p.m. Moscow time and will continue.

Won't Cost Any More

The new venture won't cost any more, it was said, because the present staff will do the work, but the State department began a 40 per cent reduction in broadcasts to other countries, conforming with a reduction in its budget by Congress.

Assistant Secretary William Ben-

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ton announced that broadcasts will be trimmed to 33 hours a day from the present 55 hours. Danish and Swedish will be dropped from the list of 26 languages in which broadcasts are now beamed abroad.

Other economies will be effected, including a staff reduction. The funds were trimmed from $8,400,000 to $6,900,000. Congress directed that some operations be shifted over to private radio companies.

The department said the present staff of more than 500 of its international broadcasting division will be reduced to about 225.

Effectiveness of this country's propaganda efforts in Europe will be studied this winter by two congressional committees. One from the Senate is headed by Senator Smith (R.-N. J.) and one from the House by Rep. Mundt (R.-S. D.).

Broadcasts to Soviet Expanded

All Other Voice of America Programs Cut to Meet Pared Propaganda Budget.

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Washington, July 29 (A. P.).—The expansion of American official broadcasts to Russia was ordered today by the State Department as it cut back other programs because of the reduced funds allocated by Congress.

Officials said that beginning tonight a new thirty-minute Voice of America program of news in the Russian language and music will be beamed to the Moscow area. A one-hour program of news, music and features which started last February will continue unchanged.

Cut in Broadcasts.

The new half-hour broadcast was timed to reach Moscow at midnight. The present program is heard from 8 to 9 P. M., Moscow time.

The expansion, officials indicated, results from the recommendations of Ambassador Walter B. Smith. The new broadcast, to be prepared by the present staff, is to involve no additional cost.

Meanwhile, Assistant Secretary William Benton announced a 40 per cent cut in broadcasts in other languages, along with other major changes to trim the overseas broadcasting enterprise to fit the smaller budget decreed by Congress.

Broadcasts will be reduced from 55 to 33 hours daily and Danish and Swedish will be dropped from the list of twenty-six languages in which the programs are beamed abroad. At noon today a new system of "block programming" went into effect to concentrate the broadcasts into the best evening listening hours in each country, and to permit staff reductions.

Other Changes Listed.

Congress reduced the funds for this year from $8,400,000 to $6,900,000. It directed also that part of the operations be turned over to private radio concerns.

The State Department plans for reducing the scope of the programs came as two congressional committees mapped a joint on-the-spot check in a dozen European countries as to the effectiveness of the broadcasts. Benton listed these changes:

Dutch language programs to the Netherlands will be eliminated, but programs to Indonesia in that language will be continued.

Broadcasts to Latin America will be most severely reduced—from eighteen hours and fifteen minutes to nine hours daily, mostly in English language programs.

Private Operation.

Broadcasts to the Far East will be cut from 9 hours and 45 minutes to 6 hours in English, and English language broadcasts to Europe from 28 hours and 30 minutes to 17 hours daily.

Benton said that various operations would be turned over as rapidly as possible to private companies, but the department will continue directing from its New York headquarters the programs for ten countries—Russia, Bulgaria, Romania, Yugoslavia, Australia, Hungary, Poland, Greece, Korea, China, and a short daily program to Germany.

The present staff of more than 500 of the international broadcasting division, mostly in New York, will be reduced to about 225. Private contractors are expected to employ many language and other specialists let out.

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Blandy Parley Role Hints At New Atomic Bomb Tests

Washington, July 29 (AP)—Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, the Navy's top expert on atomic bombs, sat in today at a secret top-level army and navy conference, leading to unofficial speculation he may direct some new A-bomb tests.

There was no confirmation. James V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, who soon is to take the oath as the nation's first Secretary of Defense, refused to discuss the purpose of the meeting.

Royall Attends Session

Kenneth C. Royall, Secretary of War, delayed a trip to Germany in order to attend. Also present was Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy, chief of staff to President Truman.

Blandy, now commander in chief of the Atlantic fleet, directed two atomic bomb tests last year at Bikini atoll in the Pacific. Last Wednesday the Atomic Energy Commission announced without elaboration that it "is establishing proving grounds in the Pacific for routine experiments and tests of atomic weapons."

Presumably Blandy would at least be consulted as to the site of further tests and might again head them. He was today awarded a gold star as the equivalent of a fourth Distinguished Service Medal for his work in the Bikini operation.

The accompanying citation, read by Forrestal, said:

"Admiral (then Vice Admiral) Blandy displayed sound judgment, broad vision and initiative in organizing, planning and directing the activities of a joint army-navy task force during Operation Crossroads.

"Successful in completing an operation of vast scope and great importance to the future defense of the United States, he rendered distinctive service to the Navy and to his country."

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BRAZIL APPLIES TO WORLD BANK

Other Requests for Loans Are Also Announced.

Washington, July 29 (A. P.).—John J. McCloy, president of the World Bank, said today that Brazil has made a "tentative request" for a loan for use in power development. He told a news conference that the amount of the proposed loan has "not been fixed." A two-man economic mission of the bank has been sent to Brazil to discuss the request.

McCloy said the bank's dealings with Brazil have absolutely no connection with the trip by Secretary of the Treasury Snyder to that country. Snyder is now in Brazil on what he described in advance as a "social visit," but financial matters also are expected to engage his attention.

McCloy also told reporters that:

1. The Netherlands application for a $535,000,000 loan over a three year period is "pretty well along" toward completion, although the amount the bank will actually lend is "not set."

[Diplomatic officials predicted yesterday the amount will be $150,000,000 to $200,000,000 and that the loan by the bank—whose only loan to date is $250,000,000 to France—will be granted in a few weeks.]

2. The bank will not be passing on "the merits or demerits" of the trouble in Indonesia, where Dutch soldiers are fighting Republican troops. It will judge the Netherland's application only as to whether it is a "sound, productive loan" with reasonable prospects of repayment.

Results of Sale Please.

3. The bank, pleased with results of the recent sale of securities to American investors, does not plan any future sale in the "immediate future" and will give the market "a breathing spell."

4. Britain has not applied for any loan from the World Bank nor intimated that it will, despite the rapid exhaustion of the $3,750,,000,000 loan granted the British by the United States, a year ago.

5. An application by Denmark for a $50,000,000 loan from the bank is nearing the agreement stage. It was indicated a loan to Denmark will follow the proposed loan to the Netherlands.

6. The bank views coal as extremely important to the revival of Europe. If funds to stimulate production are needed—whether to England, Poland or the German Ruhr or elsewhere—the bank will be "glad to consider an application from member countries, or their agencies."

France Has Balance.

7. France still has a "substantia amount" left of the $250,000,000 loaned her by the bank in June and the understanding is that the money will last until about the end of this year at least.

8. The bank would "necessarily have to correlate its action "with the Marshall plan for aid to European countries which try to help each other if the plan "eventuates and is on a substantial scale."

RUHR COAL TALKS PUT OFF A WEEK

Washington, July 29 (A. P.).—The State Department said today that the British Government has officially expressed willingness to hold the long-debated Ruhr coal production conference in Washington. It was reported that the British delegation will leave next week end to come here.

This means another delay in opening the talks which top American officials had expected to begin this week. Originally the conference was supposed to begin early last week. Uncertainties had developed about the meeting after the British announced demands that either it should include German problems other than coal, such as food and financing, or else it should be held in Berlin.

[In London a British Foreign Office spokesman had said earlier today that his Government was "still awaiting amplification" of the agenda. He denied reports from Washington that Britain would abandon plans for nationalizing the Ruhr mines.]

The United States rejected Britain's counter-proposals and today's report by Michael J. McDermott, State Department press officer, means that the British have formally agreed to the American proposal for coal talks in Washington. In addition McDermott said that American Ambassador Lewis Douglas at London had just cabled the State Department that he had been informed that the British delegation is planning to leave England next week end so that the talks will start early next week.

World Bank Lists Fiscal Year Deficit

Member Countries Are Told of $938,647 Loss

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP).—The World Bank has notified its forty-four member countries that it operated at a deficit of $938,647 for the fiscal year ended June 30, John J. McCloy, president, announced today.

The bank's expenses for the period—consisting principally of $1,043,288 for salaries — were $2,142,276.35 while income was listed as $1,203,629.34.

Mr. McCloy said the extent of the deficit was due to the fact that there was no income from loans until June 9, when the bank's initial $250,000,000 credit to France was ratified.

Mr. McCloy asserted today that Brazil has made a "tentative request" for a loan for use in power development. He told a news conference that the amount of the proposed loan has "not been fixed." A two-man economic mission of the bank has been sent to Brazil to discuss the request.

Mr. McCloy said the bank's dealings with Brazil have "absolutely no connection" with the trip by John W. Snyder, Secretary of the Treasury, to that country. Mr. Snyder is now in Brazil on what he described in advance as a "social visit," but financial matters also are expected to engage his attention.

Wild Dog of Bikini Is Captured

Animal on Island Since 'A' Blast Last Year Being Brought to United States for Scientific Study.

Washington, July 29 (A. P.).—The Navy finally has captured the wild dog of Bikini.

The animal has been roaming the island since the atomic bomb explosion last summer.

After its capture in a ham-bone baited trap, the dog appeared to be in good condition on its diet of crabs, clams and other food picked up on the island.

She will come back to the United States aboard the Navy's scientific resurvey laboratory ship, the U. S. S. Chilton, to take her place with pig 311 and a goat, two other survivors of the Bikini A-bomb blast, the Navy said today.

A Navy party is conducting a six-week survey of the lingering radio activity on Bikini and in the ships that lie under the lagoon.

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GROUP TO SURVEY GLOBAL AID NEEDS

WASHINGTON, July 29—(AP) A 19-member special house committee was named by Speaker Martin (R-Mass.) today to undertake an unprecedented global survey of what can be done to get the world back on its feet economically.

The committee tentatively plans to sail August 27 for London, where base headquarters will be set up. From there three subcommittees will fan out for on-the-spot studies—one to France and the Low Countries, another to Germany and Austria and a third to Italy, Trieste and Greece.

Eaton Heads Group

Rep. Eaton (R-N.J.), chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, was named head of the special group, but he will remain at home to help coordinate its findings with that of special foreign affairs subcommittees planning overseas inquiries.

To Rep. Herter (R-Mass.), one-time aide to Herbert Hoover in relief work after World War I, will fall the task of directing the study as vice chairman of the special group. He said it would remain in Europe five weeks before returning to report to Congress.

In addition Eaton and Herter, these members were named to the special committee: Representatives Jenkins (R-O.), Wolverton (R-N.J.), Andresen (R-Minn.), Case (R-S.D.), Kunkel (R-Pa.), Vorys (R-O.), Vursell (R-Ill.), Macy (R-N.Y.), Nixon (R-Calif.) Colmer (D-Miss.), Richards, (D-S.C.), Walter (D-Pa.), Cooley (D-N.C.), Mahon (D-Tex.), Brooks (D-La.), Keogh (D-N.Y.) and Monroney (D-Okla.)

In announcing the list, Martin declared in a statement that "the congress will need all the authentic information it can get on the European and Far Eastern conditions. It will also need the best judgment of first hand observers."

Seen 'Significant Change'

At a news conference later, Eaton and Herter elaborated. The former hailed the plan as a "significant change," with the house taking a direct hand in molding foreign policy rather than leaving it exclusively to the chief executive and the senate.

He said that this had become necessary "since the problems of the modern world are primarily those of economic rehabilitation, since the United States is the only solvent country which can solve them, and x x x since all appropriations must originate in the house."

Herter told reporters that the committee itself would concentrate its immediate attention upon the problems of the western world, hoping to obtain information on the near mid-and far east from other congressional committees going abroad.

In addition to the three area subcommittees to be set up, Herter said that two other groups would be created one to look into the finances of Britain and the Dominions, the other primarily concerned with agricultural problems and crop estimates.

Hirshberg Feared Death at Hands Of Americans, Witness Testifies

NEW YORK, July 29 — (AP) A Navy officer testifying at the court martial of Harold E. Hirshberg, charged with maltreating fellow American war prisoners, said today Hirshberg claimed to have been transfered to a hospital detail because the Japanese learned other Americans wanted to kill him.

The witness was Lt. (j. g.) Arthur Joseph Feher, 28, of Brooklyn, who said he met Hirshberg, 29-year-old navy chief signalman, when the two worked as prisoners at the hospital of Bilidid camp in Manila in 1944.

Feared Death, Says Witness

Feher said Hirshberg told him he was transferred from his job as section leader of a work detail "because the Americans were going to kill him" and the Japs knew it.

Witnesses at the trial have testified Hirshberg informed on fellow prisoners to the Japanese and had a number of them beaten, resulting in death for one of them.

Feher claimed Hirshberg was "notorious around any camp in the Philippines." He said also the dedendant told him he intended to get back home "even if no one else gets back."

Navy Warrant Officer Roy M. Washburn, 26, of Berkeley, Calif., told the hearing board that he was a member of Hirshberg's work section in 1943 at Nielson Field, Luzon, and that the defendant told him:

"Give me two weeks more and I'll have every damned man in this camp under my thumb."

Tell of Garrett's Death

Two witnesses today testified regarding the death of Pvt. George Garret, of Waco, Tex. A specification in the charge against Hirshberg said Garrett was killed by the Japanese after the defendant told them he intended to escape.

Navy Warrant Officer Floyd Conn, 29, of Indianola, Ia., said he saw Garrett, with a rope around his neck and "all humped up and about gone," being led from the guard house by Japanese.

Conn said he later saw Garrett's grave and that a Jap guard known to the Americans as "Hoghead" indicated to Conn that Garrett had been bayoneted to death.

S/Sgt. Isaac B. Piercy, 29, of Unicoi, Tenn., said he saw a fight between Garrett and Hirsberg and added that the defendant later told him that "Garrett will never get back to the United States alive."

The judge advocate and prosecutor, Lt. Cmdr. Fred H. Frey, has presented 15 witnesses so far in the trial, now in its second week. Frey said he would present several witnesses tomorrow and then rest his case.

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LONDON, JULY 29-(AP)-A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN INDICATED TODAY THERE STILL WERE DIFFICULTIES TO BE SETTLED BEFORE BRITISH OFFICIALS FLY TO WASHINGTON FOR LONG-PROJECTED TALKS WITH THE U.S. GOVERNMENT ON WAYS OF BOOSTING RUHR COAL PRODUCTION.

THE SPOKESMAN TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT THIS COUNTRY WAS "STILL AWAITING AMPLIFICATION" OF THE AGENDA, PRESUMABLY BEING PREPARED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

HE SAID "THAT'S NEWS TO US," WHEN A NEWSMAN POINTED OUT THAT LINCOLN WHITE, U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT PRESS OFFICER, HAD SAID YESTERDAY THE DISCUSSIONS PROBABLY WOULD BEGIN LATE THIS WEEK.

BRITAIN HAS WANTED DISCUSSIONS WIDENED TO TAKE IN FINANCE, HOUSING AND FOOD SUPPLY QUESTIONS, WHEREAS THE UNITED STATES INSISTED THAT ONLY COAL PRODUCTION SHOULD BE DEBATED.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN DENIED WASHINGTON REPORTS THAT BRITAIN WOULD ESEN HER PLANS FOR NATI

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BRITAIN WOULD ABANDON HER PLANS FOR NATIONALIZATION OF THE RUHR MINES SAYING:

"THERE IS DEFINITELY NO CHANGE IN OUR POLICY."

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London add x-mark.

(LEFT WING LABOR PARTY MEMBERS LONG HAVE URGED THE GOVERNMENT TO REDUCE THE SIZE OF THE ARMED SERVICES TO SAVE MILITARY COSTS AND PROVIDE MORE MEN FOR UNDERMANNED INDUSTRIES. NO INDICATION WAS GIVEN OF THE POSSIBLE SIZE OF THE CUTS, IF THEY COME, BUT UNOFFICIAL SOURCES SPECULATED THAT THEY WERE LIKELY TO BE EXTENSIVE.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT OF THE CONSERVATIVE EVENING STANDARD WROTE THAT "FAR-REACHING REDUCTIONS IN THE SERVICES WILL INVOLVE MAJOR DECISIONS REGARDING BRITAIN'S WORLD POLICY AND OVERSEAS POLITICAL AND MILITARY COMMITMENTS."

WELL-INFORMED SOURCES ESTIMATE THAT BRITAIN HAS ABOUT 100,000 MEN IN PALESTINE, 200,000 TO 300,000 IN GERMANY AND A SIZEABLE NUMBER IN AUTRIA AND ITALY. THERE ARE ABOUT 6,000 IN GREECE.

THE GOVERNMENT PREVIOUSLY HAD MADE IT KNOWN THAT BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA, WHICH BECOMES INDEPENDENT ON AUG. 15, WOULD BE WITHDRAWN BY THE END OF THIS YEAR. THE NUMBER OF TROOPS THERE HAS NOT BEEN DISCLOSED.

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MONTGOMERY LEFT BRITAIN JUNE 21 AND ORIGINALLY PLANNED TO RETURN ONLY AFTER VISITING GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR IN TOKYO BEGINNING AUG. 5--A VISIT NOW CANCELLED.

IN HIS ABSENCE BOTH THE CONSERVATIVE AND PRO-GOVERNMENT PRESS GAVE STEADILY INCREASING PROMINENCE TO BRITAIN'S LONG-BREWING ECONOMIC CRISIS, COMPOUNDED OF UNDER-PRODUCTION AND FAST EXPENDITURE OF THE DOLLAR LOAN FROM THE UNITED STATES.

THE DOLLAR LOAN IS EXPECTED TO BE EXHAUSTED BY DECEMBER, AND WITH U.S.CONGRESSIONAL CONSIDERATION OF SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL'S AID-EUROPE PROPOSAL NOW DELAYED UNTIL AFTER JAN. 1, BRITAIN HAS NO HOPE OF FURTHER DOLLAR AID UNTIL MANY WEEKS OR POSSIBLY MONTHS AFTER

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THE PRESENT LOAN HAS BEEN EXPENDED, IT WAS SAID.

THE GOVERNMENT, AN OFFICIAL SAID, WOULD NOT BE LIKELY TO SPEND MORE THAN A THIRD OF ITS $2,560,000,000 GOLD AND DOLLAR RESERVE.

"IF WE DID, PEOPLE WOULD GET TERRIFIED OF STERLING, WITH CONSEQUENT DISASTROUS RESULTS FOR US," HE EXPLAINED.

AT THE PRESENT RATE OF EXPENDITURES FROM THE DOLLAR LOAN, ONE THIRD OF THE RESERVE WOULD LAST ABOUT TWO MONTHS. GOVERNMENT SOURCES HAVE SAID, HOWEVER, THAT SOME DECISION WOULD BE MADE IN OCTOBER AS TO WHETHER IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES WOULD BE CUT.

BRITAIN ALSO COULD COUNT ON A LOAN OF $320,000,000 FROM THE INTERNATIONAL BANK. UNDER THE BANK'S REGULATIONS, BRITAIN COULD WITHDRAW ONE FOURTH OF HER CONTRIBUTIONS, AND IN ANY-CURRENCY.

WHILE FINANCIAL AND POLITICAL CIRCLES CONSIDERED SERIOUSLY THE POSSIBILITY THAT ATTLEE'S GOVERNMENT MIGHT CALL A NEW GENERAL ELECTION, THE LABOR PARTY'S DAILY HERALD SAID TALK OF A POSSIBLE COALITION GOVERNMENT WAS "FANTASTIC."

A COALITION, IT WAS BELIEVED, WOULD MEAN THE ABANDONMENT OF ATTLEE'S SOCIALIST LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM.

JUL 1947

RQ304PED

LONDON, SECOND ADD MONTGOMERY X X X STILL LOWER. (BY ED CREAGH).

THE MAJORITY OF THE PRESS HAS ACCUSED THE GOVERNMENT OF LETTING THE COUNTRY "DRIFT."

MEANWHILE, AN AUTHORITATIVE GOVERNMENT SOURCE SAID THE GOVERNMENT MIGHT TAP ITS 640,000,000 POUNDS (ABOUT $2,560,000,000) RESERVE AS A STOPGAP BETWEEN THE EXPIRATION OF BRITAIN'S U.S. LOAN -- PROBABLY IN DECEMBER -- AND THE OPERATION OF ANY U.S. MARSHALL PLAN FOR EUROPE.

THE SOURCE SAID SOME OF THE RESERVE WAS IN DOLLARS AND SOME IN GOLD. HE SAID HE DID NOT KNOW THE EXACT VALUE OF THE GOLD BECAUSE "GOLD AND DOLLARS ARE SO INTERCHANGEABLE."

IN ANY CASE, THE OFFICIAL SPECULATED, THE GOVERNMENT WOULD NOT BE LIKELY TO SPEND MORE THAN A THIRD OF THE FUND.

"IF WE DID, PEOPLE WOULD GET TERRIFIED OF STERLING, WITH CONSEQUENT DISASTROUS RESULTS FOR US," HE EXPLAINED.

THE SOURCE EMPHASIZED THAT A DECISOION AS TO WHETHER TO TAP THE RESERVE COULD BE TAKEN LATER, PROBABLY IN THE LATE AUTUMN, IN THE LIGHT OF THE PROSPECTS THEN FOR CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL OF THE MARSHALL PLAN.

ML625AED

LONDON, JULY 29-(AP)-MAYOR GEORGE W.WELCH OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., TOLD THE MAYORS OF EAST LONDON BOROUGHS TONIGHT THAT "CLOSE UNDERSTANDING AND RIGHT MORAL GUIDANCE BETWEEN THE PEOPLES OF BRITAIN AND AMERICA IS THE GREAT HOPE FOR THE WORLD'S FUTURE."

WELCH, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF MAYORS, IS RETURNING HOME FROM THE MORAL REARMAMENT WORLD ASSEMBLY AT CAUX, SWITZERLAND.

MD933PED

JUL 1947

Leeds adake face

REFERRING TO POSSIBLE UNITED STATES AID, DR. GARBETT WROTE: "WE MUST NOT DECEIVE OURSELVES BY WISHFUL THINKING. IN THAT GREAT COUNTRY (THE UNITED STATES) THERE ARE LARGE NUMBERS OF PEOPLE WHO ARE FRIENDLY TO GREAT BRITAIN AND ANXIOUS TO HELP US, BUT THERE ARE ALSO MANY WHO DISLIKE US AND WISH TO SEE US WEAKENED."

"ZIONIST AND ISOLATIONIST PROPAGANDA ARE ALWAYS TRADUCING US," HE CONTINUED. "MOREOVER, THE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES IS LARGELY DETERMINED BY HARD-HEADED MEN OF BUSINESS WHO ARE NOT PREPARED OUT OF MERE SENTIMENT TO THROW GOOD MONEY AFTER BAD.

"AMERICA DOES NOT YET SEE IN THIS NATION THE DETERMINATION AND ENERGY WHICH ENABLED US TO RECOVER AFTER DUNKERQUE. UNTIL SHE FINDS THIS SHE IS NOT LIKELY TO HELP."

HJ926PED

Port de Bouc Gad xx arrival

THIS CORRESPONDENT, ACCOMPANIED BY A PHOTOGRAPHER, FLEW 50 MILES OUT OVER THE OCEAN IN A FOUR-PLACE PLANE LATE YESTERDAY IN AN EFFORT TO SPOT THE SHIPS -- WHOSE DELAYED ARRIVAL HERE HAD SUGGESTED THEY MIGHT HAVE BEEN DETOURED ELSEWHERE.

BEFORE THE VESSELS COULD BE LOCATED, HOWEVER, ONE OF THE PLANE'S ENGINES CAUGHT FIRE AND WE HAD TO GLIDE BACK TO LAND.

ML621AED

ROME, JULY 29-(AP)-ITALY STILL HAS 2,978 OF HER CITIZENS IN JAIL ON CHARGES OF FASCIST MISBEHAVIOR, AND HAS BARRED 200,000 OTHERS FROM VOTING, ACCORDING TO FIGURES RELEASED BY GIUSEPPE GRASSI, ITALIAN JUSTICE MINISTER.

OF THOSE IN JAIL, GRASSI SAID, 1,300 HAVE BEEN TRIED AND SENTENCED, WHILE THE REMAINDER AWAIT COURT ACTION.

GRASSI'S ANNOUNCEMENT FOLLOWED AN ARTICLE IN THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT NEWSPAPER, IL POPOLO, WHICH DECLARED THAT FASCIST CLEAN-UP LAWS HAD CREATED "AN ABSURD AND DANGEROUS CHANGE OF PUBLIC OPINION."

PEOPLE WHO FORMERLY "WANTED TO HANG ANYONE WHO HAD WORN A BLACK SHIRT" NOW ARE "PRONE TO BE FORGIVING, EVEN TO MARSHAL RODOLPHO GRAZIANI," IL POPOLO SAID.

ME953AED

Rome, July 29-(AP)-This was the 64th birthday anniversary of Benito Mussolini, executed two years ago by partisans.

A few manifestos appeared on Roman walls hailing "this happy day" and asserting that Fascism would again prevail.

JUL 1947

apr McKnight 01625 rm 1951

JUL 1947

Paris, July 29--(ap)--The European Economic Organization sent questionaries to the occupation zones of Germany today which were identical to these received by the 16 European member nations, but an organization spokesman denied that this placed the German areas on an equal basis with other states regarding American aid under the Marshall program.

The organization's steering committee voted unanimously to send questionaires to the occupation zone commanders, but an official spokesman said it did NOT mean placing them on an equal basis since Germany is an occupied country and NOT a sovereign nation.

The questionaires covered both resources and needs and asked for reports on what efforts had been made toward self-recovery, toward recovery of other states, what they were prepared to contribute to a common pool, and finally, what they needed from the United States.

dynamo ap12115/ ap 605p

JUL 1947

CD

FAUX-SUR-MONTREUX, SWITZERLAND, JULY 29-(AP)-ALEXANDER BONPET-RUIS, MANAGING DIRECTOR OF A STEEL WORKS AT ISERE, FRANCE, TOLD THE WORLD ASSEMBLY FOR MORAL REARMAMENT TODAY THAT "THERE MUST BE A REVOLUTION IN SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SPHERES IN WHICH MANAGEMENT AND MEN CAN UNITE."

MAJ. R.E.LEPESQUEUR, OF BROOKLYN, N.Y., WHO IS POST ENGINEER FOR WURTEMBERG-BADEN, ADDRESSED THE MEETING AND SAID, "IF WE ARE GOING TO PRACTICE OUR IDEOLOGY WE MUST FORGIVE AND WITHOUT HATE, DO WHAT WE CAN FOR GERMANY."

LEPESQUEUR ALSO READ A MESSAGE ON A "FIGHTING CHRISTIANITY" FROM CARDINAL VAN ROEY OF BELGIUM.

MD1153PED JUL 1947

BERLIN, JULY 29-(AP)-THE CITY OF WORTHINGTON, MINN., HAS "ADOPTED" THE HEAVILY-DAMAGED GERMAN TOWN OF CRAILSHEIM TO SHIP IT GIFTS OF FOOD, CLOTHING AND OTHER SUPPLIES AND ARRANGE AN EXCHANGE OF CULTURAL AND SOCIAL INFORMATION, THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE ADOPTION MOVE WAS INITIATED BY WORTHINGTON CITIZENS, WHO INFORMED THE AMG THEY HAD SURPLUSES OF MANY ITEMS THEY WISHED TO CONTRIBUTE TO EUROPEAN RELIEF, PREFERABLY DIRECTLY TO A GERMAN TOWN SIMILAR TO WORTHINGTON IN SIZE (8,500 POPULATION) AND WHICH HAD SUFFERED HEAVILY IN THE WAR.

ALDEN E.BEVIER, CHIEF OF AMG'S PUBLIC WELFARE BRANCH, AFTER CONSULTATION WITH GERMAN WELFARE OFFICIALS SELECTED CRAILSHEIM, IN WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN, IN THE U.S.OCCUPATION ZONE. IT WAS APPROXIMATELY 70 PER CENT DESTROYED BY BOMBING AND ARTILLERY.

SEVERAL CRAILSHEIM FAMILIES HAD MOVED TO WORTHINGTON BEFORE THE WAR.

THE WORTHINGTON CITIZENS ARE NOT UNDERTAKING A SUBSISTENCE PLAN FOR CRAILSHEIM BUT THE SUPPLIES THEY SEND WILL BE HANDLED THROUGH CRALOG (COUNCIL OF RELIEF AGENCIES LICENSED FOR OPERATION IN GERMANY) AND AMG'S WELFARE BRANCH.

MOST IMPORTANT IN THE ADOPTION PROGRAM, ITS SPONSORS SAID, WAS A PROPOSED EXCHANGE OF LETTERS AND INFORMATION" FROM DOCTOR TO DOCTOR, MERCHANT TO MERCHANT, MECHANIC TO MECHANIC, WHICH WILL ENABLE INDIVIDUALS TO DETERMINE THE NEEDS OF THEIR COUNTERPART INDIVIDUALS IN GERMANY."

BEVIER EXPRESSED HOPE THAT OTHER AMERICAN CITIES WOULD COPY WORTHINGTON'S ACTION BECAUSE "PROGRAMS OF THIS CHARACTER WILL NOT ONLY RELIEVE SUFFERING AMONG THE MOST NEEDY OF THE GERMAN POPULATION BUT WILL FURTHER THE DEMOCRATIC REORIENTATION OF GERMAN LIFE."

WD144PED

JUL 1947

30.24- 11205

WITH WASHINGTON ROYALL (240)
BY WES GALLAGHER

BERLIN, JULY 29-(AP)-INFORMED SOURCES PREDICTED TODAY THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT WOULD TAKE OVER INCREASING AND DIRECT CONTROL OF AMERICAN OCCUPATION POLICIES IN GERMANY.

ALTHOUGH OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION WAS LACKING, MOST QUARTERS EXPECTED THAT SECRETARY OF WAR KENNETH C. ROYALL WOULD OUTLINE THIS NEW PROGRAM TO GEN. LUCIUS D. CLAY, THE COMMANDER OF THE OCCUPATION, DURING HIS VISIT TO GERMANY. ROYALL IS ENROUTE BY PLANE.

OFFICIALLY, ROYALL'S VISIT HERE WAS DESCRIBED AS AN INSPECTION OF THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT SETUP.

HOWEVER, THE SUDDEN ANNOUNCEMENT TODAY OF HIS TRIP CAME AS IT WAS INCREASINGLY APPARENT THAT THE WAR DEPARTMENT AND THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT'S AIM IN REBUILDING GERMANY WITH A NEW LEVEL OF INDUSTRY WERE COMING IN CONFLICT WITH THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S PROGRAM OF APPEASING FRENCH FEARS THAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES WOULD BUILD A GERMANY WHICH MIGHT AGAIN THREATEN HER SECURITY.

MEANWHILE, SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL'S DECLARATION SOME TIME AGO THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT SHOULD TAKE OVER FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT IN MAKING POLICY AND ADMINISTERING OCCUPIED GERMANY HAS BEEN FOLLOWED BY MOVES IN THAT DIRECTION.

PRINCIPALLY AMONG THESE HAS BEEN THE SHIFTING TO WASHINGTON, IN STATE DEPARTMENT HANDS, OF A PROJECTED MEETING TO INCREASE RUHR COAL PRODUCTION AND WASHINGTON ORDERS TO POSTPONE THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF A NEW AMERICAN-BRITISH LEVEL OF INDUSTRY AGREEMENT FOR GERMANY UNTIL FRANCE COULD BE HEARD.

IT HAS BECOME APPARENT THAT SECRETARY MARSHALL, IN HIS RESHIFTING OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT TO PLAY A STRONGER HAND, IS CENTRALIZING CONTROL IN WASHINGTON ON BOTH POLICY MAKING AND LARGE ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS THAT AFFECT POLICY.

FH459PED

BELGRADE, JULY 29-(AP)-BULGARIAN PREMIER GEORGI DIMITROV, WHO RECEIVED TWO YUGOSLAV DECORATIONS LAST NIGHT, DEPARTED AFTER THE CEREMONY BY TRAIN FOR ZAGREB.

DIMITROV SPENT YESTERDAY VISITING GOVERNMENT HEADS, PRODUCTION PLANTS AND DIPLOMATIC FUNCTIONS. HE IS EXPECTED TO STAY IN ZAGREB TODAY, THEN GO TO LJUBLJANA AND THENCE TO BLED.

IT WAS BELIEVED THAT MARSHALL TITO WOULD ACCOMPANY HIM ON THE TOUR AND THAT THE TWO LEADERS PROBABLY WOULD STAY FOR A FEW DAYS AT TITO'S SUMMER HOME IN THE SLOVENIAN MOUNTAINS.

THE BULGARIAN DELEGATION IS EXPECTED TO REMAIN IN YUGOSLAVIA FOR "SEVERAL DAYS" DURING WHICH TIME A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID THEY WOULD STUDY ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE COUNTRY.

Belgrade add xx

AT A DINNER LAST NIGHT HE SAID "THE TIME HAS COME, ALTHOUGH SOMEWHAT BELATEDLY, TO UNDERTAKE THE PRACTICAL, CONCRETE AND EFFICACIOUS CONSOLIDATION OF OUR BROTHERHOOD ON A BASIS OF CLOSE POLITICEO

JUL 1947

CONSOLIDATION OF OUR BROTHERHOOD ON A BASIS OF CLOSE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, AND CULTURAL COOPERATION."

HE ADDED, HOWEVER, REPORTS THAT THE RAPPROCHEMENT OF THE SLAV PEOPLES WAS AIMED AT CREATING A SLAV BLOC WERE SLANDEROUS ASSERTIONS OF "OUR ENEMIES."

CONCEDING AT THE DINNER THAT THE BALKANS "HAVE NOT YET CEASED TO BE A POWDER KEG AND A HOTBED OF WAR," DIMITROV DECLARED THAT "OUR GENERAL TASK IN THE INTERESTS OF BOTH OF OUR PEOPLES IS FOR THE BALKAN PENINSULA TO BE TRANSFORMED FROM A POWDER KEG INTT O

PENINSULA TO BE TRANSFORMED FROM A POWDER KEG INTO A FIRM PILLAR AND MIGHTY FACTOR OF PEACE AND DEMOCRACY, NOT ONLY IN THIS PART OF THE WORLD, BUT THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE WORLD."

HJ742PED

ATHENS, JULY 29-(AP)-PRESS DISPATCHES FROM SALONIKA TODAY QUOTED GREEK MILITARY AUTHORITIES THERE AS SAYING THAT GOVERNMENT TROOPS HAD BEATEN BACK A STRONG GUERRILLA ATTACK ON AMYNTAION IN WESTERN MACEDONIA, KILLING 105 OF THE ATTACKERS AND WOUNDING MANY MORE.

CASUALTIES TO GOVERNMENT FORCES WERE LISTED AS NINE KILLED AND 79 WOUNDED.

RW514AED JUL 1947

Athens add xx

SALONIKA PRESS DISPATCHES MEANWHILE QUOTED GREEK MILITARY AUTHORITIES IN THAT NORTHERN CITY AS SAYING GOVERNMENT TROOPS HAD BEATEN BACK A STRONG GUERRILLA ATTACK ON AMYNTAION IN WESTERN MACEDONIA, KILLING 105 OF THE ATTACKERS AND WOUNDING MANY MORE.

CASUALTIES TO GOVERNMENT FORCES WERE LISTED AS NINE KILLED AND 79 WOUNDED.

(NO PICKUP)

ML726AED

ATHENS--INSERT AFTER FIRST GRAF FIRST LEAD GREEK (A77) XXX MAXIMOS.

HOWEVER, ATHENS SOURCES SAID LETTERS WERE EXCHANGED BETWEEN THE TWO TODAY, GIVING MUTUAL EXPLANATIONS, AND BOTH LETTERS WERE APPROVED BY THE INNER CABINET AT AN EMERGENCY MEETING.

THE INCIDENT ETC XXX SECOND GRAF.

ME1216PED JUL 1947

WITH REFUGEES

JERUSALEM, JULY 29-(AP)-THE JEWISH AGENCY ANNOUNCED TODAY IT HAD RECEIVED A MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE WHICH DECLARED THERE WAS NO EXISTING AGREEMENT BETWEEN BRITAIN AND FRANCE CONCERNING THE LIMITATION OF JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO PALESTINE.

THE AGENCY QUOTED THE MESSAGE AS SAYING THAT AN EXCHANGE OF NOTES BETWEEN BRITAIN AND FRANCE, THE ONLY DOCUMENTS IN WHICH THE TWO GOVERNMENTS DISCUSSED THE QUESTION OF JEWISH IMMIGRANTS, CONCERNED MATTERS WHICH WOULD APPLY TO ANY IMMIGRANTS, REGARDLESS OF RACE OR RELIGION.

THESE NOTES, THE MESSAGE WAS QUOTED, CONCERNED ORDERS TO FRENCH AUTHORITIES TO VERIFY THE AUTHENTICITY OF VISAS FOR ANY DESTINATIONS AND TO ASSURE THE APPLICATION OF CONVENTIONS CONCERNING THE SAFEGUARDING OF HUMAN LIVES AT SEA.

ME957AED

FOLO JERUSALEM HANGINGS

TEL AVIV, PALESTINE, JULY 29-(AP)-THIS ALL-JEWISH METROPOLIS WAS A CITY OF APPREHENSION TODAY, AGITATED BY RUMOR AFTER WILD RUMOR CONCERNING THE FATE OF TWO BRITISH SERGEANTS HELD AS HOSTAGES BY IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI, THE JEWISH UNDERGROUND ORGANIZATION.

ONE RUMOR WAS THAT THE TWO SERGEANTS, MERVYN PAICE AND CLIFFORD MARTIN, HELD BY IRGUN AS HOSTAGES FOR THE THREE JEWS WHO WERE HANGED IN JERUSALEM THIS MORNING, ALREADY HAD BEEN FOUND DEAD IN GAZA.

ANOTHER, SPREADING JUST AS SWIFTLY, HAS THE SERGEANTS FOUND SAFE IN JERUSALEM.

A THIRD SAID THE TWO HAD BEEN FOUND IN A CAVE ON THE NORTH COAST.

EACH SUCCEEDING RUMOR WAS ACCEPTED BY THE PUBLIC, BUT THE POLICE BELIEVED NOTHING.

THERE ARE NO BRITISH ON TEL AVIV'S STREETS TODAY SAVE THOSE IN ARMORED CARS. EVEN THE AMERICANS WERE STAYING IN THEIR HOTELS, RATHER THAN RISK AN UNDERGROUNDER'S MISTAKE.

JUL 1947

RQ124OPED

RANGOON, BURMA, JULY 29-(AP)-ARMED BURMESE POLICE, STRIKING NORTHWARD FROM RANGOON, WERE REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE FRUSTRATED A PLOT TO OVERTHROW THE BURMA GOVERNMENT, ONLY RECENTLY REORGANIZED FOLLOWING THE JULY 19 ASSASSINATIONS OF ACTING PREMIER U AUNG SAN AND SIX CABINET MINISTERS.

DETAILS OF THE ACTION WERE SKETCHY, BUT IT WAS LEARNED OFFICIALLY THAT "VERY LARGE" NUMBERS OF ARMED BURMESE POLICE WERE RUSHED FROM RANGOON TO THE REGIONS OF THARRAWADDY, PROME, PEGU AND INSEIN DURING THE WEEKEND.

THE NEWSPAPER RANGOON DAILY REPORTED THAT THE MYOCHIT PARTY HAD PLANNED TO SEIZE ALL POLICE STATIONS, SHOOT AND CAPTURE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS IN THE AREAS TO WHICH THE POLICE FORCES WERE SENT, THEN MARCH ON RANGOON.

AFTER THE JULY 19 ASSASSINATIONS POLICE ARRESTED FORMER BURMESE PREMIER U SAW, LEADER OF THE MYOCHITS, AND 19 OF HIS LIEUTENANTS.

JUSTICE BAT U (CQ) HAS BEEN NAMED TO PRESIDE OVER THE TRIBUNAL THAT IS BEING APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE THE ASSASSINATIONS. THE TRIBUNAL WILL CONSIST OF SEVEN MEMBERS, THE MAJORITY OF WHOM WILL BE JUDGES IN THE RANGOON HIGH COURT.

RANGOON POLICE DISCLOSED THAT ON SUNDAY NIGHT THEY HAD ARRESTED U TUN MYAT, A PROFESSIONAL FORTUNE TELLER WHOM THE ASSASSINS ALLEGEDLY CONSULTED BEFORE COMMITTING THE KILLINGS.

POLICE SOURCES SAID THAT TUN MYAT ADMITTED ADVISING THE ASSASSINS TO ACT ON SATURDAY AS AUNG SAN WAS BORN ON THAT DAY.

POLICE ALSO SAID THAT THE DRIVER OF THE MURDER JEEP HAD BEEN ARRESTED AND THAT HE NAMED FIVE OTHERS--ALL MYOCHIT PARTY MEMBERS--AS THE KILLERS.

JUL 1947

RW504AED

SINGAPORE, JULY 30-(AP)-A RADIO TRANSMITTER SENDING MORSE CODE FROM THE INDONESIAN REPUBLICAN CAPITAL OF JOGJAKARTA, JAVA, STOPPED SENDING AT 10:30 A.M., LOCAL TIME, TODAY WITH THE FLASH EXPLANATION, "AIR RAID."

JOGJAKARTA'S USUAL MORSE SCHEDULE WAS UPSET COMPLETELY TODAY.

HP214AED

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 30-(AP)-DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER HERBERT V. EVATT OF AUSTRALIA SAID TODAY HIS COUNTRY WOULD STRONGLY RESIST ANY ATTEMPT TO APPLY A SINGLE NATION VETO POWER TO THE JAPANESE PEACE TREATY.

FIRMLY ENDORSING THE UNITED STATES PLAN FOR AN 11-NATION CONFERENCE, EVATT TOLD FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS THE JAPANESE TREATY COULD BE COMPLETED BY "EARLY 1948."

EVATT SAID THE MAIN GOALS OF THE PEACE TREATY SHOULD BE "TO ESTABLISH SECURITY FROM FUTURE AGGRESSION OF A CHARACTER FROM WHICH WE SUFFERED, WHILE AT THE SAME TIME ATTEMPTING TO RAISE THE STANDARDS OF LIVING OF ALL THE PEOPLES OF ASIA AND THE PACIFIC."

ANSWERING A QUESTION AT A LUNCHEON MEETING, EVATT SAID AUSTRALIA WANTED A PRELIMINARY PEACE CONFERENCE THIS FALL, WITH A FINAL CONFERENCE IN FEBRUARY OR MARCH OF 1948.

EVATT SAID A TREATY SHOULD ESTABLISH AN ALLIED SUPERVISORY AUTHORITY IN JAPAN "IN ORDER TO CONSOLIDATE IMPORTANT GAINS ALREADY MADE AND INSURE BONA FIDE OBSERVANCE OF TREATY PROVISIONS AND ESPECIALLY TO PREVENT ANY RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF A WAR POTENTIAL."

THIS SUPERVISION "SHOULD HAVE AS ONE OF ITS FUNCTIONS THE COORDINATION OF THE JAPANESE ECONOMY WITH PACIFIC EAST ASIATIC REGIONS ...IT WOULD BE UNJUST IF JAPAN OBTAINED PRIVILEGES DENIED TO COUNTRIES WHICH JAPAN DEVASTATED DURING THE WAR."

EVATT SUPPORTED THE PROPOSED PARTICIPATION OF ALL 11 NATIONS IN THE PEACE TREATY WHO FOUGHT JAPAN AND SAID AUSTRALIA BELIEVES ITS WAR PARTICIPATION "ENTITLES THAT COUNTRY TO RECOGNITION NOT AS A SUBORDINATE BUT AS ONE OF THE PARTIES PRINCIPLE IN MAKING THE TREATY ...AND NO COUNTRY ASIDE FROM THE UNITED STATES IS ENTITLED TO A GREATER REPRESENTATION."

JUL 1947

UM953PPS NM

BY RUSSELL BRINES

TOKYO, JULY 29-(AP)-THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY IT WOULD RETURN TO THE TIGHT ECONOMIC CONTROLS OF WARTIME, INCLUDING THE SUSPENSION OF NON-ESSENTIAL PRODUCTION, IN AN EFFORT TO STOP INFLATION.

THE ECONOMIC STABILIZATION BOARD DISCLOSED THE OUTLINE OF A COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM TO CONTROL EVERY VITAL RESOURCE FOR INDIVIDUAL LIVING AND FOR INDUSTRY. IT WILL BE ENFORCED, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, BY STRICT LICENSING WHICH WILL REQUIRE PRODUCERS TO CONFORM TO GET A CONTINUING SUPPLY OF RAW MATERIALS.

THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT CONTROL MACHINERY WILL BE STRENGTHENED AND THE ECONOMIC POLICE GIVEN MORE AUTHORITY TO MOVE AGAINST BLACK MARKETEERS AND PROFITEERS. PRODUCTION OF WHAT IS CONSIDERED "NON-URGENT GOODS" WILL BE SUSPENDED.

THE PROGRAM IS EXPECTED TO BE PUT INTO FORCE SHORTLY, BUT OFFICIALS SAID THAT THE EXACT DATE HAD NOT BEEN SET.

THE STRONGEST CONTROLS AT THE OUTSET WILL BE APPLIED TO FOODSTUFFS, CLOTHING, SOAP AND FUEL FOR INDIVIDUALS. FOR INDUSTRY THE TOP CATEGORIES WILL BE COAL, IRON AND STEEL, FERTILIZERS, FARM IMPLEMENTS, TEXTILES, RUBBER AND LEATHER.

JUL 1947

THE ANNOUNCEMENT, CLIMAXING A SERIES OF GOVERNMENTAL EFFORTS TO BOLSTER THE PLUNGING ECONOMY, CAME AS THE DELAY IN DISTRIBUTION OF TOKYO'S FOOD RATION PASSED THE 24TH DAY, EXCEEDING BY ONE DAY THE DELAY DURING THE "CRITICAL SUMMER" OF 1946. THE BANK OF JAPAN RECENTLY PASSED THE 140,000,000,000 YEN MARK, MORE THAN FIVE TIMES THE ISSUE WHEN THE WAR ENDED.

X726APS

30.24·11207

ATOMIC
BY FRANK L. WHITE
TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 30-(AP)-A SUPERSECRET JAPANESE REPORT ON THE FIRST ATOMIC BOMB AT HIROSHIMA IN 1945 SHOWED THAT THEIR SCIENTISTS QUICKLY RECOGNIZED THAT THE UNITED STATES HAD LOOSED AN ATOMIC WEAPON AND THAT THEY HAD AN INKLING OF HOW IT WAS ACHIEVED.

I HAVE JUST SEEN THE ONLY KNOWN COPY OF THIS LONG-HIDDEN REPORT, WHICH WAS ORDERED DESTROYED BY THE JAPANESE HIGH COMMAND BEFORE THE ALLIED FORCES OF OCCUPATION ARRIVED.

HOWEVER, ONE JAPANESE OFFICER WHO MADE PART OF THE INVESTIGATION AT HIROSHIMA AFTER THE HISTORIC BOMBING OF AUG. 6, 1945, PRESERVED A COPY OF THE REPORT AND OF PHOTOGRAPHS.

AFTER DISCOVERING THE PHOTOGRAPHS AT KURE 10 DAYS AGO IMMEDIATELY STARTED A SEARCH FOR THE REPORT, WHICH HAS JUST BEEN PLACED IN MY HANDS.

JUL 1947

THE REPORT DETAILS HOW THE JAPANESE DISCOVERED THAT DESTRUCTION AT HIROSHIMA WAS ACCOMPANIED BY RADIATION EFFECTS, THEN CONTINUES:

"THE POSSIBILITY OF THE ATOMIC BOMB AS PRINCIPLE:

"IT IS POSSIBLE TO CONSIDER AN EXPLOSION MECHANISM EMITTING A TREMENDOUS AMOUNT OF ENERGY X X X A CHAIN REACTION THAT UPON ARTIFICIAL DISINTEGRATION OF A U (CAP (URANIUM) NUCLEUS BY A NEUTRON... ANOTHER U ATOM WOULD BE DESTROYED BY THIS NEUTRON.

"HOWEVER, THE THICKNESS OF URANIUM OXIDE THROUGH WHICH THE NEUTRON HAS TO PASS BEFORE IT MAKES A CHAIN REACTION HAS A LOWER LIMIT, SO IT WILL NEED AN ENORMOUS AMOUNT OF URANIUM OXIDE FOR A FAST NEUTRON.

"IF WE USE SUCCESSFULLY THE NEUTRONS REFLECTED AND REPEATED WITH SOME METHOD, OR A SLOW NEUTRON MADE BY MEANS OF COVERING THE NEUTRON SOURCE WITH WATER OR PARAFFIN, THE AMOUNT WILL BECOME HANDY FOR USE.

"MOREOVER, IF IT WERE FOR U (URANIUM) SEPARATED BY CERTAIN METHODS, ONE TO 15 KILOGRAMS (2.2 TO 33 POUNDS) OF IT WOULD BE SUFFICIENT TO GIVE RISE TO THE CHAIN REACTION.

"AS FOR THE TECHNICAL PROBLEMS IN PRACTICE TO REALIZE THE ABOVE PRINCIPLES WE CANNOT BUT LEAVE THEM ALL TO INVENTORS IN THE FUTURE."

THE REPORT, WHETHER TECHNICALLY OF ANY ACCURACY OR NOT, WAS ENOUGH TO CONVINCE THE HIGH COMMAND IN TOKYO THAT THE UNITED STATES HAD OUTSTRIPPED THE WORLD IN DEVELOPMENT OF ATOMIC ARMAMENTS.

WITHIN A FEW DAYS AFTER THE REPORT FROM HIROSHIMA WAS RECEIVED, THE JAPANESE BEGAN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

THE REPORT SAYS AN OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION BY EXPERTS FROM THE NEARBY KURE NAVAL BASE WAS BEGUN AT HIROSHIMA THE SAME DAY OF THE BOMBING.

THE FIRST GROUP WAS JOINED THE NEXT DAY BY A TEAM SENT IN BY THE HIGH COMMAND, WHICH WAS STUNNED BY NEWS OF THE FORCE OF THE MYSTERIOUS BLAST THAT COULD DESTROY HALF THE BUILDINGS IN HIROSHIMA AND KILL 46,000 PERSONS OUTRIGHT. (LATER COMPLETE FIGURES PUT THE DEAD AT 78,000.)

JUL 1947

DISCOVERY THAT X-RAY FILMS IN HIROSHIMA HOSPITAL HAD BEEN RUINED BY RADIATION APPARENTLY GAVE THE JAPANESE THE FIRST CLUE TO ATOMIC RADIATION, THE REPORT SAID.

THIS WAS FOLLOWED BY THE DISCOVERY THAT A JAPANESE CIVILIAN HAD MADE A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE EXPLOSION, AND THE RADIATION DOTS APPEARED PLAINLY ON THE NEGATIVE.

THE REPORT'S FORM INDICATES THAT IT TOOK AT LEAST A COUPLE OF WEEKS TO PREPARE, BUT JAPANESE SOURCES SAID THE FIRST PRELIMINARY INFORMATION WAS RUSHED WITHOUT DELAY TO THE HIGH COMMAND IN TOKYO.

THE REPORT SAID A FEW MOMENTS BEFORE THE BLINDING FLASH, ONE OR POSSIBLY TWO U. S. PLANES DROPPED THREE BATTERY-OPERATED BROADCASTING DEVICES BY PARACHUTE ON HIROSHIMA'S OUTSKIRTS.

THE REPORT SPECULATES THAT THESE DEVICES, CONTAINING A VARIETY OF INSTRUMENTS, WERE RECOVERED BY THE JAPANESE. IT SPECULATES THEY WERE EITHER TO SET OFF THE BOMB OR TO RECORD ITS FORCE. DETAILED DRAWINGS OF THESE DEVICES ACCOMPANIED THE REPORT.

MOST OF THE DETAILS WERE DEVOTED TO DETERMINING THE HEIGHT OF THE EXPLOSION AND THE RADIUS OF ITS EFFECTS. THE REPORT COVERED 13 LEGAL SIZE PAGES.

FJ1122PCS

JUL 1947

BATAVIA, JAVA, JULY 29-(AP)-THE INDONESIAN REPUBLICAN RADIO SAID A TRANSPORT PLANE BEARING RED CROSS MEDICAL SUPPLIES WAS SHOT DOWN TONIGHT BY TWO DUTCH FIGHTER PLANES AND THAT NINE PERSONS, INCLUDING AT LEAST THREE BRITISH CITIZENS, WERE KILLED.

THE BROADCAST, IDENTIFYING THE PLANE AS AN INDIAN DAKOTA, SAID THE PILOT, FORMER RAF WING COMMANDER CONSTANTINE, AND THE CO-PILOT, FORMER RAF SQUADRON LEADER HAZELHURST, BOTH WERE KILLED. IT SAID CONSTANTINE'S WIFE WAS FOUND DEAD IN THE PLANE, A MACHINEGUN BULLET THROUGH HER HEAD.

THE BROADCAST SAID DUTCH FIGHTERS OPENED FIRE AS THE TRANSPORT WAS CIRCLING JOGJAKARTA FOR A LANDING, AND THAT THE TRANSPORT CRASHED IN FLAMES.

AN INDONESIAN NAMED ABDUL GANI WAS THE LONE SURVIVOR. HE WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THE ATTACK WAS A COMPLETE SURPRISE AND THAT HE SAVED HIMSELF AT THE LAST MINUTE BY JUMPING.

THE BROADCAST SAID THE DUTCH CONSUL GENERAL AT SINGAPORE HAD CLEARED THE PLANE'S CARGO OF MEDICINES.

A RADIO SPEAKER WHO IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS PETER RADCLIFF, A FORMER BRITISH ARMY COLONEL, GAVE WHAT HE SAID WAS AN EYE WITNESS ACCOUNT:

"I SAW A SOLITARY TRANSPORT PLANE APPROACHING. IT CIRCLED AT LOW ALTITUDE WITH LANDING GEAR DOWN. SUDDENLY FROM THE EAST TWO FIGHTER PLANES APPROACHED. THEY WERE MODERN AND FAST AND THEY COULD NOT HAVE BEEN OTHER THAN DUTCH.

JUL 1947

"THERE WERE FOUR BURSTS OF FIRE. THEN SILENCE. I HEARD THE TRANSPORT PLANE CRASH. AT 8 P.M., PRIME MINISTER SJARIFOEDDIN CALLED ME. HE TOOK ME TO THE HOSPITAL. THERE I LEARNED FIRST HAND THE PLANE HAD BEEN PRIVATELY OWNED AND TOTALLY UNARMED. IT CARRIED TWO TONS OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES. RADIO MALAYA PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED IT WAS COMING. EVEN THE DUTCH RADIO AT BATAVIA SAID THE PLANE WOULD ARRIVE WITH THESE SUPPLIES."

THE PLANE WAS REPORTED TO HAVE CRASHED IN A RICE FIELD TWO AND A

HALF MILES SOUTH OF JOGJAKARTA. VILLAGERS HELPED EXTINGUISH THE FLAMES. THE INDONESIAN RED CROSS TOOK CHARGE OF THE CASUALTIES.

(THE INDONESIAN NEWS AGENCY ANTARA SAID A SINGAPORE BROADCAST SAID THAT TWO AMERICANS, WHO WISHED TO REMAIN ANONYMOUS, WERE SENDING MEDICAL SUPPLIES ON A PLANE THAT WAS TO HAVE ARRIVED TUESDAY AFTERNOON IN JOGJAKARTA. WHAT RELATION THIS MIGHT HAVE, IF ANY, WITH THE JOGJAKARTA CASE WAS NOT EXPLAINED.)

FH300PED JUL 1947

BATAVIA, JULY 29-(AP)-THE NETHERLANDS COMMISSION GENERAL WHICH NEGOTIATED VAINLY WITH THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC FOR 10 MONTHS BEFORE THE OUTBREAK OF THE CURRENT HOSTILITIES HAS BEEN SUMMONED BACK TO THE HAGUE, IT WAS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

COMMISSIONERS WILLEM SCHERMERHORN AND MAX VAN POLL WILL DEPART BY AIR WEDNESDAY MORNING. INFORMED DUTCH SOURCES PREDICTED THEY WOULD NOT RETURN TO INDONESIA.

THESE INFORMANTS SAID ACTING GOV. GEN. H.J. VAN MOOK WAS NOW WIELDING FULL AUTHORITY LOCALLY AND PRESUMABLY WOULD FOLLOW THROUGH WITH DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF INDONESIA WHEN THE FIGHTING ENDS.

FH1244PED

BY HARRIS JACKSON

JOGJAKARTA, JAVA, JULY 29-(AP)-A MEEK LOOKING LITTLE JOURNALIST WHO TURNED GUERRILLA FIGHTER IS THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC'S LOUDEST PROPAGANDA GUN.

"KILL THE DUTCH! CUT THEIR THROATS! SMASH THEIR HEADS WITH STONES!" SHOUTS 27-YEAR-OLD MAJ.GEN. SOETOMO TO INDONESIANS IN NIGHTLY BROADCASTS OVER THE INDONESIAN RADIO.

THE BROADCASTS ARE RELAYED BY THE REPUBLIC'S "VOICE OF INDONESIA" TO A NETWORK OF INDONESIAN STATIONS IN AREAS THE DUTCH HAVE NOT OCCUPIED. THE MESSAGES ARE RELAYED TO THE PEOPLE BY LOUDSPEAKERS INSTALLED AND LEFT BY THE JAPANESE.

REPUBLICAN PROPAGANDA EXPERTS BELIEVE THESE PROGRAMS ARE EFFECTIVE IN AROUSING THE FIGHTING SPIRIT OF THE ILLITERATE MASSES OF THE JAVANESE PEOPLE WHOSE AID THE REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT HOPES TO ENLIST IN A SCORCHED EARTH CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE DUTCH.

TO THE WESTERN EAR, THIS BLOOD AND THUNDER ORATORY SOUNDS CRUDE. BUT SOETOMO'S PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN IS CALCULATED TO AROUSE PASSIONS OF THE MOST ELEMENTAL ANE ENDURING SORT. JUL 1947

THERE IS EVIDENCE THAT THE DECISION TO EMPLOY SOETOMO IN THE PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN WAS MADE ONLY AFTER CONSIDERABLE DISCUSSION IN GOVERNMENT CIRCLES. SOME IN THE GOVERNMENT SAID THEY FELT THAT SUCH A LINE, IF FOLLOWED, WOULD STIR UP FORCES DIFFICULT TO STEM WHEN AND IF NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE DUTCH FOR INDONESIAN INDEPENDENCE ARE RESUMED.

FOR THIS REASON SOETOMO'S NIGHTLY ADDRESSES, SANCTIONED AS THEY ARE BY THE GOVERNMENT, LEND WEIGHT TO THE THEORY THAT THE REPUBLIC PLANS A LONG -- AND IF NECESSARY, BLOODY -- WAR TO SECURE RECOGNITION.

A NEWSMAN WHO WAS IN SOERABAJA BEFORE AND DURING THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION, SOETOMO CUT HIS PROPAGANDA TEETH ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH FOLLOWING TOKYO'S SURRENDER. AS LEADER OF THE PEMBERONTAKAN RAKJAT (PEOPLES' REVOLUTIONARY ARMY) IN EAST JAVA, HE DIVIDED HIS TIME BETWEEN DIRECTING HIS FORCES AND RESORTING TO THE MICROPHONE. THEN THE BRITISH, AS WELL AS THE DUTCH, WERE THE OBJECTS OF HIS WRATH.

WHEN THE IRREGULARS WERE INCORPORATED INTO THE REPUBLICAN ARMY SOME MONTHS AGO, SOETOMO WAS GIVEN THE RANK OF MAJOR GENERAL. AT THE SAME TIME, THE GOVERNMENT, NEGOTIATING WITH THE DUTCH, MUFFLED HIS PROPAGANDA. THE MUZZLE NOW HAS BEEN REMOVED.

INDONESIAN SEPARATE ME933AED

BY HARRIS JACKSON

JOGJAKARTA, JAVA, JULY 29-(AP)-THIS IS THE CAPITAL OF A COUNTRY AT WAR BUT THAT FACT DOES NOT SEEM TO UPSET MANY OF ITS PEOPLE VERY MUCH. JUL 1947

THE GIRL ACROSS THE STREET STILL PRACTICES ON HER PIANO LESSONS EVERY MORNING. MOST OF THE PEOPLE ARE IN BED BY MIDNIGHT, AND THEY DO NOT GET UP TOO EARLY. THE BLACKOUT HAS REMOVED MOST OF THE LIGHTS FROM THE STREET, BUT EVEN BEFORE THE FIGHTING STARTED THE EXTREME SCARCITY OF AUTOMOBILES MADE MOVING AROUND AT NIGHT DIFFICULT.

ALONG THE BANK OF THE LITTLE STREAM THAT THREADS THROUGH THE TOWN, JUST IN FRONT OF THE BUILDING THAT HOUSES THE MAIN OFFICES OF THE INDONESIAN REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT, NATIVE WOMEN STILL WORK IN PRIMITIVE FASHION ON THE STREETS. THE MARKETS ARE CROWDED.

DURING AN AIR RAID THE HEAD OF THE INDONESIAN AIR FORCE, HIMSELF A VETERAN OF THE PRE-WAR DUTCH AIR FORCE, LEANED OVER THE FENCE IN FRONT OF HIS HEADQUARTERS TO CHAT WITH A HIGH-RANKING INDONESIAN ARMY OFFICER ACROSS THE STREET. THIS SAME AIR COMMODORE WAS ONLY TOO GLAD TO LEND ME HIS CAR DURING A RECENT AIR RAID.

THESE PEOPLE ARE WELL AWARE OF THE OUTSIDE WORLD AND ANXIOUS FOR ITS SUPPORT. IN ADDITION TO EXPRESSIONS FROM THEIR LEADERS, THERE ARE READY SMILES FROM MANY PEOPLE I PASS ON THE STREET WHO SEE "U.S. CORRESPONDENT" ON MY ARM BADGE. MANY PEOPLE SPEAK ENGLISH. ALL OF THEM WANT TO KNOW IF THE UNITED STATES IS GOING TO DO ANYTHING TO STOP THE FIGHTING.

ABOUT THE PRESIDENTIAL PALACE--WHERE PRESIDENT [redacted] SOEKARNO HIMSELF NO LONGER LIVES--THERE IS AN AIR OF EASY INFORMALITY. GUARDS, CABINET MEMBERS, AND REPORTERS STROLL IN AND OUT. A CORRESPONDENT CAN ALWAYS GET A MEAL.

JOGJAKARTA GOVERNMENT OFFICES ARE BUSTLING WITH ACTIVITY, BUT THERE DOES NOT SEEM TO BE TOO MUCH SYSTEM. COMMUNIQUES, SCHEDULED TO BE ISSUED FIVE TIMES DAILY AT FOUR-HOUR INTERVALS, FREQUENTLY DO NOT APPEAR AT ALL. JUST AS FREQUENTLY THEY ARE HOURS LATE.

EVERYWHERE EXCEPT ON THE FOOD FRONT ONE MUST MAKE SHIFT. THE DUTCH BLOCKADE HAS REDUCED THE STOCKS OF MANUFACTURED ARTICLES TO ALMOST NOTHING.

THE GOVERNMENT IS PROUD THAT IT CAN FURNISH EACH CABINET MEMBER WITH AT LEAST ONE AUTOMOBILE. TRANSPORT IS THE MAJOR PROBLEM. CLOTHES ARE VERY SCARCE AND EXPENSIVE. BUT THERE IS PLENTY OF FOOD. THE COOKING IS BETTER THAN BATAVIA CAN OFFER, AND THE PRICE IS MUCH LESS. JUL 1947

SMILE THOUGH THEY DO AT AN AMERICAN, VERY YOUNG SOLDIERS WITH THEIR UNWIELDY RIFLES ARE VERY EARNEST ABOUT THEIR JOBS. YOUNG MEN WHO CAN SPEAK ENGLISH LEAVE NO DOUBT THEY ARE READY TO FIGHT AS LONG AS NECESSARY FOR AN INDEPENDENT INDONESIA. NO CRITICISM OF THE GOVERNMENT IS HEARD, THE FIGHTING APPARENTLY HAVING QUIETED EFFECTIVELY ALL POLITICAL QUARRELS.

THE INDONESIANS SEEM TO BE LONG ON SPIRIT BUT OBVIOUSLY VERY SHORT ON EQUIPMENT, GUNS AND AMMUNITION. THEIR FIELDS ARE FERTILE AND MORE INTENSIVELY CULTIVATED THAN MOST IN THE ORIENT. BUT ACCORDING TO REPORTS FROM CENTERS WHERE THE DUTCH ARE MAKING PROGRESS, THE PEOPLE DO NOT HESITATE TO DESTROY THEIR CROPS AND SCORCH THEIR EARTH. #

30.24- 11209

JOGJAKARTA, JAVA, JULY 29-(AP)-A SPECIAL COMMUNIQUE OF THE REPUBLICAN ARMY ANNOUNCED THAT PLANES OF THE INDONESIAN AIR FORCE BOMBED SEMARANG AND SALATIGA THIS MORNING.

SEMARANG, SOME 60 AIR MILES NORTH OF THIS REPUBLICAN CAPITAL, WAS THE STARTING POINT OF A DUTCH ARMY DRIVE TOWARD JOGJAKARTA. SALATIGA IS ABOUT HALFWAY ALONG THE ROUTE.

(AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES AT THE BEGINNING OF THE CURRENT CONFLICT A WEEK AGO SUNDAY ESTIMATED THE REPUBLICAN AIR FORCE AT ABOUT 40 PLANES. LATER THE DUTCH CLAIMED TO HAVE DESTROYED 10 OF THESE.)

HJ227AED

AH

OKINAWA, JULY 29-(AP)-HEADQUARTERS OF THE U.S. FIRST AIR DIVISION ANNOUNCED TODAY LT. JOHN E. RAY, JR., OF (1123 N. BURLINGTON ST.), HASTINGS, NEBR., WAS KILLED FRIDAY (CORRECT) IN THE CRASH OF A P-47 FIGHTER PLANE NEAR NAHA AIR BASE ON OKINAWA.

THE PLANE WAS ON AN ENGINEERING TEST FLIGHT, THE ARMY ADDED.

VR207ACS NM ASKT

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B36KX Q

MANILA, JULY 29-(AP)-TWO OF THE VICTIMS OF A SERIES OF AMBUSHES DIRECTED AGAINST UNITED STATES ARMY PERSONNEL WERE IDENTIFIED TODAY BY THE ARMY PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE.

THE ARMY SAID STAFF SGT. FELIMON S. SIBONGA OF THE FOURTH SIGNAL SERVICE GROUP OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMAND, WAS KILLED IN THE AMBUSH OF JULY 22. HIS HOME WAS AT SAN JOAQUIN IN ILOILO PROVINCE.

WOUNDED IN BOTH LEGS IN THE SAME ATTACK WAS T/4 FRANK D. ATKINS, SON OF MRS. EDNA H. COBBS OF AXTON, VA. HE WAS REPORTED IN "VERY FAVORABLE CONDITION" AT THE 20TH STATION HOSPITAL.

VR633ACS

NIGHT LEAD COMMUNISTS (130)

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 29-(AP)-BRAZIL'S SUPREME ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL, WHICH OUTLAWED THE VOMMUNIST PARTY A FEW MONTHS AGO, RULED ITSELF INCOMPETENT TODAY TO DECIDE WHETHER COMMUNIST-HELD CONGRESSIONAL, LEGISLATIVE AND CITY COUNCIL SEATS SHOULD BE ABOLISHED.

BY THIS ACTION, TAKEN ON A FOUR TO TWO VOTE, THE TRIBUNAL APPARENTLY LEFT UP TO THE BRAZILIAN CONGRESS THE DECISION WHETHER TO ABOLISH COMMUNIST SEATS AND HOW SUCH VACANCIES SHOULD BE FILLED.

A SIMILAR DECISION APPARENTLY MUST BE FACED BY THE RIO DE JANEIRO FEDERAL DISTRICT CITY COUNCIL, 18 OF THE 50 MEMBERS OF WHICH ARE COMMUNISTS, AND BY THE VARIOUS STATE LEGISLATURES.

THE COMMUNIST REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS CONSISTS OF ONE SENATOR, LUIS CARLOS PRESTES, WHO IS THE PARTY'S SECRETARY GENERAL, AND 16 MEMBERS OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

A DECISION BY THE TRIBUNAL ON THE STATUS OF THE COMMUNIST-HELD SEATS WAS ASKED BY THE ADMINISTRATION PARTY IN CONGRESS AFTER VARIOUS SENATORS AND DEPUTIES INDICATED THEIR RELUCTANCE TO PASS ON THE SUBJECT.

FH523PED

JUL 1947

VOICE OF AMERICA (350)

WASHINGTON, JULY 29-(AP)-TWO CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES TODAY MAPPED A JOINT ON-THE-SPOT CHECK IN A DOZEN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S "VOICE OF AMERICA" BROADCASTS.

SENATOR H. ALEXANDER SMITH (R-NJ), CHAIRMAN OF A SENATE COMMITTEE DESIGNATED TO MAKE THE STUDY FOR HIS CHAMBER, TOLD A REPORTER HIS GROUP AND A HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS SUBCOMMITTEE WILL LEAVE ABOUT NOV. 1 TO STUDY THIS COUNTRY'S PROPAGANDA EFFORTS ABROAD. REP. MUNDT (R-SD), HEADS THE HOUSE GROUP.

SMITH SAID:

"I AM DEEPLY CONCERNED WITH THE VOICE OF AMERICA PROGRAM AND HAVE BEEN ENDEAVORING THROUGH THIS SESSION OF CONGRESS TO COLLABORATE WITH SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL IN STRENGTHENING HIS HAND IN THE DELICATE INTERNATIONAL DEALINGS WHICH LIE IMMEDIATELY AHEAD."

"TO ME IT IS UTTERLY ABSURD FOR THIS COUNTRY TO BE SPENDING BILLIONS OF DOLLARS FOR THE HUMANE AND ECONOMIC RELIEF OF THE DEVASTATED COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD ONLY TO HAVE RUSSIA AND HER SATELLITE COUNTRIES INTERPRET IT AS THIS COUNTRY HAVING IMPERIALISTIC DESIGNS."

SMITH SAID THE CONGRESSIONAL GROUPS WILL TRAVEL TOGETHER. THEY PLAN TO VISIT FRANCE, BRITAIN, THE BALTIC AND SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES, ITALY, GREECE, TURKEY, AUSTRIA, GERMANY AND SPAIN.

BEFORE THE EUROPEAN PHASE OF THE INQUIRY STARTS, HE SAID, THE GROUPS WILL LOOK INTO THE NEW YORK OFFICE OF THE VOICE OF AMERICA PROGRAM, WHERE THE BROADCASTS WERE PREPARED.

SENATE AUTHORITY FOR AN ON-THE-SCENE INQUIRY INTO THE PROGRAM'S EFFECTIVENESS CAME AFTER SENATOR TAFT (R-OHIO) AND OTHERS BLOCKED EFFORTS TO COMPLETE CONGRESSIONAL ACTION ON THE MUNDT BILL, WHICH WAS PASSED BY THE HOUSE AND APPROVED BY THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE. THIS BILL WOULD GIVE BASIC LEGAL AUTHORIZATION TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S WARTIME INFORMATION PROGRAM.

SMITH SAID THE LAWMAKERS WILL TRY TO CHECK PARTICULARLY ON (1) RUSSIAN PROPAGANDA EFFORTS DESIGNED TO "MISINTERPRET" THIS COUNTRY'S AIMS, (2) HOW BRITISH AND FRENCH INFORMATION PROGRAMS COMPARE WITH OURS, (3) WHETHER THE AMERICAN PROGRAMS ARE EFFICENTLY MANAGED, AND (4) WHETHER EUROPEANS AND UNITED STATES DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD CAN SUGGEST IMPROVEMENTS FOR THE AMERICAN PROGRAM.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE, NAMED BY FOREIGN RELATIONS CHAIRMAN VANDENBERG (R-MICH), YESTERDAY, ARE SENATORS HICKENLOOPER (R-IOWA), LODGE (R-MASS), BARKLEY (D-KY) AND HATCH (D-NM.)

SU704AED

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ROYALL

WASHINGTON, JULY 29-(AP)-SECRETARY OF WAR KENNETH ROYALL LEFT BY PLANE FOR EUROPE TODAY TO GET FIRST HAND INFORMATION IN THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION ZONE IN GERMANY ON PROBLEMS AFFECTING BOTH THE WAR AND STATE DEPARTMENTS.

A BRIEF WAR DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THAT SINCE THE NEW SECRETARY NEVER HAS HAD AN OPPORTUNITY TO INSPECT THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT SETUP IN GERMANY HE WISHES TO CONFER ON THE SCENE WITH GEN. LUCIUS CLAY, U.S. MILITARY GOVERNOR IN GERMANY.

HOWEVER, ROYALL, WHO RECENTLY SUCCEEDED ROBERT P. PATTERSON AS SECRETARY OF WAR, IS FAMILIAR WITH MANY OF THE PROBLEMS AS FORMER UNDER SECRETARY OF WAR.

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AMONG THESE PROBLEMS IS THE MOST EFFECTIVE WAY OF REHABILITATING GERMANY. MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM H.DRAPER, ECONOMIC ADVISOR TO CLAY, HAS BEEN IN WASHINGTON CONFERRING WITH WAR AND STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS.

THERE HAVE BEEN SOME REPORTS HERE OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CLAY AND STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS, AS WELL AS OF FRICTION BETWEEN CLAY AND MEMBERS OF HIS STAFF OVER ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS.

ROYALL IS EXPECTED TO CANVASS THE TROUBLED RUHR COAL SITUATION, AND GERMAN FOOD SHORTAGES, AND INSPECT SOME MILITARY INSTALLATIONS TO GET A FIRSTHAND VERSION ON THE CONDITION OF AMERICAN TROOPS IN GERMANY.

THE FIRST STOP OF ROYALL'S PLANE WAS SCHEDULED FOR STEPHENSVILLE, NEWFOUNDLAND WHERE HE WAS DUE AT 5:27 P.M. (EST).

VH157PED

FIRST LEAD FORRESTAL(200)

WASHINGTON,JULY 29-(AP)-JAMES V.FORRESTAL, NEWLY-DESIGNATED SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, HELD A CLOSELY-GUARDED CONFERENCE WITH ARMED SERVICE OFFICIALS IN THE ARMY'S BIG PENTAGON BUILDING TODAY AND LATER DECLINED TO DISCUSS THE SESSION.

REFUSING TO ANSWER QUESTIONS ON EMERGING, FORRESTAL TOLD A REPORTER HE ATTENDED IN HIS CAPACITY AS SECRETARY OF THE NAVY. ALTHOUGH APPOINTED BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE, FORRESTAL HAS NOT YET BEEN SWORN IN AS SECRETARY OF THE UNIFIED FORCES.

IN HIS NEW POSITION HE WILL HAVE CABINET RANK AND HAVE OVER-ALL SUPERVISION OF THE COMBINED ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE.

THOSE ATTENDING THE CONFERENCE INCLUDED SECRETARY OF WAR KENNETH ROYALL, WHO DELAYED A SCHEDULED DEPARTURE FOR A EUROPEAN INSPECTION TRIP BUT TOOK OFF BY PLANE ALMOST IMMEDIATELY AFTERWARD; FLEET ADMIRAL WILLIAM LEAHY, PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S CHIEF OF STAFF; AND ADMIRAL (CORRECT) WILLIAM H.P.BLANDY, CHIEF OF THE ATLANTIC FLEET.

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BLANDY LATER WAS DECORATED BY FORRESTAL AT THE NAVY DEPARTMENT WITH A GOLD STAR IN LIEU OF A FOURTH DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL FOR HIS WORK IN DIRECTING THE JOINT ARMY-NAVY TASK FORCE IN THE BIKINI ATOM BOMB TESTS LAST SUMMER.

ROYALL VOLUNTEERED NO INFORMATION CONCERNING THE CONFERENCE BEFORE HE DEPARTED ON HIS HURRIED EUROPEAN TRIP. HE IS DUE BACK AUGUST 4.

MUCH HAS TO BE DONE ETC IN 3RD GRAF A161

FR223PED

B23WX

(170) AP SPECIAL WASHINGTON SERVICE

WASHINGTON,JULY 29-(AP)-SENATOR YOUNG (R-ND) SAID TODAY THE WORLD FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION MEETING IN GENEVA AUG. 26 "WILL HAVE A TREMENDOUS BEARING ON THE FUTURE AND WELFARE OF AGRICULTURE."

NAMED BY CHAIRMAN CAPPER (R-KAN) OF THE SENATE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE TO ATTEND AS ONE OF A FOUR-MAN SPECIAL CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE, YOUNG TOLD A REPORTER:

"I AM RELUCTANT TO LEAVE NORTH DAKOTA RIGHT IN THE HARVEST TIME, BUT I DEEM IT HIGHLY IMPORTANT. I THINK THE DECISIONS THAT WILL BE REACHED WILL BE FAR-REACHING.

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"THIS IS PARTICULARLY SO SINCE THE FIVE PERCENT OF THE WORLD'S FOOD PRODUCTION THAT ENTERS THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN NORMAL TIME GOVERNS THE PRICE OF THE OTHER 95 PERCENT."

CAPPER ALSO NAMED SENATOR THOMAS (D-OKLA) TO GO WHILE CHAIRMAN HOPE (R-KAN) OF THE HOUSE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE NAMED REPS.MURRAY (R-WIS) AND ZIMMERMAN (D-MO).

THE FOUR WILL CONSULT WITH AND AID THE AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT REPRESENTATIVES AT THE GENEVA CONFERENCE.

YOUNG, WHO OPERATES A LARGE FARM AT BERLIN,N.D., EXPECTS TO LEAVE FOR HOME LATER IN THE DAY AND BE ON HAND FOR PART OF THE HARVEST WORK.

MD503AED

CHICAGO, JULY 29-(AP)-MRS.MAVIS SCHREYER, 22, BLONDE AUSTRALIAN WAR BRIDE, WAS GRANTED A DIVORCE TODAY ON CRUELTY GROUNDS FROM SEYMOUR SCHREYER, 23, FOR ARMY CAPTAIN, AFTER AN ATTEMPTED RECONCILIATION FAILED.

SHE ORIGINALLY FILED A DIVORCE SUIT LAST FALL BUT IT WAS DISMISSED WHEN THE COUPLE BECAME RECONCILED. IN HER SECOND SUIT, SHE CONTENDED HER HUSBAND, AN ACCOUTANT, STRUCK HER ON THE DATE OF THEIR SEPARATION, JULY 13.

SHE SAID SHE HAD NO IMMEDIATE PLANS FOR THE

HER HUSBAND, AN ACCOUNTANT, STRUCK HER ON THE DATE OF THEIR SEPARATION, JULY 13.

SHE SAID SHE HAD NO IMMEDIATE PLANS FOR THE FUTURE AND WOULD REMAIN IN CHICAGO.

THEY WERE MARRIED SEPT. 30, 1944 IN BRISBANE AND CAME TO THE UNITED STATES IN MARCH, 1946. SHE WAS THE FORMER MAVIS CANNON, (HOME ADDRESS UNAVAILABLE)

EK642PCD

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SAN FRANCISCO,JULY 29 (AP)-EROEDA SINITSKAYA, CHIC, 26-YEAR-OLD RUSSIAN GIRL WHO CAME TO THE U.S. FROM SHANGHAI ONLY TO FIND HER EX-GI FIANCE HAD MARRIED ANOTHER, LEAVES THE IMMIGRATION BUREAU'S DETENTION QUARTERS TODAY.

MISS SINITSKAYA WAS PAROLED TO MISS ANNIE CLO WATSON OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE PENDING CONGRESSIONAL RECONSIDERATION NEXT SESSION OF BILLS OFFERED IN HER BEHALF BY REP.HAVENNER AND SEN.DOWNEY OF CALIFORNIA TO PERMIT HER TO REMAIN PERMANENTLY.

SHE ARRIVED HERE SIX MONTHS AGO PREPARED TO MARRY HARRY LE ROY DONALDSON OF CAMERON, MO., A DISCHARGED ARMY SERGEANT SHE MET IN SHANGHAI.

WHEN THE BOAT DOCKED SHE LEARNED HE HAD REMARRIED HIS DIVORCED WIFE

IN THE SIX MONTHS SHE HAS BEEN HELD BY THE IMMIGRATION BUREAU PEND-

30.24-11211

ING DISPOSAL OF HER CASE SHE HAS RECEIVED MORE THAN 50 OFFERS OF MARRIAGE AND AN OFFER OF A $350 A MONTH JOB.

THE LATTER, SHE SAID TODAY, SHE INTENDS TO ACCEPT.

GG940ACS NM

LARAMIE, WYO., JULY 29-(AP)-LAWRENCE MARTIN, ASSOCIATE EDITOR OF THE DENVER POST, EMPHASIZED IN AN ADDRESS TODAY THE IMPORTANCE OF PROTECTION BY THE AMERICAN PRESS OF "THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO KNOW."

HE DESCRIBED THIS RIGHT AS SOMETHING THAT IS "UNLIMITED, INDIVIDIBLE AND MAY NOT BE SUSPENDED" IN SPEAKING AT THE THIRD NATIONAL FORUM OF LABOR, AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY SPONSORED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING.

"IF THE AMERICAN PRESS BECOMES DERELICT IN ITS DEVOTION TO THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO KNOW, OR IF IT FAILS TO USE ITS FREEDOM TO LET THE PEOPLE KNOW, IT HELPS TO DESTROY FREEDOM," THE VETERAN NEWSPAPERMAN SAID.

"THEREFORE, THE ROLE OF THE PRESS IN SHAPING NATIONAL POLICY IS AN ACTIVE AND AN ESSENTIAL ROLE. FOR UNLESS THE PEOPLE KNOW, THEY CANNOT UNDERSTAND. WHERE THERE IS NO UNDERSTANDING, THERE IS MUSUNDERSTANDING."

THE PRESS ALSO HAS THE DUTY, MARTIN ADDED, OF MAKING THE INTERRELATIONSHIPS OF FACTS CLEAR, THE MORAL OBLIGATION TO EXPOSE ANY WILLFUL DISTORTION AND THE RESPONSIBILITY TO CLARIFY THE READERS' THINKING.

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HE USED AS AN ILLUSTRATION THE PLAN OF SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL FOR EUROPEAN AID, SAYING THE PRESS MUST PRESENT ALL FACTS ABOUT THE PLAN, THE ATTITUDES OF OTHER NATIONS, BACKGROUND CONDITIONS, ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST AND "CALM BUT VIGOROUS EDITORIAL DISCUSSION."

"WE KNOW THAT OUR STRENGTH, LOYALTY, DEVOTION AND COURAGE WILL BE STERNLY TESTED IN THE DAYS TO COME," HE SAID. "WE FURTHER KNOW THAT IN THE SHAPING OF NATIONAL POLICY, WHEREVER IT APPLIES, WE ALL HAVE THE FREE MAN'S RIGHT TO BE HEARD, AND THE FREE MAN'S DUTY TO BE UNSELFISH, REASONABLE AND BOTH AWARE AND CONSIDERATE OF THE RIGHTS AND NECESSITIES OF OUR FELLOW CITIZENS."

FJ415PCS

(ADVANCE) CHICAGO, JULY 29-(AP)-REP.HAROLD KNUTSON, (R-MINN), TODAY ASSERTED THAT ESTABLISHMENT OF "EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL CONTROL" OF ARMAMENTS WAS AN "ESSENTIAL PREREQUISITE" TO GOVERNMENTAL FINANCIAL PROGRAMS FOR THE FUTURE.

"THEN WE COULD SLASH TAXES VIGOROUSLY WITHOUT ENDANGERING THE NATIONAL SAFETY" KNUTSON, CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE WAY AND MEANS COMMITTEE, SAID IN A SPEECH PREPARED FOR DELIVERY TO THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CREDIT JEWELERS.

HE CHARACTERIZED DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS "THE DOMINANT ITEM IN THE BUDGET" AND ADDED: "JUST AS FRANCE SPENT 20 YEARS AND BILLIONS OF FRANCS STRENGTHENING THE MAGINOT LINE, ONLY TO SEE IT COLLAPSE IN ONE DAY, WE MAY SPEND 10 OR 15 BILLIONS A YEAR FOR SEVERAL YEARS ON OUR ARMY AND NAVY, AND YET HAVE OUR NATION DESTROYED IN A SINGLE NIGHT IN A TERRIFIC ATOMIC HOLOCAUST.

"DOES V

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"DOES IT NOT FOLLOW THAT AN ESSENTIAL PREREQUISITE TO ANY SOUND FINANCIAL PROGRAM FOR THE FUTURE IS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF ARMAMENTS, AND ESPECIALLY OF ATOMIC ENERGY?"

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SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 29-(AP)-THE INTERNATIONAL LIONS CONVENTION TURNED ITS ATTENTION FROM PARADING AND REVELRY TODAY TO STUDYING MEANS OF PROMOTING WORLD PEACE.

THE ORGANIZATION, WHICH HAS ANNOUNCED A WORLD EXPANSION PROGRAM AND HAS SENT CONSULTANTS TO THE MAJOR INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES ON PEACE SINCE THE END OF THE WAR, DEVOTED ONE FORUM TO A DISCUSSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT CLIFFORD D.PIERCE OF MEMPHIS, TENN., ANNOUNCED PLANS FOR

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THE ORGANIZATION, WHICH HAS ANNOUNCED A WORLD EXPANSION PROGRAM AND HAS SENT CONSULTANTS TO THE MAJOR INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES ON PEACE SINCE THE END OF THE WAR, DEVOTED ONE FORUM TO A DISCUSSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT CLIFFORD D.PIERCE OF MEMPHIS, TENN., ANNOUNCED PLANS FOR EXTENDING LIONISM IN EUROPE AS A "FORCE AGAINST COMMUNISM."

AMONG THE MORE THAN 16,000 CONVENTION DELEGATES ARE REPRESENTATIVES OF EVERY STATE, HAWAII, CANADA AND 17 LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES. IMPORTANT SPEECHES ARE BEING TRANSLATED INTO SPANISH FOR MORE THAN 800 DELEGATES FROM CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

THOUSANDS LINED DOWNTOWN STREETS YESTERDAY AS THE LIONS PARADED IN 15 COLORFUL DIVISIONS. THE OPENING DAY'S CEREMONIES ENDED WITH A TEXAS NIGHT PARTY AND A STATES NIGHT DANCE LAST NIGHT.

X420APS

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 29-(AP)-JUDGES IN THE LIONS INTERNATIONAL PARADE HERE YESTERDAY PLEADED CONFUSION TODAY.

IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN THAT BEAUTIFUL MARJORIE WARD, STANDING ATOP A GORGEOUS FLOAT, AND ATTIRED IN A CHARMING TWO-PIECE SWIM SUIT, HAD OBSTRUCTED THEIR VIEW.

THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE JUDGES AT CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS LAST NIGHT WAS THAT THE $250 PRIZE FOR THE BEST COMMERCIAL FLOAT IN THE PARADE WENT TO "KANSAS, STATE OF PLENTY."

THE EYE-FILLING MISS WARD GRACED THIS VEHICLE.

BUT A RECHECK TODAY DISCLOSED AN ERROR, SOMEWHERE, AND THE OFFICIAL RECORD WILL SHOW THAT THE $250 GOES TO "ARKANSAS, STATE OF PLENTY."

KANSAS DIDN'T HAVE A FLOAT.

DV433PCS

LEAD DAY U.N.

BY JOHN A.PARRIS, JR.

JUL 1947

LAKE SUCCESS, JULY 29-(AP)-USING HER VETO, RUSSIA TODAY BLOCKED A UNITED NATIONS EFFORT TO ESTABLISH A BORDER WATCH OVER THE BALKANS AND BROUGHT A WARNING FROM THE UNITED STATES THAT A "GRAVE SITUATION" HAD BEEN CREATED.

HERSCHEL V.JOHNSON, U.S. DEPUTY DELEGATE, DECLARED THAT THE SOVIET ACTION HAD CREATED A SITUATION THAT REQUIRED THE CONSULTATION OF SOME DELEGATES WITH THEIR GOVERNMENTS IMMEDIATELY. (more)

ON JOHNSON'S MOTION THE COUNCIL ADJOURNED UNTIL TOMORROW AFTERNOON, FORESTALLING AN EXPECTED SPEECH FROM ANDREI A. GROMYKO, SOVIET DELEGATE, ON HIS VETO.

THE COUNCIL HAD PREVIOUSLY APPROVED THE COMMISSION PLAN PARAGRAPH BY PARAGRAPH WITH RUSSIA ABSTAINING ON ALL THESE VOTES BUT WHEN IT CAME TO A FINAL VOTE ON THE PLAN AS A WHOLE GROMYKO USED HIS POWER OF VETO.

THE FINAL VOTE WAS NINE TO TWO, RUSSIA AND POLAND IN THE NEGATIVE.

JUL 1947

THE VOTE ON JOHNSON'S MOVE TO ADJOURN WAS 8 TO 1, WITH POLAND AGAINST IT. SYRIA AND COLOMBIA ABSTAINED.

ON THE PARAGRAPH BY PARAGRAPH VOTE THE COUNCIL MAJORITY HAD APPROVED THE COMMISSION.

THE COUNCIL VOTED XXX SECOND PARAGRAPH FOURTH LEAD U.N. (A209UN)

THE COUNCIL VOTED 9 TO 1, WITH RUSSIA ABSTAINING AND POLAND IN THE NEGATIVE, TO CREATE THE COMMISSION.

THEN, ON THE CRUCIAL VOTE FOR 11 MEMBERS AS DEMANDED BY THE UNITED STATES, THE COUNCIL VOTED 7 TO 0 WITH AUSTRALIA, POLAND, RUSSIA AND FRANCE ABSTAINING.

SOVIET RUSSIA XXX THIRD LEAD U.N. AT START (A200(7,).

GH351PED NM

THIRD LEAD U.N.

LAKE SUCCESS, JULY 29-(AP)-SOVIET RUSSIA ABSTAINED TODAY ON THE FIRST TEST VOTE IN THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL ON A UNITED STATES RESOLUTION CALLING FOR A BALKANS COMMISSION. THE COUNCIL APPROVED THE PREAMBLE BY A 9 TO ONE VOTE.

GH329PED

JUL 1947

A201UN

BULLETIN MATTER

LAKE SUCCESS-FIRST ADD THIRD LEAD U.N. XXX ONE VOTE.

THE PREAMBLE FOUND THAT A DISPUTE EXISTED WHICH WAS LIKELY TO ENDANGER THE MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY.

POLAND VOTED AGAINST THE PREAMBLE.

THE COUNCIL BY A 10 TO 0 VOTE NEXT APPROVED A PARAGRAPH RECOMMENDING THAT THE CONTENDING PARTIES IN THE BALKANS ABSTAIN FROM ALL ACTION LIKELY TO INCREASE TENSION.

ON THAT PARAGRAPH RUSSIA ABSTAINED.

THE COUNCIL, VOTING ON A LONG RESOLUTION PARAGRAPH BY PARAGRAPH, DECIDED NINE TO ONE, WITH RUSSIA AGAIN ABSTAINING, THAT GIVING ANY SUPPORT TO ARMED BANDS IN THE BALKANS BY ANY OF THE FOUR COUNTRIES--GREECE, ALBANIA, YUGOSLAVIA AND BULGARIA--SHOULD BE CONSTRUED AS A THREAT TO PEACE WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE U.N. CHARTER. POLAND VOTEDNIN THE NEGATIVE.

BY A 10 TO 0 VOTE, WITH RUSSIA ABSTAINING, THE COUNCIL RECOMMENDED THAT THE FOUR GOVERNMENTS IN THE BALKANS CASE ESTABLISH AS SOON AS POSSIBLE NORMAL DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS AMONG THEMSELVES.

THE COUNCIL VOTED NINE TO ONE WITH RUSSIA AGAIN ABSTAINING, A RECOMMENDATION FOR THE FOUR GOVERNMENTS TO ENTER INTO FRONTIER CONVENTIONS PROVIDING FOR REGULATING THEIR FRONTIERS, WHERE MOST OF THE TROUBLE HAS OCCURRED.

more

THE COUNCIL APPROVED BY A VOTE OF 8 TO 0, WITH RUSSIA, POLAND AND SYRIA ABSTAINING, A PARAGRAPH DEALING WITH HANDLING REFUGEES IN THE FOUR COUNTRIES AND RECOMMENDING THAT REFUGEE CAMPS BE PUT UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF SOME INTERNATIONAL BODY AUTHORIZED BY THE UNITED NATIONS.

THE COUNCIL APPROVED 9 TO 0, WITH RUSSIA AND POLAND ABSTAINING, A PARAGRAPH PROVIDING FOR TRANSFER OF MINORITIES.

THE UNITED NATIONS XXX SECOND LEAD U.N. AT START (A172UN).

GH343PED NMUN

SECOND LEAD U.N. (1ST)

JUL 1947

BY JOHN A.PARRIS, JR.

LAKE SUCCESS, JULY 29-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL AGREED TO BEGIN VOTING LATE TODAY ON A UNITED STATES PROPOSAL TO SET UP A WATCH COMMISSION OVER THE BALKANS.

THE COUNCIL CONCLUDED DISCUSSION ON THE BALKAN PROBLEM SHORTLY BEFORE LUNCH, THUS PAVING THE WAY TOWARD A CLIMAX OF A MONTH-LONG FIGHT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA.

WITH RUSSIAN MAINTAINING A 24-HOUR SILENCE, A MAJORITY OF THE COUNCIL MEMBERS EXPRESSED APPROVAL OF A U.S. PROPOSAL THAT THE PROPOSED COMMISSION BE COMPOSED OF ELEVEN MEMBERS.

WHETHER THE SOVIET UNION WOULD INJECT THE VETO ON THIS PART OF THE AMERICAN RESOLUTION WAS STILL A MATTER OF CONJECTURE.

THROUGHOUT THE MORNING SESSION SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI A.GROMYKO WORKED BUSILY ON A SPEECH.

GROMYKO LET THE YUGOSLAV, BULGARIAN AND ALBANIAN REPRESENTATIVES CARRY THE BRUNT OF THE DISCUSSION TODAY. THEY AGAIN DECLARED THAT THE COMMISSION WOULD NOT BE CONSTITUTIONAL AND THAT UNDER THE CHARTER THEY WOULD NOT BE BOUND TO COOPERATE WITH IT IF ESTABLISHED. THIS WAS THE LINE WHICH THEY HAVE CONSISTENTLY EMPHASIZED SINCE LAST THURSDAY.

U.S. DEPUTY DELEGATE HERSCHEL V.JOHNSON OPENED THE FIRST OF TWO COUNCIL SESSIONS TODAY BY INSISTING THAT THE PROPOSED COMMISSION SHOULD BE COMPOSED OF ELEVEN MEMBERS. HE MADE IT CLEAR HE WOULD FIGHT ALL ATTEMPTS TO SET UP A SMALLER COMMISSION.

WITH THE POSSIBILITY THAT A VOTE MAY SOON BE NEAR ON THE ENTIRE AMERICAN PLAN, THE QUESTION UPPERMOST IN DELEGATES MINDS WAS:

WILL RUSSIA ETC., THIRD GRAPH (A37).

GH1204PED NM

JUL 1947

U.N.-INDONESIAN

LAKE SUCCESS, JULY 29-(AP)-DR. ALFONSO LOPEZ, OF COLOMBIA, TOLD THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL THAT IT SHOULD BE READY TO ACT IN INDONESIA'S "UNDECLARED WAR" IF IT WENT AHEAD WITH A PLAN TO SET UP A BALKANS COMMISSION.

LOPEZ DID NOT SPEAK FURTHER ON THE INDONESIAN AFFAIR.

IT WAS THE FIRST TIME THAT THE INDONESIAN FIGHTING HAD BEEN MENTIONED IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL, ALTHOUGH DELEGATES WERE AWARE OF THE ANNOUNCEMENT BY PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE INDIAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT, IN NEW DELHI YESTERDAY THAT INDIA WOULD PUT THE CASE BEFORE THE U.N. THE INDIAN DELEGATION HERE HAD NOT RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS UP TO NOON TODAY.

FH1238PED

30.24- 11213

U.N.-BALKANS

LAKE SUCCESS, JULY 29-(AP)-U.S. DEPUTY DELEGATE HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON DECLARED TODAY THAT RUSSIA'S VETO OF UNITED NATIONS ACTION IN THE BALKANS HAD "CREATED A GRAVE SITUATION" WHICH HIS GOVERNMENT "DOES NOT INTEND TO LET GO BY DEFAULT."

"THE UNITED STATES DOES NOT CONSIDER THE SITUATION CLOSED AND AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE THE UNITED STATES WILL STATE IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL WHAT THE NEXT STEP WILL BE," JOHNSON TOLD NEWSMEN.

CALLING NEWSMEN INTO A CONFERENCE IMMEDIATELY AFTER SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI A. GROMYKO HAD PREVENTED ESTABLISHMENT OF AN AMERICAN-PROPOSED BORDER COMMISSION FOR THE BALKANS, JOHNSON SAID:

"THE ACTION RUSSIA HAS TAKEN IS SIMPLE ABUSE OF POWER, A SIMPLE ABUSE OF THE VETO. IN THIS CASE IT IS CONTRARY TO THE UNDERSTANDING AMONG THE BIG FIVE ON THE USE OF THE VETO AT THE TIME THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER WAS FRAMED AT SAN FRANCISCO."

JOHNSON SAID THERE WERE "VARIOUS ALTERNATIVES" FOR PURSUING THE BALKAN PROBLEM BUT SAID HE WAS NOT PREPARED TO DISCUSS THEM NOW. HE MADE IT CLEAR THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD SEEK FURTHER ACTION.

"THE BALKAN SITUATION HAS NOT BEEN WIPED OUT BY THE VETO," HE SAID.

FH515PED

(330) WITH U.N. JUL 1947

BY SIGRID ARNE

WASHINGTON, JULY 29-(AP)-THE POSSIBILITY OF A GREEK REQUEST FOR CONTINUING INTERNATIONAL AID WITH ITS BORDER PROBLEMS HAS LED HERE TO INFORMAL DIPLOMATIC TALK OF A BALKAN "WATCH DOG" COMMISSION OUTSIDE THE UNITED NATIONS.

DIPLOMATS FAMILIAR WITH THE TALKS REPORT BRITISH-AMERICAN INTEREST IN THE IDEA AS AN ALTERNATIVE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION WHICH WAS DEFEATED IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL TODAY BY A RUSSIAN VETO.

THE DISCUSSIONS HERE HAVE CONSIDERED THE POSSIBILITY THAT SEVERAL NATIONS MIGHT BE INVITED TO TAKE PART IN KEEPING AN EYE ON THE GREEK BORDER WARFARE. IF SUCH A COMMISSION WERE SET UP IT MIGHT BE A TEMPORARY MEASURE, PENDING FURTHER DISCUSSION OF THE ISSUE IN THE UNITED NATIONS.

INITIALLY, THE UNITED STATES HAD PROPOSED TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL THAT AN 11-NATION U.N. COMMISSION BE SET UP TO MAKE A CONTINUOUS REVIEW OF GREEK TROUBLES FOR THE NEXT TWO YEARS. AFTER WEEKS OF DEBATE DURING WHICH THE RUSSIAN DELEGATE, ANDREI GROMYKO, TOOK LITTLE PART, THE PROPOSAL WAS DEFEATED BY GROMYKO'S VETO, THE 11TH VETO CAST BY RUSSIA IN U.N. AFFAIRS.

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, DEPUTY AMERICAN DELEGATE TO THE COUNCIL, CALLED GROMYKO'S VOTE TODAY A "SIMPLE ABUSE OF POWER." JOHNSON HAS BEEN SUMMONED TO WASHINGTON TO CONFER TOMORROW WITH STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS ON THE SITUATION CREATED B THE RUSSIAN VETO. PRESUMABLY THE FINAL U.S. DECISION ON A NON-U.N. COMMISSION MAY BE IRONED OUT DURING JOHNSON'S VISIT.

DIPLOMATS POINT OUT THAT A NON-U.N. COMMISSION WOULD BE LIMITED IN TWO WAYS; 1. IT COULD NOT REPORT DIRECTLY TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL SHOULD GREEK BORDER TROUBLES INCREASE, AND 2. IT COULD NOT ENTER THE TERRITORY OF GREECE'S THREE NEIGHBORS--ALBANIA, YUGOSLAVIA AND BULGARIA--WHERE GREECE HAS SAID THE SOURCE OF HER TROUBLE LIES.

BUT SUCH A COMMISSION COULD REPORT TO WHATEVER GOVERNMENTS AGREE TO PARTAKE OF THE "WATCH DOG" JOB. THOSE NATIONS THEN WOULD BE FREE, UNDER U.N. RULES, TO BRING GREEK TROUBLES BEFORE THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

PF830PED

FIRST LEAD U.N.--ECONOMIC (170) JUL 1947

BY MAX HARRELSON

LAKE SUCCESS, JULY 29-(AP)-THE RUSSIAN BLOC TODAY REBUKED FRANCE FOR BRINGING THE MARSHALL PLAN INTO A UNITED NATIONS DEBATE AND DELIVERED A VIGOROUS ATTACK AGAINST THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE FOR ALLEGEDLY INTERFERING IN THE ECONOMIC AFFAIRS OF GERMANY.

THE SOVIET ATTACK WAS LAUNCHED JOINTLY BY SOVIET DELEGATE ALEXANDER P.MOROZOV AND WHITE RUSSIAN REPRESENTATIVE L.I.KAMINSKY SHORTLY AFTER FRANCE MADE A NEW BID BEFORE THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL FOR RUSSIAN COOPERATION IN THE MARSHALL PLAN.

MOROZOV MADE NO DIRECT REFERENCE TO FRANCE'S BID, BUT DECLARED RUSSIA'S POSITION ALREADY HAD BEEN MADE CLEAR BY SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER V.M.MOLOTOV AT THE THREE POWER CONFERENCE IN PARIS. AT THAT TIME MOLOTOV REFUSED TO GO ALONG WITH BRITAIN AND FRANCE ON THE MARSHALL PLAN.

KAMINSKY DECLARED "THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL HAS NO RIGHT TO DISCUSS THE MARSHALL PLAN" AND SAID THE COUNCIL "SHOULD NOT BECOME A FORUM FOR DIFFUSION OF PROPAGANDA ON THE MARSHALL PLAN." HE SAID THE AMERICAN PROGRAM WAS "CLEARLY LINKED WITH THE GERMAN ECONOMY, WHICH ALSO HAS NO PLACE ON THE AGENDA."

MOROZOV PROVOKED A CLASH BY BRITISH MINISTER OF STATE HECTOR MCNEIL BY DECLARING THAT "NEITHER THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE NOR ANY OTHER ORGAN OF THE UNITED NATIONS CAN MAKE A GOVERNMENT TAKE A DECISION WHICH DOES NOT CORRESPOND TO ITS INTERESTS."

MCNEIL SAID THE QUESTION ABOUT THE POWERS OF OTHER ORGANS OF THE U.N. WAS "NOT A MATTER TO BE DISCUSSED HERE." AS FAR AS THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL OR ITS ORGANS WERE CONCERNED, HE ADDED, "THERE CAN BE NO QUESTION OF THEIR DECISIONS BEING ENFORCED ON ANY GOVERNMENT."

"THERE IS NO QUESTION OF SOVEREIGNTY BEING INFRINGED OR DECISIONS BEING IMPOSED," HE DECLARED 1947 "NEVER. NEVER. NEVER."

MOROZOV DEVOTED MOST OF HIS SPEECH TO AN ATTACK ON THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE, ONE OF WHOSE RESOLUTIONS, HE SAID, "IS A CLEAR INFRACTION OF THE PRINCIPLE THAT QUESTIONS CONCERNING GERMANY AS A WHOLE COME WITHIN THE COMPETENCE OF THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION."

"NO COMMISSION CAN MAKE ANY ATTEMPTS TO SUPERSEDE OR REVISE DECISIONS OF THE GOVERNMENTS WHO BEAR THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR GOVERNING GERMANY," HE SAID. "THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SOVIET UNION WILL INSIST ON NON-INTERFERENCE BY THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION IN GERMANY."

MCNEIL SAID THE E.C.E. HAD STAYED WELL WITHIN THE TERMS OF ITS

INSTRUCTIONS, WHICH AUTHORIZED IT TO CONSULT WITH EITHER THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION IN BERLIN OR WITH OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES IN EACH OF THE FOUR ZONES. HE SAID THESE CONSULTATIONS COULD NOT BE CONSIDERED AS "INTERFERENCE."

THE APPEAL WAS MADE BY FRENCH DELEGATE GEORGES BORIS AS THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL LAUNCHED A GENERAL DEBATE ON THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE.

BORIS SAID DISTRUST BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE WESTERN POWERS WAS PARALYZING EUROPEAN ECONOMIC RECOVERY. HE BLAMED THE FAILURE OF THE RECENT THREE POWER CONFERENCE IN PARIS ON THIS DISTRUST AND URGED THAT THE BIG POWERS MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO DEVELOP "FREEDOM FROM DISTRUST."

SPEAKING OF RUSSIA'S CONTENTIONS THAT THE BRITISH-FRENCH PLAN OF IMPLEMENTING THE MARSHALL PLAN WOULD INTERFERE WITH NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTIES, BORIS SAID:

"WE HOPE THIS ATTITUDE WILL CHANGE WHEN DISTRUST DISAPPEARS."

GH1206PED NM

JUL 1947

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK, JULY 28-(AP)-ARTHUR B.FOYE, PRESIDENT OF THE FAR EAST-AMERICA COUNCIL OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, SENT A PLEA TODAY TO SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL TO PRESS FOR THE OPENING UP OF THE PORT OF DAIREN AND THE REST OF MANCHURIA TO WORLD TRADE AND COMMERCE.

THE COUNCIL'S LETTER SAID THAT APPARENTLY NO ACTION HAS BEEN TAKEN BY EITHER CHINA OR RUSSIA LOOKING TOWARD FREE ACCESS AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR NATIONAL OF OTHER COUNTRIES IN PARTICIPATING IN THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF MANCHURIA.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT SENT IDENTICAL NOTES TO THE CHINESE AND SOVIET GOVERNMENTS ON THE MATTER FEB. 9, 1946, AND THE CHINESE SENT MISSIONS TO DAIREN TO IMPLEMENT SECTIONS OF THE SINO-SOVIET TREATY OF 1945, DECLARING DAIREN A FREE PORT.

FOYE SAID THE MISSIONS WERE FRUITLESS, AND HE CITED THE CHINESE PROTEST JUNE 25 AT "THE CONTINUED REFUSAL OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT TO PERMIT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT'S AUTHORITY IN THE DAIREN AND PORT ARTHUR AREAS OF MANCHURIA."

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TUESDAY, JULY 29)

End July 29, 1947

country.

The group left for Zagreb last night after passing its first day in Yugoslavia talking with the heads of the Orthodox Church. At a luncheon given in their honor yesterday, one of the group said, "Already, in this short period of time in Yugoslavia, we are convinced conditions in the country are much different than as described in the American press."

Dr. Shipler said the clergymen made the trip at the invitation of the Yugoslav government after several talks with the Yugoslav Ambassador in Washington.

GUERRILLAS CITE OFFERS

Greeks Tell Of Promises Of Communist Paradise

By L. S. CHAKALES

Kozani, Greece, July 30 (AP)—Two former members of a guerrilla band who voluntarily surrendered to authorities said today that discipline and morale were maintained in the leftist "democratic army" by promises of a Communist "paradise."

They said the leftist bands do not have enough to eat, but apparently have plenty of arms and ammunition which, they added, comes from their "friends" in Albania and Yugoslavia.

George Apostolides, 24, who surrendered six days ago, said he was wounded in an action last April and was transported across the border into Albania where he was treated at a hospital maintained for Greek guerrillas.

Claim Forcible Recruiting

Apostolides said he was forcibly recruited from the village of Percona, near Kastoria, last February and told by leaders of the "democratic army" there was a "paradise" in "democratic Albania and Yugoslavia" and that a similar "paradise" would be created in Greece.

He said he could not observe conditions in Albania because "I never saw anything except four walls in a hospital ward and we always traveled at night and they never let us raise the canvas cover of the truck to see outside."

He said he and fifteen other wounded were met at the Albanian border by Albanian soldiers and trucks.

Captured By Guerrillas

Constantin Kitis, 27, from a village near Ptolemais, 20 miles north of here, said he and 50 other Greek soldiers were captured by the guerrillas in fighting near Karditsa in February.

He said the guerrillas asked whether they wanted to return or stay and "fight for democracy."

"We all said we wanted to go back," he declared, "but then they said we couldn't go."

Kitis said any expression of discontent brought the suggestion from their officers, "Perhaps you would like to be transferred."

"Marched Off Down Hill"

He said when anyone suspected of lacking faith in the aims of the democratic army he would be picked up during the night and "marched off down the hill."

When anyone asked about the missing soldier the next morning, Kitis said the answer would be, "He has been transferred."

I talked with six ragged soldiers of the guerrilla bands who told of a forced march from the Albanian border near Konitsa and an attack on Grevena, 20 miles southwest of here, five days ago. More than 70 prisoners from this band were brought here yesterday in trucks.

Anastasios Pardelos, 26, from near Kastoria, said his battalion was supplied by two Albanian soldiers and he presumed they were in Albania.

Four Days Without Food

He said they had been four days without food when the assault on Grevena began.

Pardelos said his leader, a Captain Ypsilanti, "told us we are going to hit Grevena and take it without fail. There we would eat and make up for what we had missed. He said we were 4,000 strong while only 500 defenders were at Grevena. Ypsilanti said a new government would be formed in Grevena and a route would be opened to Albania.

"We were given white armbands the night before the attack. Our leaders said when we entered Grevena we were to shoot every person not wearing a white armband."

The guerrillas never penetrated Grevena. Artillery and machine-gun fire kept them at bay until dawn, when planes blasted them with rockets and gunfire. The Government estimated the force of 1,200 to 1,500 lost 500 in casualties.

Kozani, Greece, July 30 (AP)—Ragged remnants of the guerrillas who marched on Grevena in Northwest Greece five days ago and met disaster are incarcerated today in a girls' school in this western Macedonian village.

Worn by hunger, their clothing in tatters and the soles of their shoes almost gone, they told wearily of a grim forced march from the mountains near the Albanian border which ended in the rout of their forces.

Believed In Albania

I talked with six of the more than 70 who were brought here in trucks yesterday. All of them said they were equipped and supplied in the mountains near the frontier, but that they did not know whether they had been in Albania at the time.

Anastasios Pardelos, 26, guerrilla from near-by Kastoria, said two Albanian soldiers brought the supplies for his battalion, and he assumed at the time that he was in Albania.

[Reports that an international brigade invaded Greece for the recent battles in the northwest have not been substantiated. The Greek Government made the charge on July 13 and it was repeated by Greek authorities later, but on July 18 a Greek general staff spokesman said no international brigade was involved. On the same day, the United Nations subcommission investigating the Balkans said it found little first-hand evidence to support the charge.]

Town Attacked 3 Times

These remnants of the "democratic army" said they were told before their attack that they numbered 4,000 men; that Grevena was defended by only 500 Greek soldiers and that its conquest would be easy.

I have just arrived here from Aminteon, a village of 3,000 on the shore of Lake Petron which the guerrillas have attacked three times since last Saturday. Each time they were driven off by soldiers, gendarmes and armed peasants.

Now there are four new, stone-fortified positions in the village, glistening amid the ruins of gutted houses. The defenses were thrown up because the village fears renewed assaults.

"Won't Sleep Tonight"

Aminteon lies astride the main route to Phlorina, opposite the Yugoslav border.

To the west lies Mount Vitsi, rocky headquarters of the principal guerrilla forces in this area of northern Greece. To the north, across the lake, is Mount Kaimakthilan, guarding what is believed in Aminteon to be a guerrilla supply route.

"We won't sleep tonight or other nights," an aged peasant woman told me before I left there. "I can't forget what happened to the others."

I was told that this is what happened to some of the others:

Zacharia Ralkou, 42, and her son, Pantelis, 18, had fled from a village 9 miles away to take refuge in Aminteon. Both were found after the attacks with their throats cut.

Begged For Her Life

Thedota Nicholascritu, 74, was machine-gunned to death while running for her home.

Marina Gerogiou, 28, was shot and wounded. She begged for her life. Then she was shot to death. Her body was thrown in the street, saturated with gasoline and set afire.

Five men and five women were herded into a room in a two-story building and beaten by three guerrillas when they denied their house was a defense point Then the guerrillas opened fire with submachine guns, killing or wounding all.

The guerrillas set fire to the building. Three of the wounded, a woman and two men, managed to crawl out before the building burned to the ground.

Seized Guerrillas Tell Of Attack In Greece

[L. S. Chakales, native of Pittsburgh, who has been in Greece for the AP since 1944, is in northwestern Greece investigating the results of the guerrilla warfare. In this dispatch he tells the story of prisoners from a defeated guerrilla force and of what he found in a village recently attacked.]

By L. S. Chakales

Fisheries Once Supplying Japan Now Controlled by Russians

THOS P. WHITNEY

MOSCOW, July 30—(AP) D. Pavlov, vice-minister of the Soviet eastern fish industry, wrote yesterday in the government newspaper Izvestia that Russia now controlled almost completely fisheries which were one of the most important sources of Japan's food supply.

The article did not mention the words Japan or international relations, but it obliquely pointed out the strength of the Russian position vis-a-vis Japan.

Fish is one of the major items of Japanese diet. A very large part of Japan's fish supply came, before and during the war, from the northern Pacific and the Okhotsk sea fisheries.

Judging from publication of the article on the Soviet Far Eastern fish industry, the Russians might have chosen this time for a reminder that, since the war, the Russians control those fisheries. Whether this was the actual significance or not, it was a fact that if the Japanese wanted any fish at any future time from those waters, they would have to ask the Russians.

Before the war, the Japanese leased fishing concessions from Russia along the Okhotsk sea shores and at Kamchatka. The Japanese considered the leases of great importance and went to considerable lengths on various occasions to keep them. The leases were lost as a result of the war.

Other Japanese fisheries on South Sakhalin and the Kurile islands also were important before and during the war. Both areas have been incorporated into the Soviet Union. Izvestia said thousands of families from Siberia and other parts of the Soviet Union already had settled there.

The Japanese obviously are not likely to be fishing anywhere in these waters or getting fish from them except by agreement with the Soviets.

Gen. Lee's Talk In Rome Church Hit By Soviets

Moscow, July 30 (AP)—The Soviet magazine *New Times* said today Pope Pius XII permitted the use of St. Paul's church pulpit by Lieut. Gen. John C. H. Lee, acting supreme Allied commander in the Mediterranean, to make an address against "the forces of new democracy."

[The address to which the article evidently referred was made July 13, not in a Catholic church but in St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Rome. In teh address the American general said unity of British and Americans was a necessary defense against "anything the ungodly may launch against us."]

The periodical said Lee had made a speech urging "Anglo-American union for the suppression of progressive forces."

"The Pope of Rome is intending to establish Christian peaec among nations with the help of American battleships," the article said, "and an American general is calling for a pogrom-crusade against the forces of new democracy. That is a picture which should furnish much food for thought among honest Catholics who are for peace and friendship among nations."

Haile Selassie Kin Sentenced To Die

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, July 30 (AP)—Ras Haile Selassie Gugsa, son-in-law of Emperor Haile Selassie, was sentenced today to death for high treason in connection with collaboration with the Italians during World War II.

He was expected to appeal.

The chieftain, who married the Emperor's daughter, Zenab Wark, joined the Italian invaders of Ethiopia before the war, was given a puppet kingdom in the northern provinces, and later was reported fighting alongside the Duke of Aosta against the British.

His arrest was ordered as long ago as 1941 by the Emperor himself.

SIAM RATIONS RICE

Bangkok, July 30 (A. P.).—The Siamese Government decided today to impose nationwide rationing of rice on the country, traditionally one of the world's major rice-producing areas, with the conclusion of the tripartite rice agreement tomorrow. The decision was reached at a meeting of Siamese ministers with the British and American ambassadors today.

Any letdown of controls over rice production and distribution would lead to wholesale smuggling to areas abroad willing to pay exorbitant rates, the Government believes. All rice exported is at a fixed rate of £20 (approximately $80) a ton.

Under the present agreement, Siam is exporting only about a third of the amount promised, yet domestic shortages already have resulted in rationing in twenty-two of Siam's seventy provinces.

China Seeks Food From U.N. Council

Nanking, July 30 (AP)—Minister of Food Yu Fei-peng was quoted by the Chinese press today as saying China had asked the United Nations Food Council for 390,000 tons of food to relieve serious shortages in seventeen major Chinese cities. Among the cities were Shanghai, Nanking, Peiping, Tientsin, Canton and Amoy.

Australia Backs U.S. On Jap Parley

Tokyo, July 30 (AP)—Deputy Prime Minister H. V. Evatt swung Australia behind the United States today in the quest for a speedy eleven-nation peace conference on Japan at which the veto power would be eliminated.

Australia, he said, would "strongly resist" any attempt by one power or a group to apply the veto, but he voiced the hope Russia would participate in the proposed conference.

Addressing the Tokyo Correspondents Club, Evatt said Australia "believes the Marianas and Caroline Islands should be under United States control." He proposed beginning peace discussions in September, either at Pearl Harbor or San Francisco, with final deliberations starting in February, 1948.

Pacific Security

Evatt, who also is Australia's Minister of External Affairs, said the negotiators should complete in four months a treaty with the main purposes of providing security in the Pacific and attempting to raise standards of living of all peoples of Asia and the Pacific.

The formal treaty, he said, should be followed by Allied supervision over Japan for an indefinite period—perhaps ten years—and control of both her imports and exports.

U.S. Air Might On Upgrade In Far East

Tokyo, July 30 (AP)—The combat readiness of the Far East Air

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Forces is 100 per cent greater a year ago and is "definitely on upgrade," Lieut. Gen. Ennis Whitehead declared today.

The FEAF commander made his statement to the Associated Press as final preparations went ahead for the mightiest United States Air Forces display in the Orient since the end of the war.

450 Planes In Show

That will come Friday on Army Air Forces Day when more than 450 warplanes from the Philippines, Guam and Okinawa will fly over Tokyo.

The veteran commander looks back on the year after V-J day as one of the toughest in his career, when the powerful air forces that had helped knock out Japan were riddled by demobilization.

Men Helc Over Points

"I had 15,000 men in the 5th Air Force alone with more than 225 points, when only 85 were required for discharge," he recalled.

"By the latter part of 1946," Whitehead said, "the situation began to improve as trained personnel arrived.

"Today we have achieved remarkable stability in personnel and it has been reflected in our combat readiness."

'Uninjured' Japs Taken Ill Fleeing Hiroshima

By Frank L. White

Tokyo, July 30 (AP)—A hitherto unpublished Japanese official report on the atomic bombing of Hiroshima in 1945 says that thousands who apparently survived the blast began dropping as they fled the flaming city.

I have just seen the only known extant copy of this report, which also discloses that Japanese scientists quickly guessed that an atomic bomb had hit Hiroshima and that uranium was the agent used.

The compilation of this report was begun by experts on the scene the day the bomb hit and, when surrender came, the Japanese high command ordered it destroyed.

Photographs Saved

But a Japanese officer who helped compile it saved a copy, along with photographs. I discovered the photographs at Kure ten days ago and that led down a trail which at last uncovered the report itself.

This supersecret report said that all persons within range of the blinding flash were so stunned that even anti-aircraft battery gunners forgot to shoot as they marveled at the monstrous white cloud mushrooming over the city.

Fires Set In Forest

Immediately after the blast, thousands who escaped a direct scorching or injury began to suffer from a strange sickness, the report continued. Although unmarked, they began falling while trying to get out of the city.

The Japanese noted that the bomb caused very few fires except in the forest on the hills behind Hiroshima. They attributed the fire which raged through shattered houses in the center of the city to such causes as electrical shorts and overturned cooking fires.

Japanese investigators reported they found dead fish in a pond in the city and in the river which flows through town, and dead birds in the forest.

The blast apparently got rid of insects too. No flies were seen on corpses and "those who had to camp out in the ruins never suffered from mosquitoes for as long as three nights."

Radioactivity High

As soon as traces of ray damage were noted, the Japanese sent Geiger counters to Hiroshima. The report said that on August 11, radioactivity ran as high as 120 counts a minute near the blast center, as against a normal count of 27.

Confronted with the evidence of radiation, the scientists guessed it was an atomic bomb that was dropped, and speculated that the bomb contained from 2 to 33 pounds of uranium.

After discussing the principles of an atomic bomb, the report added:

"As for the technical problems in practice to realize the above principles we cannot but leave them all to inventors in the future."

But the scientists knew that the United States already had the bomb, and within a few days Tokyo began peace negotiations.

U.S.-Russ Air Korea Views

Seoul, Korea, July 30 (AP)—The two chief delegates to the joint United States-Soviet Commission told Koreans today they hoped to settle their differences concerning what Korean groups will be consulted by the commission in laying the ground work for a provisional government for all of Korea.

Speaking to a crowd in Nam San Park, Maj. Gen. Albert E. Brown, chief American delegate, reiterated the American view that the Korea provisional government will belong to all people and to all political parties. To deny to a large group, and to parties representing them, the right to participate "would be an injustice to which the American delegation can never agree," he said.

Agreement Forecast

Col. Gen. T. F Shtikov, chief Soviet delegate, told the audience that "every day of struggling against the Moscow decision (on the governing of Korea) is one more day separating the Korean people from creation of their own democratic government."

Shtikov declared that Korea would have had its own government last year "if the joint commission had encountered unanimous support on the part of all parties and social organizations of South Korea"—the American-occupied zone.

Brown and Shtikov agreed that their divergent views on consultation of political and social organizations could be overcome. The Russians have objected particularly to consultation of Rightist South Korean groups which have opposed the Allied trusteeship.

U. S. Missionaries Arrive in Korea

Seoul, July 30 (A. P.).—Nine missionaries have debarked at Inchon from a hospital ship to take up duties in Korea.

The Rev. Elda Daniels, Dr. Florence Murray and Ada Sandell, all of Toronto, representatives of the Church of Canada, will teach at Ehwa College in Seoul. Major Clesson W. Richardson and his wife of Marlboro, N. H., will work in the Salvation Army hospital in Chungchong, Namdo province.

Robert C. Mills of Decatur, Ga., Seventh Day Adventist, will become secretary-treasurer of the Chosen Union Mission. Charles L. Philipps and his wife of 156 Fifth avenue, New York, will serve as Presbyterian missionaries. George Waldo Munson of Napa, Cal., will manage a publishing house.

Dutch, Indonesian Versions Of Plane Attack Differ

BATAVIA, Java, July 30. — (AP) The Netherlands army, referring to Indonesian charges that two Dutch fighters had shot down a mercy transport plane carrying medical supplies to the Republic, said today that the identity of the aircraft had not been clearly established.

It would be a cause of "great regret" to the Netherlands East Indies government, the army declared, if it should develop that the plane was an unarmed transport carrying medical supplies from India.

State Funeral Held

The Dutch communique was issued as the Indonesians gave a state military funeral in the Republican capital of Jogjakarta to the nine persons—three British, five Indonesians and one Indian—who were killed yesterday when the two-engine airplane went down.

The Dutch version of the incident, given in the communique and the statements of the two fighter pilots, was at variance with the account given by the Republicans. The only point of complete agreement was that the event took place near the Jogjakarta airport.

This was the Dutch account:

After a Republican plane dropped two bombs on Dutch-occupied Semarang yesterday, Dutch planes carried out reconnaissance flights over Republican areas.

Over Jogjakarta a reconnaissance flight observed a twin-engine aircraft. This plane, which one of the fighter pilots said he presumed at the time was a Betty or Helen (Japanese) type bomber, took evasive action coming down to tree-top level from 5,000 feet. Both fighter pilots — Australian-trained Lt. B. J. Ruesink, 27, and Sgt. Maj. W. E. Eekelens, who was trained at Jackson, Miss.—said they fired warning bursts but that these shots could not have hit the larger plane.

The twin-engine aircraft struck the trees and crashed, they said.

The Indonesian account as given by the Republican radio at Jogjakarta:

The Indian-owned plane, a Dakota, had taken off from Singapore with two tons of medicine. As it approached the landing strip the Dutch fighter planes attacked with machineguns and the transport crashed in flames. The Dakota carried the Indian markings PT-CLA.

Red Cross Flight

Dr. S. H. Algunied, Indonesian Red Cross representative, told newsmen in Singapore that the plane was on a flight initiated by the Indonesian Red Cross and that the Dutch knew it was flying to Jogjakarta with two tons of medical supplies.

The Dutch communique said the two-engine plane was seen only in silhouette by the fighter pilots. The bulletin added that no official agreement had been reached for permission to fly medical supplies to the Indonesian Republic although consultations were in progress between British Dutch authorities.

The Indonesian News agency Antara quoted Abdul Gani, an Indonesian described as the sole survivor of the crash, as saying "I heard the man next to me groaning. He probably was hit by a machinegun bullet. In a moment I realized our plane was cut in halves and had caught fire. I managed to jump out of the burning plane at the last moment."

(In New Delhi B. Patnaik, Indian legislator and wartime transport pilot, said he was asking the Indian government to demand 10,000,000 rupees damages from the Netherlands for the lives of the nine persons killed in his Dakota plane. A rupee is worth about 30 cents.

(Patnaik urged that vigorous diplomatic representations be made to the Dutch government.)

DUTCH LASH OUT TO SLICE SUMATRA

Northern Capital Falls as Troops Knife Through Minefields.

BATAVIA, Java, July 30—(AP) Dutch troops bolstered by an amphibious operation lashed out from the Medan area today, the Netherlands army announced, and drove into the rich tobacco and rubber region of Sumatra, the big island northwest of Java.

Knifing their way through minefields and road blocks, the Dutch forces captured Pematangsiantar, the Republican capital for northern Sumatra and the home of an important Indonesian radio station, it was announced.

Resistance Encountered

At Pematangsiantar the Dutch had pushed 62 miles south of Medan and had only about 110 airline miles to go to slice off the entire northern end of Sumatra. Sizeable Lake Toba blocked the Dutch path directly to the west, however.

The fighting on Sumatra overshadowed military developments in Java where the Dutch reportedly were continuing their efforts to isolate Republican forces in the interior of the central portion of the island.

The Indonesians announced that a Dutch air and sea attack had been launched against the south coast city of Tjilatjap. This move apparently was designed to "soften up" the last important Republican-held port on Java where the Dutch previously had pushed the Indonesians back from the major north coast cities.

A Dutch warship, two Mitchell bombers and three fighter planes made the attack on Tjilatjap, 90 miles west of Jogjakarta, a broadcast Republican communique said. The bulletin said one Dutch bomber was shot down.

Report Is Unconfirmed

There was no Dutch confirmation of the report. For some time now the Indonesians have listed Tjilatjap as a major Dutch objective either by an overland drive from the north coast port of Tegal or by an amphibious landing.

Below Semarang on the north-central Java front, the Indonesians said their troops were threatening the key towns of Salatiga and Ambarawa from several directions. It was in this region that the Indonesians previously reported they had parried a Dutch drive toward Jogjakarta, the Republican capital. The Dutch communique said Dutch troops had occupied Kaliwoengoe, 12 miles west of Semarang.

In northern Sumatra the Dutch sent troops splashing ashore from landing craft near Loeboekpakam while other Netherlands units pushed from Medan 12 miles to the west, the Dutch communique said.

On the way to Pematangsiantar the Dutch swarmed over Tebingtinggi, 36 miles beyond Medan, the bulletin said, and moved into the rich region which includes the Goodyear Rubber Wingfoot estate.

Two Towns Fired

The Dutch reported that Republican units falling back in the Medan area set fire to Loeboekpakam and Baoegngen.

In the Padang region, near the center of Sumatra's west coast, the Dutch said their troops seized key bridges near Pasaroesang, 14 miles to the north.

A dispatch from Soerabaja in eastern Java told of a powerful Dutch offensive in that end of the island. Dutch troops clad in camouflaged uniforms, and supported by American - made half - tracks, tanks and field guns pushed south from Lawang at sunup toward the former resort city of Malang, 15 miles away.

The Republicans burned at least three villages in the path of this column. The Belgian-owned Faroka cigaret factory at Malang had been set afire, the Dutch communique said.

Dutch mop-up units were said to have reopened communications between Djember and Banjoewangi in the extreme eastern end of Java.

Dutch Reoccupy Town

In western Java, other Dutch forces were reported by Netherlands sources to have penetrated the area south of the communications center of Bandoeng and to have reoccupied Tjitjalenka, eight miles to the southeast. The informants said Tjiwidej 12 miles southwest of Bandoeng, also was taken.

Republican infiltration groups attacked Dutch posts at Buitenzorg, one of the major Netherlands bases in western Java, and at Soemadang, said a Dutch report which claimed the attacks were easily repulsed.

The Dutch reported capturing papers which they said showed that 78 railway cars full of Lee Enfield rifles and machineguns recently were sent to Jogjakarta from Tegal. Presumably these arms were smuggled into Indonesia from abroad.

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DUTCH STEP UP ATTACK IN JAVA AND SUMATRA

Amphibious and Air-Sea Assaults Mark Progress of War in Indies

BRITISH BAR SUPPLY SHIPS

Embargo on Military Needs Is Announced by Bevin in Parliament

Batavia, July 30 (A. P.).—The Dutch announced today that they had launched a new amphibious operation near the northern end of Sumatra, and the Indonesians an dair attack on Tjilatjap, the last important Republican-held port on Java.

A broadcast Republican communique said a Dutch warship, two Mitchell bombers and three fighter planes carried out the attack on Tjilatjap on the south coast of Java, ninety miles west of Jogjakarta. It said that one Dutch bomber was shot down. The Dutch did not confirm this report.

The communique said that the Dutch forces swarmed ashore at Loeboekpakam, thirty-six miles southeast of Medan, itself near Sumatra's north coast some 275 miles from the island's northwestern tip. At the same time, the communique reported, Dutch forces burst eastward from their Medan positions into a rich agricultural region of Sumatra.

[In London today Foreign Secretary Bevin said that Great Britain had prohibited the supplying of war materials to the Dutch East Indies from British territories in the Orient and that none "will be permitted from this country." He spoke in reply to questions in the House of Commons after the Communist London Daily Worker had charged that British-made war supplies, including Bren guns and helmets, were being loaded on the Dutch ship Saparoea at Southampton.]

Dutch Forces Advance.

Meanwhile today the Dutch attack in the Medan region of Sumatra stabbed into an important rubber and tobacco growing area which includes the Goodyear Rubber Company's Wingfoot estate, Dutch military spokesmen said. These troops encountered minefields and roadblocks and at first a "certain amount of resistance," before speeding their advance, the informants added.

The Dutch reported that the Republicans set fire to Loeboekpakam and Baoegngan, villages inland from Medan.

In western Java the Dutch forces were reported to have penetrated the area south of Bandoeng. In the same area, the informants said, Tjiwidej, twelve miles southwest of Bandoeng, was taken.

A dispatch from Soerabaja in east Java today said that Dutch troops with American-made tanks and field guns had moved out of Lawang at sunup and officers forecast the capture by nightfall of Malang, interior resort town fifteen miles south of Lawang.

Explain Air Assault.

Earlier today the Dutch Army said that it would be a cause of great regret to the Dutch East India Government should it develop that the plane reported shot down by Dutch fighters near Jogjakarta was really an unarmed transport carrying medical supplies from India.

The destruction of the plane was announced yesterday by the Indonesian republic's radio at Jogjakarta, which said that nine persons were killed in the crash.

Headquarters said that two Dutch fighter pilots yesterday reported intercepting a plane which they believed to be a former Japanese "Betty bomber" and seeing the plane crash near Jogjakarta after warning bursts from their guns. The statement added:

"If it is indeed the case that the aircraft shot down was a Dakota loaded in Singapore with medical supplies for Jogjakarta, those responsible have been guilty of culpable carelessness."

The Dutch said that they had no advance notice that any plane bearing medical supplies was en route to Jogjakarta, however.

The Dutch pilots were Lieut. B. J. Ruesink, 27 years old, trained in Australia, and Sergt.-Major W. E. Erkelens, trained at Jackson, Miss. They flew companion P-40s. Both denied their bullets hit the plane, saying that the pilot crashed into a tree in trying to get away after they had fired warning shots.

"I probably could not have seen a Red Cross on the side of the plane, since it was taking crazy, evasive action and going 350 miles an hour," Ruesink told reporters, adding that he was still not convinced that the craft was a Dakota.

ENGLAND BANS ARMS FOR DUTCH EAST INDIES

LONDON, July 30—(AP) Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin said in the House of Commons today that no war materials intended for the Netherlands East Indies would be permitted to leave England.

In Southampton dock workers twice today stopped loading a Dutch cargo ship with British surplus war goods, but each time returned to work on the advice of union leaders.

A British foreign office spokesman said he was not sure whether this ship would be allowed to depart inasmuch as loading began before Bevin spoke in Commons.

In Rotterdam about 3,000 dock workers staged a six-hour strike as a protest against the Dutch government's action in Indonesia. While this was going on a Dutch troop ship with 2,230 men aboard left Rotterdam for Batavia without incident.

Dutch Express Australian Step

THE HAGUE, the Netherlands, July 30 (AP).—A Foreign Office spokesman said today it was regrettable that Australia was submitting the Indonesian dispute to the United Nations.

He recalled that British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin had offered mediation.

The spokesman said he was amazed that the Australian action was taken under Chapter 7 of the U. N. Charter, which refers to "aggressive actions from one state against another." He said Australia apparently shared with the Indonesian Republic a wrong conception that the republic already must be regarded as a sovereign state.

Communiques on Java Fighting

Netherland

BATAVIA, Java, July 30 (AP)—A Netherland Army communique:

West Java: A few attacks on Netherland posts were reported by armed Republican groups or not easily definable gangs, among other places at Buitenzorg and Sumerang. The attacks were repulsed without difficulty.

Chiwidej (twenty kilometers southwest of Bandung) was occupied and a Netherland detachment again was placed at Chichalengka (fifteen kilometers southeast of Bandung).

Middle Java: Kaliwungu (twenty kilometers west of Semarang) was occupied by our troops against slight resistance.

July 29, Republican aircraft of Japanese origin dropped two bombs on the northwestern town boundary of Semarang. Seven Indonesian civilians were killed and seven wounded.

East Java: Communications between Jember and Banjuwangi are open.

Air reconnaissance brought to light that Republicans destroyed or set on fire the following buildings among others in Malang: the Town Hall, high school buildings, district court buildings, various buildings belonging to the barracks of the Thirteenth Battalion and the Eighth Battalion, Mulo school, station railway yard buildings housing the east of station Faroka, a cigarette factory, houses and shops on both sides of the Malang-Lawang road.

North Sumatra: From Medan our troops advanced in an eastern direction. Landings took place northeast of Lubungpakam (twenty kilometers east of Medan). Lubungpakam was occupied, following which the town of Tebingtinggi (sixty kilometers southeast of Medan) was occupied.

Pematangsiantar (100 kilometers southeast of Medan) was successfully occupied. No resistance of any importance was encountered.

Middle Sumatra: Our troops occupied bridges near Pasarusang (twenty-three kilometers north of Padang).

Total Netherlands casualties to date are killed, fifty-one; wounded, 110; missing, nine.

Indonesian

BATAVIA, July 30 (AP)—An Indonesian Army communique, as broadcast from Jogjakarta and recorded here:

East Java—On July 29 Kepanjen, twelve kilometers south of Malang, was attacked by a Dutch fighter plane which dropped bombs and grenades. Most of the grenades did not explode. At Ngrabetan, west of Surabaya, the Dutch fired mortars.

Central Java—On July 29 our units continued to carry out attacks on Dutch positions. Dutch infantry and artillery launched an attack at Kaliwungu, west of Semarang.

Tuesday's attack on Dutch positions at Semarang, Salatiga and Ambarawa by the Indonesian Air Force had satisfactory results.

On July 30 two P-40's attacked Maguwo field at Jogjakarta with machine guns. One plane was hit by our anti-aircraft. One B-25 bomber approached Maguwo field.

India Demands U.N. End Indonesia War

India demanded formally today that the United Nations Security Council act to settle the fighting between Dutch and Indonesian forces.

The Indian complaint was handed to Dr. Oscar Lange, of Poland, president of the Council, and Adrian Pelt, acting secretary-general of the United Nations, by Sam-arendranath Sen, Indian representative.

Meanwhile, Australia also was expected to file a separate Indonesian complaint later in the day.

At Canberra, Australian Prime Minister Joseph B. Chifley said the Australian step was being taken in the hope that "not only will hostilities cease, but that the Security Council will prove its worth in dealing quickly and effectively with a situation of this kind."

Action "Regrettable"

At The Hague, a Netherlands Foreign Office spokesman said Australia's action was "regrettable." Recalling mediation offered previously by British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, the Dutch spokesman said the Australian action could not help possible British efforts.

Militarily, the Dutch reported further advances in the islands. They announced they had launched a new amphibious operation near the northern end of Sumatra, and the Indonesians reported a combined Dutch sea and air attack on Tjilatjap, last important Republican-held port of Java.

A broadcast Republican communiqué said a Dutch warship, two Mitchell bombers and three fighter planes carried out the attack on Tjilatjap, on the south coast of Java, 90 miles west of Jogjakarta. It said one Dutch bomber was shot down. The Dutch did not confirm the report.

U.S Equipment

At the same time, the Dutch reported their forces burst eastward from their Medan positions into a rich agricultural area.

A dispatch fom East Java said Dutch troops, including American-trained Marines and equipped with American-made half tracks, tanks and field guns took off at sunrise in a drive south from Lawang toward Malang, resort town 15 miles away.

An Indonesian Army communiqué broadcast from Jogjakarta, republican capital, said Indonesian units yesterday continued their attacks on Dutch positions in central Java, while Dutch infantry and artillery launched an attack at Kaliwoengoe, west of Semarang.

"Greatly Regretted"

Funeral services, attended by high Republican Government officials, were held in Jogjakarta today for the nine persons killed yesterday when an Indian Dakota transport plane which the Indonesians said carried medical supplies was shot down by two Dutch fighter planes over the Republican capital.

An official statement issued by the Dutch in Batavia said that, "If it is indeed the case that the aircraft shot down was a Dakota loaded in Singapore with medical supplies for Jogjakarta, those responsible have been guilty of culpable carelessness, the serious outcome of which is greatly regretted by the N.E.I. Government."

The Dutch said they had had no advance notice that any plane with medical supplies was en route to Jogjakarta. Two of their fighter pilots said they fired warning shots at a plane in that area, but denied that they hit it, saying that it crashed into a tree in taking evasive action.

Damages Sought

A dispatch from New Delhi said B. Patnaik, member of the Orissa legislative assembly and wartime transport pilot, was asking the Indian Government to demand 10,000,000 rupes (about $3,000,000) damages from the Neitherlands for the lives of those killed in the transport plane, which he said belonged to him.

In Singapore, two American import-export traders said $500 worth of sulfa drugs, bandages and cotton donated by them was aboard the transport.

FDR Overrode Order Killing Flying Boat Project, Jones Says

JUL 1947

RFC CANCELLED PLANE CONTRACT, PROBERS TOLD

President Ordered Construction Continued; Army, Navy Opposed Plan.

COERCION CHARGED

Hughes Calls on Brewster to Reveal Offer to End Probe.

WASHINGTON, July 30 — (AP) Jesse H. Jones told senators today that the late President Roosevelt overrode cancellation of a $40,000,000 flying boat project assigned to Howard Hughes and ordered construction continued.

Jones, former Secretary of Commerce and onetime head of the Reconstruction Finance corporation, appeared before the Senate War Investigating commitee. He testified that Mr. Roosevelt decided in 1944 that the "experience to be gained" from completing one 200-ton cargo plane—which has yet to take to the air—would be too great to throw away.

Cancelled by RFC

Jones said the contract was cancelled by RFC early in 1944, and that at a cabinet meeting in February of that year, Mr. Roosevelt ordered it renewed.

At that time the flying boat already had cost the government about $13,500,000 the big Texan testified. Jones said he signed the original contract not knowing it was opposed by the Army and Navy but because he was directed to by the War Production board.

The Senate committee is investigating $40,000,000 worth of wartime plane contracts let to Hughes, millionaire Hollywood aircraft producer and motion picture executive.

Jones testimony came after:

1. Hughes, in Hollywood, issued a statement demanding that Senator Brewster (R.-Me.) "give the public the facts concerning his abortive attempt to intimidate and coerce me by offering to call off this investigation if I would agree to merge trans world airline with Juan Trippe's Pan American Airways."

2. Senator Brewster replied by saying anyone interested in this should read "Chapter 6 in the Book of Nehmiah," that he had nothing further to say. This Bible chapter contains a verse saying "there are no such things as thou sayest but thou feignest them out of thine own hand."

No Truth Says Brewster

Later, in a broadcast (ABC) tonight, Brewster said "there is no truth in the suggestion" by Hughes. He added that the committee had replied to the Hughes statement by inviting Hughes to appear in person and make his charges under oath so "we can determine what this is all about."

3. Glenn L. Martin, Baltimore plane manufacturer, testified that shipbuilder Henry J. Kaiser proposed to him in July, 1942 the formation of a six-company combine to manufacture 500 flying boats for the government. Martin said that Kaiser agreed this would not fit the approved Army-Navy program, but claimed he would get an O.K. by going to "high places" and that he alone could get the contract.

Senator Ferguson (R.-Mich.) chairman of a sub-committee conducting the investigation, announced that he has instructed Hughes to be ready to testify either Thursday "or by 10 o'clock Friday morning."

"I sent him a wire to that effect and also called him on the telephone in California," Ferguson told a reporter.

He said Hughes told him he was busy working on one of the planes whose construction the committee is investigating, and that he "did not say he would or would not be here."

Ferguson said the committee decided to call Hughes this week because John Meyer, the plane builder's publicity man, will not be able to return from Paris in time to testify Thursday as scheduled.

Jones said that when the RFC cancelled the Hughes project, it asked for a report on the feasibility of converting the enormous plywood craft to metal construction.

The former cabinet officer said that to his knowledge, Mr. Roosevelt had nothing to do with the original award of the cargo plane contract to Hughes and Kaiser in 1942.

In a memorandum of Feb. 18, 1944, put with the committee record, Jones wrote in connection with the cargo plane contract that he had talked to Mr. Roosevelt "after the cabinet meeting today's and that "the President thought the experience gained was of too much value to throw away the money already expended and that the contract should not be cancelled."

The former cabinet officer testified that a week earlier Donald M. Nelson, chief of the War Production board, had advised him he had decided to cancel the contract. It was awarded in 1942 at Nelson's insistence and after approval, Kaiser testified yesterday, by Admiral William D. Leahy, chief of staff to Mr. Roosevelt. Kaiser and Hughes were originally associated in the project.

"So you cancelled the contract?" Ferguson asked.

"Bingo," Jones replied.

Hughes touched off the latest exchange with Brewster by calling on the Maine senator to "give the public the facts" concerning what he called "an abortive attempt" by Brewster to get him to agree to merge his TWA company with Pan American Airways.

Asks for Answers

Hughes' statement called on Brewster to answer publicly this question: "Did you or did you not offer to call off this entire investigation if I would agree to merge TWA with Pan American Airways and support your community airline Bill?"

Brewster recalled today that hearings were held but no action taken at this session of congress on bills, in which he has been interested, to create a single United States airline for overseas operating by grouping private airlines under one "government flag" line. Pan American favors the proposal, TWA opposes it.

Chapter 6 of the Book of Nehemiah, which Brewster cited in reply to Hughes, relates the efforts of various characters to divert Nehemiah from building a wall for the defense of Jerusalem.

One verse reads:

"And I sent messages unto them saying, 'I am doing a great work, so that I cannot come down; why should the work cease whilst I leave it to come down to you." And further:

"Yet they sent unto me four times after this sort and I answered them after the same manner. Then sent Sanballat, his servant unto me in like manner the fifth time with an open letter in his hand.

"Then I sent unto him saying there are no such things as thou sayest, but thou feignest them out of thine own hand."

Six-Company Combine

Martin, head of the plane-building firm which bears his name, told the committee that Kaiser approached him in July 1942 with the proposal to form a six-company corporation to turn out 500 flying boats somewhat like the Mars cargo plane designed by Martin.

Martin testified that Kaiser told him there would be "good profit" in the proposed combine, and that he had replied that he was busy filling contracts for the Army and Navy and was interested only in a "reasonable profit."

In reply to a question by Senator O'Connor (D-Md), Martin said Kaiser offered to provide one-sixth of the men needed and one-sixth of the capital.

"He said he could get the order for the ships and I probably could not get the order," Martin recounted. "He didn't explain how. He said such an order wasn't within my reach or that of the other airplane manufacturers, but he could get the order."

Under further questioning, Martin quoted Kaiser as saying he would "go to high places to get the order," but that the West coast industrialist "didn't say what the highplaces were and I did not ask because it was his business and not mine."

Martin said he told Kaiser he was "not interested in undertaking to force a program beyond a program that had been approved (by the Army and Navy), but that if I was directed to join such a combine I would do so."

Hughes Reports Probe 'Offer'

Los Angeles, July 30 (AP)—Howard Hughes issued a statement today demanding that Senator Owen D. Brewster (R., Maine), chairman of a Senate War Investigating Committee, "give the public the facts concerning his abortive attempt to intimidate and coerce me by offering to call off this investigation of my airplane projects if I would agree to merge T.W.A. (Trans World Airlines) with Juan Trippe's Pan American Airways."

In Washington, Senator Brewster said he would have no comment until he had seen the complete text of Hughes's statement.

In New York, an aide of Trippe said the Pan American line did not plan at this time to comment on Hughes's statement.

Four Questions

The Hughes statement added:

"I direct these four questions at Senator Brewster and demand an answer:

1 At lunch in your suite at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C., did you or did you not offer to call off this entire investigation if I would agree to merge T.W.A. with Pan American Airways and support your community airline bill?

2. Did I or did I not reply that I had already promised Juan Trippe that I would give him my answer in 30 days?

3. And did Juan Trippe subsequently make a flight across the country to see me, and spend two days closeted in secret conference with me at Palm Springs, Cal., or did he not?

4. And when you returned from Europe thereafter, did Juan Trippe tell you to hold up and not push this investigation for a while, as he and I were still trying to get together, or did he not?

Considered Proposal

The text of the statement said that "Hughes considered this proposal for 30 days because it appeared to him that Brewster had sponsored the investigation in the first place at Trippe's direction." The statement continued:

"Brewster was perfectly frank and laid the cards on the table."

"Under these circumstances, and since the threat of the investigation obviously was created in the first place to maneuver me into the merger with Pan American Airways, I did not consider that my giving in to their demands would necessarily be dishonest on my part.

"In other words, since I felt that the birth of the investigation was illegitimate, I did not consider that its elimination would be a crime.

"However, I wanted to think it over carefully and be sure my interpretation was correct.

"I never did reach a final decision on the morals, because, at the end of our negotiations, the merger deal which Juan Trippe offered was not one that I considered equitable from the standpoint of the other stockholders in my company, T.W.A."

Refers To Scripture

Washington, July 30 (AP)—Senator Brewster (R., Maine) cited Nehemiah's Biblical account of how Sanballat "thought to do me mischief" today as his reply to Howard Hughes's contention that a Senate investigation of his war contracts is an effort to force a merger of two airlines.

Brewster told reporters:

"I smiply refer anyone interested to Chapter 6 in the Book of Nehemiah."

He added that he had "nothing further to say" and that he saw no point in "going any further in this."

Brewster cited no verses. An edition published by the American Bible Society summarizes the chapter in these words:

"Sanballat practiseth by craft, by rumors, by hired prophecies, to terrify Nehemiah. The work is finished to the terror of the enemies. . . ."

Concerns Jerusalem Wall

The chapter recounts the efforts of Sanballat and Tobiah and Geshem, the Arabian, to divert Nehemiah from the work of building a wall for the defense of Jerusalem.

"And I sent messages unto them saying, I am doing a great work, so that I cannot come down: Why should the work cease whilst I leave it to come down to you," one verse reads, followed by:

"Yet they sent unto me four times after this sort and I answered them after the same manner.

"Then sent Sanballat, his servant unto me in fine manner the fifth time with an open letter in his hand."

Hughes wrote Brewster an open letter Monday, charging Brewster, chairman of the Senate War Investigating Committee, had accepted free air transportation from him worth $1,400.

Further Quotation

Another verse reads:

"Then I sent unto him saying there are no such things as thou sayest, but thou feignest them out of thine own hand."

Brewster held an impromptu news conference to cite this chapter of Nehemiah as his answer to Hughes.

Earlier, Brewster had declared he did not intend to "engage in running contorversy" with Hughes and commented on Hughes's second statement in three days, "They seem to be running a serial out there."

He said that if he and Hughes carried on a continuous crosscountry exchange "we would be using up all the transcontinental wire for the next week or two."

U.S. PROTESTS TO REDS OVER TAKING ASSETS

Seeks Light on Removal of Axis Property From the Balkans.

CITES TREATY PROVISIONS

Note to Molotov Says Austrian Goods Cannot Be Seized on Pretext They Are German.

Washington, July 30 (A. P.).—The United States has protested to Russia against Soviet removal of former German and Italian assets from the defeated Balkan states—Hungary, Bulgaria and Romania.

Under-Secretary of State Robert Lovett told a news conference today that a note had been delivered to Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov in Moscow yesterday asking full information regarding such transfers of property.

Lovett said the State Department took the position in its note that:

1. All removals of property to Russia before the Hungarian, Bulgarian and Romanian peace treaties come into effect are "of provisional character."

2. Austrian assets in these countries cannot be seized on the ground that they are German properties pending Allied agreement on a definition of German assets.

3. Only removals made in accordance with peace treaty provisions can be recognized by the United States as legal.

Signer of Treaties.

The note said the United States is concerned because it was one of the signers of the peace treaties with Hungary, Bulgaria and Romania and thus holds responsibility for enforcement of the pacts' provisions.

In discussing Italian assets in these countries, the note said disposal of such properties is specifically provided for in the peace treaty.

Dispatches from London said the British Government had delivered a similar protest to the Russians yesterday. Lovett told reporters in answer to questions that he does not know the value of the properties involved but assumes it is considerable, otherwise the United States would not have taken the matter up with Moscow.

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U.S. PROTEST GIVEN RUSSIA

JUL

Note Assails Seizure Of Assets In Balkan Countries

Washington, July 30 (AP)—The United States protested to Russia today against Soviet seizure of German and Italian assets in the Balkans in apparent violation of peace treaties.

The action was announced by Robert A. Lovett, Under Secretary of State, at a news conference as State Department officials began conferences on the Greek situation. The aim of these conferences is to reach a decision on what the United States should do next as a result of Russia's veto in the Security Council of an American proposal to create a United Nations watchdog commission on the Greek border.

Constantine Tsaldaris, Greek Foreign Minister, meanwhile, told the Associated Press that he regards the Soviet veto as one more evidence of the extent to which "world peace is at stake" in the Greek crisis.

May Seek U.N. Airing

The fast-moving developments involving American relations with the Soviet Union in eastern Europe gave rise to new speculation among authorities here that the United States may eventually seek a United Nations airing of the whole Soviet effort to extend and consolidate political and economic powers in that section of Europe.

While the latest note to Russia was carefully worded and avoided sensational charges, officials commenting on it privately said that the Soviet Union appears to be trying to grab as much as possible of the industrial resources of Hungary, Bulgaria and Romania before the Balkan peace treaties actually come into force.

Those treaties have yet to be ratified formally by Russia although they were signed by Russia as one of the drafting powers along with Britain, the United States and France.

Viewed As "Provisional"

The American letter to Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister, declared that the United States Government "cannot regard transfers (of German and Italian assets in the three ex-enemy Balkan countries) made prior to coming into force of the treaties as being more than of provisional character."

The note requested that the United States be notified of all "provisional transfer of assets" and that it be consulted in accordance with peace treaty provisions.

Actually, officials here appeared to have little hope that Russia would comply. The note appeared to be mainly one more addition to the record which the American Government has been building up of Soviet conduct in southeastern Europe.

Might Reopen Greek Case

Lovett's news conference also developed these points:

1. Herschel V. Johnson has come to Washington from New York, where he argued the Greek case for the United States in the Security Council, and is participating here in a series of extraordinary talks among American officials. Speculation centered on the possibility that the United States would reopen the case in the Security Council by claiming that the situation has become an active threat to world peace.

2. Lovett said that the State Department is giving the Greek matter earnest and continuing attention.

3. Questioned about the sharp differences which arose last week between the American commander in Germany, General Lucius Clay, and the State department over temporary suspension of the announcement of a new level of industry for the British-American zones of Germany, Lovett said that there was no basic misunderstanding on American aims. His comment indicated that some action on the issue would be taken after consultation with the French whose protest caused the suspension.

4. Lovett said he had no information on reports that British Foreign Minister Bevin and French Foreign Minister Bidault planned to come to Washington for conferences on various subjects, including Germany.

Indian Peace Discussed

5. Referring to another troubled part of the world be declared that the American government earnestly desires that the strife between the Netherlands government and the Indonesian Republic should be composed as soon as possible. To this end he said the United States has been conferring with a number of governments as to the steps which might be taken to restore peace.

6. The undersecretary also indicated that the proposed meeting of 11 nations to begin work on a Japanese peace treaty would be delayed beyond the Aug. 19 opening date, which the United States originally suggested. British Commonwealth countries, with a conference scheduled in Australia later in August, did not like the American suggestion for opening time.

Tsaldaris made his comment on the Soviet veto action in response to inquiry as to what he thought about it. The prime minister who has been in frequent consultation with State department officials declared:

"Since I presented my country's case before the Security Council eight months ago, the daily course of events, that is, the aggressive attacks against Greek territory and yesterday's veto, prove how serious the situation is. As I have repeatedly told the world, these developments show how directly this question is an international one and how much world peace is at stake."

UNRRA HALTS AID TO NORTHERN CHINA

JUL 1947

WASHINGTON, July 30. — (AP) UNRRA today announced it had cut off relief supplies to North China's war zones two days ago and had given both sides 15 days to approve a plan for letting shipments proceed in safety to Communist-held areas.

"The action followed a statement by the Chinese government that it was no longer able to protect the distribution operation in war zones, thus stopping the movement of UNRRA supplies into Communist territory," the international relief agency said in a statement.

Seeking "not to discriminate against any group of needy Chinese," UNRRA said its Central committee decided to place before Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek plans to permit shipment into Communist-held territory 50,000 tons of supplies still undelivered out of 83,000 tons agreed upon. If he agrees, the Communists will be asked for their guarantee.

Specifically, the area affected by the suspension is all of China, including Manchuria, north of the 34th parallel. Supplies for both Communist and Nationalist-held areas of North China are being impounded in custody of the UNRRA China office, the announcement said.

UNRRA said that Nationalist air forces had made several attacks on relief ships headed for Communist ports despite "continued assurances" of cooperation by the Nationalist government.

It also cited "many interferences" with movement of UNRRA supplies and personnel into Communist areas, "including supplies needed in the repair of the Yellow river dikes."

Communist military activities has also "on occasion" interfered with distribution, UNRRA said.

UNRRA, a temporary agency, closed out its relief program in Europe June 30, but it was said at that time that concluding operations in China would take several months.

DUTCH DENY U.N. POWER IN JAVA ROW

Van Kleffens Calls Australian And Indian Complaints Unfounded

Washington, July 30 (AP)—The Netherlands Ambassador, Dr. Eelco N. Van Kleffens, said today the Indonesian issue is outside the jurisdictions of the United Nations.

Dr. Van Kleffens, former Foreign Minister and his Government's United Nations representative, told a news conference that the Australian and Indian complaints to the Security Council are unfounded.

Both Australia and India appealed to the Security Council today to take urgent action to halt the fighting in Indonesia.

Like Dispute With State

"Our dispute with the Indonesian republicans is like a dispute between your Federal Government and one of your states," Van Kleffens asserted.

The new envoy interrupted the conference at one point to receive a telephone call. Returning, he said he had just been advised from the Hague that there is "not a word of truth" in published reports that the Netherlands Government is preparing to ask Britain to mediate.

Van Kleffens said that all political parties in the Netherlands, except the Communists, support the Government's resort to force in Indonesia.

Indonesia No Exception

Asked whether he believes communist pressure is involved in the situation, he said:

"Do you know any country where they are not exerting pressure? It would be surprising if Indonesia were an exception."

Van Kleffens, in response to another question, said he does not know whether he will be directed to serve again as his Government's United Nations representative. He added that he considers the job as Ambassador a full-time one.

Red Veto Shows Peace In Peril: Tsaldaris

Washington, July 30 (AP)—Greek Foreign Minister Constantine Tsaldaris said today that Russia's veto of proposed Security Council surveillance of troubled Greek borders shows "how much world peace is at stake."

The Greek Minister made his comment to a reporter as top American foreign officials began a series of important conferences on the crisis brought about by the Soviet veto of an American plan for the United Nations to set up a "watch dog" border commission.

Weighing Next Move

Under Secretary of State Robert Lovett told a news conference that Herschel V. Johnson, American spokesman in the Security Council debate on Greece, was joining State Department conferences aimed at determining the next move the United States should take.

Johnson came from New York especially to join in the talks here and Lovett agreed that the procedure was extraordinary.

The Under Secretary would not, however, indicate what steps may be taken, but said only that the Greek matter is receiving the State Department's earnest and continuing consideration.

Tsaldaris Sees Proof

Tsaldaris, reached at the Greek Embassy here, gave a reporter this reaction to yesterday's Soviet veto:

"Since I presented my country's case before the Security Council eight months ago, the daily course of events—that is, the aggressive attacks against Greek territory and yesterday's veto—prove how serious the situation is. As I have repeatedly told the world, these developments show how directly this qnuestion is an intternational one and how much world peace is at stake."

Tsaldaris aded that he was consulting his Athens Government for advice.

GREAT BRITAIN DRAWS ON AMERICAN LOAN

JUL 1947

WASHINGTON, July 30. — (AP) Hard-pressed Great Britain has drawn another $300,000,000 of the $3,750,000,000 loan granted by the United States just one year ago.

The withdrawal, announced by the Treasury today, leaves Britain only $1,000,000,000 of the fund originally expected to last at least three years.

This is the fourth British draft on the credit this month, and brought July withdrawals to a total of $700,000,000, or twice as much in any single month previously.

Britain's heavy use of the money bears out predictions in official quarters on both sides of the Atlantic, that the entire $3,750,000,000 will be gone before the end of this year—more than twice as quickly as was expected when the loan was granted.

'Sensational' Film Red Probe Seen

JUL 1947

Washington, July 30 (AP)—The investigation of communism in Hollywood, scheduled by the House Committee on Un-American Activities to begin September 23, got advance billing today as stupendous and colossal.

Almost, that is.

"It will be sensational," Representative Nixon (R., Cal.) predicted.

A member of the committee, Nixon said:

"We intend to name names and produce witnesses who will testify they have seen some persons prominent in Hollywood at Cummunist meetings and who will report what they said."

Just A Wee Bit Pink

Just how many first-magnitude stars will be brought into the hearings is not yet certain. Nixon said he thought most big-name star figuring in the inquiry would be listed as tinged with pink rather than as bright red Communists.

The key figures in the Communist movement in Hollywood are not well known nationally, Nixon said, but are important in the movie industry.

Nelson indicated a personal view that the committee might accomplish more by training its fire on Communists in the Government, education, labor and other fields. But he said the Hollywood inquiry should be of value in giving the movie capital a dose of preventive medicine.

Spotlighting Communist influences there, he said, may serve to prevent Communists, in the event of another depression, from stirring up the people "through this important medium for influencing public opinion."

Small Bits In Films

Nixon said little evidence had been uncovered that Communists had ever been able to get a complete party-line picture produced. But there have been instances of small bits of Red propaganda getting into films, he said, and the committee will try to trace how they got there.

Whether any actual Hollywood Communists or fellow travelers will testify at the hearings, even under subpoena, will develop later. Nixon said they might follow the party line of refusing to testify on grounds they would incriminate themselves.

TELLS OF 30 B-29S TO FLY 'A' BOMBS

Washington, July 30 (A. P.).—The United States had at least thirty B-29 bombers fitted to carry atomic bombs when the war ended, Glenn L. Martin said today.

Martin, Baltimore aircraft manufacturer, made the statement during testimony to the Senate War Investigating Committee. The subject was brought up incidentally at the commit-

tee's hearing on aircraft contracts awarded to Henry J. Kaiser and Howard Hughes.

Senator O'Conor (D.-Md.) asked whether the Martin company helped make the planes which carried the atomic bombs over Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Martin said that the company constructed the planes at its Omaha plant. They had to be fitted with special bomb-bay doors, he said, and added: "I am sure I can say now that we had thirty ships ready to carry atomic bombs" at the war's end.

TRUMAN SIGNS MONEY BILLS

JUL 1947

Foreign Relief Is Included in Appropriations.

Washington, July 30 (A. P.).—President Truman today signed a $1,658,902,197 appropriation bill carrying funds to implement his foreign-aid program. Almost all of the money is for expenditure abroad, the aggregate being $266,781,626 below the President's budget estimates.

For aid to Greece and Turkey the bill carries $400,000,000, while for relief of liberated European nations it provides $332,000,000, and for Army administration and relief in occupied areas $600,000,000.

Other allotments include: International Refugee Organization $71,073,900; liquidation of the lend-lease program, $500,000; surplus property care and handling overseas, $35,348,000; Office of Rent Control, $18,074,000; automobiles for disabled veterans, $5,000,000; strategic and critical materials stockpiling, $100,000,000, plus $75,000,000 in contractual authority; wage and hour division of the Labor Department, $500,000, and War Agency Liquidation, $175,000.

The Agriculture Department's $613,146,826 appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1948 also was signed today. The sum is $192,094,782 below the President's budget requests. Major items include $65,000,000 for the Federal school lunch program, $265,000,000 for soil conservation payments to farmers, and $5,000,000 for the Rural Electrification Administration, in addition to $225,000,000 in loan authorizations.

President Truman also signed a $35,400,000 appropriation bill to finance a score of miscellaneous Government corporations during the current fiscal year.

Of the total $18,700,000 is for the Tennessee Valley Authority. Other large beneficiaries are the National Housing Agency and the Institute of Inter-American Affairs. Besides making direct appropriations the bill limits the amount of operating revenues that many other agencies may use for administrative expenses.

WORLD FACING CRISIS, YOUTH GROUP IS TOLD

MINNEAPOLIS, July 30 — (AP) The president of the Youth for Christ International today told a meeting of the organization's leaders that either the world will go back to God in the next 12 months or "we are all going to Hell."

The speaker, Dr. Torrey Johnson of Chicago, added:

"The world is facing its greatest crisis and the next 12 months will tell the story."

Dr. Johnson, recently returned from a visit to Germany, said every nation and every person constituted a challenge and a fighting front for the gospel.

"Young people must be prepared to live and fight a spiritual warfare for Christ," he said.

Eisenhower Sees Plane Tests

WICHITA, Kan., July 30 (AP).—Flight tests of the new Boeing XL-15 liaison airplane, developed for the Army Ground Forces, began this week and included a demonstration before the Army's Chief of Staff, General of the Army Dwight Eisenhower, at Fort Riley, Kansas, Monday, the Boeing Airplane Company announced today. The plane will be delivered to the Army Air Forces for performance tests next month prior to delivery to the Ground Forces for service tests. A second XL-15 also is scheduled for August delivery to the A. A. F., and Boeing holds an A. A. F. contract for construction of a service test quantity of ten similar planes, to be known as YL-15s.

JUL 1947

Douglas Chandler Gets Life Term for Treason

BOSTON, July 30. — (AP) Douglas Chandler, 58, Chicago-born writer, today was sentenced to life imprisonment and fined $10,000 for treason after he defiantly told the court he had not changed a bit from the opinions he spouted for the Nazis over the German radio during the war.

Brushing aside his counsel's plea that he was insane, Chandler personally addressed the court just before Federal Judge Francis J. W. Ford imposed sentence.

Shows No Emotion

Standing erect, Chandler showed no emotion as he heard the sentence except to swallow noticeably. Chief Defense Council Claude B. Cross immediately filed a motion for a stay of execution of sentence and it was taken under advisement.

Judge Ford, a Harvard classmate of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, said he was taking into consideration the government's stress on the importance of propaganda as a weapon of war and asserted he was satisfied the sentence would serve as a "deterrent to others who might be inclined to commit a crime of a similar nature."

Oscar R. Ewing, special government prosecutor, had demanded the death penalty with the assertion anything less would "encourage the commission of similar crimes in the future."

While conceding he did not know the effect of Chandler's broadcasts over the German radio under the pseudonym of "Paul Revere," Ewing declared that if death were not decreed in this case then "we should erase the death sentence from our treason statutes."

Chandler shifted uneasily in a chair during Ewing's arguments but later seemed to adopt a more defiant attitude.

Given an opportunity to speak, Chandler rose slowly, fished eye glasses from a pocket of his neatly-pressed suit and at the very outset denounced his court-appointed counsel by implication for his "censorship and editing" of his statement.

Asserting he was convicted "because of my beliefs," Chandler said in a soft voice with a tinge of a British accent:

"I thought before the trial and recommended to my counsel that I should take the stand to establish the truth of my beliefs, particularly as to the danger to my country from the conspiracy of world Jewry.

"My counsel thought me insane because of those beliefs and have defended me on that ground.

"I am, of course, not insane, But I was convinced by my counsel that I would not be regarded as a prophet in my own country, and I have permitted them, therefore, to defend me on the grounds chosen by them."

Chandler, declaring he wanted to tell the court today his beliefs but was dissuaded by his counsel, said:

"It is the tragedy of my life, not that I am here facing punishment, but that the warnings which I gave my country were not and are not yet accepted. Time, however, will vindicate me."

Dared to Speak

Asserting he was not asking for clemency, Chandler said, "if I must die because I dared to speak the truth as I see it, then let me die. If I die for my beliefs, they will not die with me."

Chandler's pretty 22-year-old daughter, Laurette, was in the courtroom in the same seat she occupied during his month-long trial. She showed no emotion.

Before imposing sentence, Judge Ford denounced Chandler as a man who knew well what he was doing when he served as a tool of the Nazi propaganda office in trying to undermine the American war effort and create doubt, loneliness and suspicion in the minds of the troops.

Branding Chandler as a "snob" who had been a failure in everything and "lived on the bounty of his first wife" for years after going to Europe in 1932, Judge Ford said:

"He was quite willing to associate with people that he would call interesting people—people of his own type—and was willing to adopt any ideology to gain a place with them."

Special Prosecutor Ewing told the court that Chandler undoubtedly harbored ideas of becoming possibly a fuehrer in this country if Germany won the war and Judge Ford agreed that the defendant had visualized a high place for himself with a Nazi victory.

Describing Chandler's crime as "like that of one who stabs his mother," Ewing said it was the judgment of Attorney General Tom Clark and himself that "the only penalty which will prevent the commission of similar offenses in the future is the death penalty."

INDONESIA HEARING BY UN IS ORDERED

JUL 1947

Lange Rules for Immediate Action by Security Council.

LAKE SUCCESS, July 30—(AP)—Dr. Oscar Lange of Poland, president of the United Nations Security Council, tonight ordered an immediate hearing on the Indonesian question which was laid before the council this afternoon by Australia and India.

Lang put the case on the council's provisional agenda for tomorrow afternoon's meeting, previously scheduled on the Balkan question. The council itself will decide which issue gets priority.

Night Session Looms

UN officials said they were prepared to schedule the council's first night session tomorrow night to take up either of the issues, if the council decides this is desirable.

The Australian and Indian delegations, acting almost simultaneously, told the council the strife between Dutch and Indonesian forces threatened world peace but a Dutch spokesman in Washington said the UN had no jurisdiction.

Lange declared the case would be treated "as a matter of urgency" which would permit action without the normal three-day delay. Besides the Indonesian and Balkans cases, the council is committed to take up Egypt's complaint against Britain next Tuesday.

The Indian delegation urgently summoned V. K. Krishna Menon, former delegate to the General Assembly, from London as a special representative to present India's case.

The Netherlands was expected to be represented by Dr. Eelca Van Kleffens, former member of the Security Council, who is now ambassador to Washington. Van Kleffens said in Washington, however, that he was not sure whether he would be asked to serve.

He told a news conference that the Indonesian question was outside the scope of the United Nations, since in his opinion, Indonesia is not a sovereign country.

Australian Delegate Col. W. R. Hodgson, who filed the Australian complaint with Lange in Manhattan at the same time an assistant brought a copy to UN headquarters, requested a special meeting of the council to act on the Indonesian problem.

"The Australian government," Hodgson said, "considers that these hostilities constitute a breach of the peace under article 39 (of the UN charter) and urges that the council take immediate action to restore international peace and security.

"In view of the urgent circumstances I am instructed to request you to call immediately a meeting of the Security Council for the consideration of this communication."

Appeals for Speed

The Indian complaint, submitted by Eamarendranath Sen, Indian liaison officer, did not specifically request a special council meeting but appealed for all possible speed.

"In view of the urgency of the matter," the Indian letter said, "the council has been requested to take it up for consideration as soon as possible."

Australia recommended that the council, as a provisional measure, call on the Netherlands and Indonesian government "to cease hostilities forthwith and commence arbitration" in accordance with the agreement signed by the two governments last March 25.

It was disclosed in Canberra by J. B. Chifley, Australian Prime Minister, that he had acted after consultations with the United States, Britain and India in an effort to bring about a negotiated solution.

Dutch Official Amazed

In The Hague, a Netherlands Foreign Office spokesman expressed regret that the question was being brought before the United Nations. He said he was amazed that the Australian action was taken under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter which refers to "aggressive actions from one state against another." The Indians brought their complains under Chapter VI on the peaceful settlement of disputes.

The Australian brief is the first to be filed under Chapter VII which provides for enforcement measures ranging from economic sanctions to the use of military force.

JUL 1947

REDS TO USE VETO TO KEEP 3 FROM UN MEMBERSHIP

LAKE SUCCESS, July 30—(AP) Russia said today she would use the big power veto again to blackball United Nations membership applications from Ireland, Portugal and Trans-Jordan.

Soviet Deputy Delegate Alexei N. Krasilnikov calmly told the Security Council's Membership committee that none of the three had diplomatic relations with Moscow and therefore could not qualify.

Block Move Starts

Krasilnikov then moved to block consideration of applications from Austria, Italy, Romania and Hungary on the grounds that the peace treaties had not been ratified. This step drew an immediate objection from the United States, which insisted on full discussion leading to a subsequent vote.

All the major powers except Russia have ratified the treaties with Italy, Hungary and Romania. The Austrian treaty has not been written yet because of differences in the Big Four on German assets in Austria.

Russia already has cast the veto 11 times in the UN's short history, three of the earlier ones being on the original applications by Ireland, Portugal and Trans-Jordan and the latest coming yesterday on the American proposal for a Balkan border watch.

The United States, Britain, China, Belgium, Syria, France, Brazil and Colombia each said they would support the trio before Russia served the notice of another blackball. Australia was absent from the meeting and the 11th member, Poland, had no instructions on Ireland and Trans-Jordan, but joined Russia in opposing Portugal.

The actual veto would come in the council next month when the committee submits the report on all

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applicants.

The other countries being considered are Albania and Outer Mongolia, opposed last year by a majority of the committee, and Yemen, which apparently will be admitted.

China Hits Request

China spoke against the Outer Mongolian request today and accused Russia of sponsoring "a second front" against the Chinese government through Outer Mongolia's invasion of Sinkiang.

Declaring that "all statements made by the Soviet delegate are Outer Mongolian lies," China's Dr. Shuhsi Hsu said tersely:

"The Soviet delegate would have demonstrated a better insight into the political situation in the Far East if he had come with the statement that Outer Mongolia invaded Sinkiang as a diversion for the rebels in northeast China (Manchuria) and as a second front against the Chinese government."

The committee will decide next Friday on the Soviet demand to table Austria and the former Axis countries.

The United States position, learned from a highly reliable source, was understood to be this:

The United States will plump for the immediate admission of Austria and Italy, contending that legal difficulties should not stand in the way. In turn the American delegation will "strongly question" the eligibility of Soviet satellites Hungary and Romania. In this discussion there are indications that the United States will initiate a blunt discussion of the type of government now prevailing in those two countries.

Will Veto 3 U.N. Applications, Russ Say

Lake Success, July 30 (AP)—Russia served notice today that it would veto Ireland, Portugal and Trans-Jordan again when the United Nations membership applications of those three nations go to a formal vote in the Security Council.

The Council test will come in August and the repeated blackballs would boost the Soviet veto total to fourteen. Late yesterday the Russians vetoed the American proposals for a Balkan investigating commission.

Alexei Krasilnikov, deputy Soviet delegate, laid down Moscow's position after China accused Russia of sponsoring "a second front" against the Chinese Government through Outer Mongolia's invasion of Sinkiang.

U.S. Objects

Krasilnikov also formally moved o block consideration of applications from Austria, Italy, Hungary and Romania on the grounds that the peace treaties had not been ratified. The Austrian treaty has not been drafted but pacts with the other three have been ratified by all the big powers except Russia.

The United States immediately objected and said it wanted full-scale discussions now. A highly placed source indicated that the Americans would plump for the admission of Austria and Italy this year regardless of treaty delays, but would "strongly question" Hungary and Romania, both regarded as Soviet satellites.

Addressing the United Nations membership committee in opposition to Outer Mongolia's application for membership, strongly supported by Russia, Dr. Shushi Hsu said:

"The Soviet delegate would have demonstrated a better insight into the political situation in the Far East if he had come with the statement that Outer Mongolia invaded Sinkiang as a diversion for the rebels in northeast China (Manchuria) and as a second front against the Chinese Government."

Charge "Unfounded"

Replying to Soviet charges that China invaded Outer Mongolia to divert world attention to her northern border, Hsu said common sense would show such a charge was "unfounded."

"Just think of the struggle the Chinese Government is having with the rebels in northeast China, or Manchuria, as it is called abroad. China simply could not afford to pick a quarrel with Outer Mongolia at a time the rebels in northeast China had launched an attack in an attempt to cut Changchun from Mukden."

Dr. Hsu declared that Outer Mongolia's application, rejected last year by majority vote, should be turned down again, because "Outer Mongolia has shown herself to be not peace-loving by invading Chinese territory, by attacking Chinese armed forces and by continuing her attacks even after the Chinese Government initiated discussions to have the case settled peacefully."

U.S. Takes Steps To Meet Soviet Balkan Veto

Lake Success, July 30 (AP)—The United States moved swiftly today to cope with the stalemated Balkan problem following Russia's veto of an American proposal for United Nations action to settle the dispute between Greece and her northern neighbors.

Herschel V. Johnson, United States deputy delegate on the Security Council, hurried to Washington for a series of conferences with Secretary of State George C. Marshall and other State Department officials.

Johnson was scheduled to meet first with Under Secretary of State Robert A. Lovett and others at noon and to begin drafting two possible alternatives for again tackling the Balkan problem within the United Nations.

These proposals would then be submitted to Marshall.

Council Session Off

Before leaving for the Washington talks Johnson obtained a postponement of a Security Council session scheduled for today.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko was to have given at that time his reasons for vetoing the Unied States proposal for an eleven-nation border commission designed to bring peace to the Balkans. He was also to have explained a Russian proposal on the Balkans.

The Council is now scheduled to meet tomorrow to hear Gromyko, whose proposal calls for the evacuation of all foreign troops from Greece and the establishment of a commission to supervise foreign aid to Greece.

"Very Grave Situation"

Immediately after Gromyko had vetoed the American plan, which had grown out of a United Nations inquiry group's report that Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania were primarily responsible for Greek guerrilla warfare, Johnson declared that Russia had "created a very grave situation."

He asked for an immediate adjournment of the Council to allow delegates to consult their governments. Later he announced he would leave this morning for conferences in Washington to decide on the next step by the United States.

Neither Johnson nor any member of the American delegation here would give a hint as to what action was contemplated, but there were these possibilities within the framework of the United Nations:

1. The United States could charge Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania with a breach of the peace, a threat to the peace or an act of aggression. Under the United Nations Charter the Security Council could then institute sanctions or use military force, if necessary. But this course would probably just invite another Russian veto.

2. The United States, under Article 106 of the Charter, could call for consultation among the five major powers with a view to joint action to maintain international peace and security. Unable to use the veto here, all Russia could do would be to turn down the invitation. The other powers, however, could meet and decide on setting up a commission to stand inside and watch over the Greek borders.

3. A third course would be for the United States, Britain or Greece to bring the Balkan case before the General Assembly, where there is no veto. Although the Assembly could take no action it could establish a border commission and recommend that the countries involved co-operate. But the Balkan countries coud refuse to co-operate

If all courses of action within the United Nations failed, some delegates believed that a commission outside the world organization would be established.

The possibility that Greece might eventually request such action has already led to informal talks in Washington.

Although Britain was understood to be interested in the idea more than two weeks ago, American officials were said to have brushed it aside, believing the Soviet Union would abstain from voting yesterday.

Those familiar with the Washington talks believed that they might be reopened as a "realistic view" of the situation. Several nations might be invited by Greece to take part in keeping an eye on the border warfare. But such a commission could be only temporary, with a view to further discussion of the issue in the United Nations.

Gave British Minor Role: Halsey

New York, July 30 (AP)—Fleet Admiral William F. Halsey says that British naval units were given unimportant objectives in the final phase of the Pacific war to prevent any postwar claim that Britain had taken part in the climactic blow against the Japanese fleet.

In the eighth of a series of articles in the *Saturday Evening Post*, out today, the former commander of the mid-Pacific striking force recalled American carrier strikes in July, 1945, against the Jap naval base at Kure after which the enemy fleet "had ceased to exist."

Attack Entirely American

"At Mick Carney's (Rear Admiral Robert B. Carney, Halsey's chief of staff) insistence, I assigned the British an alternate target, Osaka, which also offered warships, but none of prime importance," said Halsey.

"Mick's argument was that although this division of forces violated the principle of concentration and superiority, it was imperative to forestall a possible postwar claim by Britain that she had delivered even a part of the final blow that demolished the Japanese fleet.

"In America's Best Interests"

"I hate to admit a political factor into a military equation—but Mick forced me to recognize that an exclusively American attack was in America's best interests."

Settling Of 30,000 Jews In Surinam Approved

New York, July 30 (AP)—Settlement of 30,000 homeless European Jews in Surinam (Dutch Guiana) has been approved by the Surinam Legislative Council and the Netherlands Parliament, the Freeland League for Jewish Territorial Colonization announced today.

LONDON, JULY 30-(AP)-FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN SAID TODAY BRITAIN HAD PROHIBITED THE SUPPLYING OF WAR MATERIALS TO THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES FROM BRITISH TERRITORIES IN THE ORIENT AND THAT NONE "WILL BE PERMITTED FROM THIS COUNTRY."

HE MADE THE STATEMENT IN ANSWER TO QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AFTER THE COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER DAILY WORKER CHARGED BRITISH-MADE WAR SUPPLIES, INCLUDING BREN GUNS AND HELMETS, WERE BEING LOADED ON THE DUTCH SHIP SAPAROEA AT SOUTHAMPTON.

DA1140AED

LONDON, JULY 30-(AP)-LATEST PARLIAMENTARY REPORTS SHOWED TODAY THAT 46 BRITISH SOLDIERS, POLICE AND CIVILIANS WERE KILLED IN PALESTINE VIOLENCE DURING THE FIRST HALF OF 1947, AND THAT 151 WERE INJURED.

RP153PED

THE GOVERNMENT WAS AWAITING OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION OF THE REPORT OF IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI, JEWISH UNDERGROUND AGENCY, THAT IRGUN HAD EXECUTED TWO BRITISH SERGEANT HOSTAGES IN REPRISAL FOR THE HANGING OF THREE IRGUNISTS.

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE JEWISH AGENCY ASSERTED HE WAS "HORRIFIED" BY THE NEWS THAT THE HOSTAGES WERE HANGED.

THE ANGLO-JEWISH ASSOCIATION SAID IN A STATEMENT THAT THE HANGINGS WERE "A SHAMEFUL OUTRAGE."

RQ1251PED

JUL 1947

JUL 1947

LONDON, JULY 29-(AP)-THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN, IN AN EDITORIAL ON RECENT IMPORT RESTRICTIONS BY ARGENTINE AND MEXICO, SAID TODAY SUCH A TREND BY LATIN AMERICAN NATIONS, A "RAPID AND RATHER SURPRISING EXTENSION OF THE DOLLAR CRISIS," IS GOING TO MAKE IT HARDER FOR BRITAIN TO LIVE.

AFTER AN EXPLANATION OF HOW LATIN AMERICA, SAVED FROM WAR DEVASTATION, WAS NEVERTHELESS IN GREAT NEED OF CAPITAL GOODS, THE PAPER STATED THOSE COUNTRIES HAVE "AMBITIOUS SCHEMES FOR INDUSTRIALV AND, WITH THE IDEA THAT TO IMPORT NON ESSENTIAL GOODS IS TO SQUANDER THEIR MONETARY RESERVES, HAVE NOW RESORTED TO A SYSTEM OF IMPORT PERMITS.

JUL 1947

THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN FOUND BRITAIN WAS PARTLY TO BLAME FOR THIS POSITION, AND POINTED OUT THAT ARGENTINA HAD INCREASED HER IMPORTS FROM BRITAIN BY 40 PERCENT, BUT RAISED HER PURCHASES FROM UNITED STATES THREE AND A HALF TIMES OVER 1946, THOSE FROM BELGIUM EIGHT TIMES, AND HAD ITALY JUMPING FROM NIL TO FOURTH LARGEST SUPPLIER OF ARGENTINA'S IMPORTS.

BRITAIN, THE PAPER SAID, "CANNOT DO ALL SHE NEEDS TO DO WITHOUT INCREASED AMERICAN AID TO THE WORLD. BUT THERE IS STILL MORE THAT WE MUST DO OURSELVES."

THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT THE FAILURE OF BRITISH RECOVERY HAS HELPED TO CREATE THE DOLLAR-SHORTAGE IN LATIN AMERICA. "AND WE CANNOT LOOK ONLY TO THE UNITED STATES TO PUT IT RIGHT. THERE ARE STILL MANY GOODS OF WHICH WE COULD SELL MORE IF WE COULD PRODUCE MORE."

THE PAPER POINTED OUT THAT LATIN AMERICAN IMPORT RESTRICTIONS ARE THE RESULT OF SPENDING OF WAR SAVINGS, AND SAID THE SITUATION WAS AGGRAVATED BECAUSE, DUE TO EUROPE'S LACK OF PRODUCTION, LATINAMERICAN COUNTRIES HAD TO PAY HIGH PRICES FOR UNITED STATES GOODS.

JJ1213PED

JUL 1947

LONDON, JULY 29-(AP)-CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER HUGH DALTON SAID TONIGHT BRITAIN'S RATE OF USE OF SCARCE DOLLARS HAD NOT CHANGED APPRECIABLY SINCE THE FREE CONVERTIBILITY OF STERLING, UNDER TERMS OF THE AMERICAN LOAN, CAME INTO EFFECT JULY 15.

"THERE HAS BEEN NO SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN THE DRAIN ON OUR DOLLAR RESERVES IN THE FORTNIGHT SINCE JULY 15, COMPARED WITH THE IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING PERIOD," DALTON SAID IN A WRITTEN REPLY TO A PARLIAMENTARY QUESTION.

JUL

THE TREASURY, MEANWHILE, DISCLOSED THAT DRAFTS OF STANDARD AGREEMENTS FOR MAKING STERLING FREELY CONVERTIBLE INTO ANY OF THE WORLD'S CURRENCIES HAVE NOW COME TO HAND OF THE 14 COUNTRIES WITH WHOM BRITAIN HAD TO REACHED FINAL AGREEMENTS BY THE JULY 15 DEADLINE.

RUSSIA, RUMANIA, BULGARIA, TURKEY, IRAN, YUGOSLAVIA, GREECE, HUNGARY AND AUSTRIA HAVE RECEIVED THE DRAFTS AND ARRANGEMENTS SHOULD BE COMPLETED "FAIRLY COMFORTABLY" BY SEPT. 15, WITHIN THE TWO MONTHS EXTENSION GRANTED BY THE UNITED STATES FOR THE 14 COUNTRIES, A SPOKESMAN SAID.

DIRECT EXCHANGES ALREADY ARE TAKING PLACE WITH FRANCE, DENMARK AND INDIA, WHICH, WITH PARAGUAY AND CHINA, MAKE UP THE FIVE REMAINING STATES WITH WHICH CONVERTIBILITY STILL IS TO BE ARRANGED, THE SPOKESMAN ADDED.

"SUSSPED

JUL 1947

LONDON, JULY 30-(AP)-BRITAIN WILL CONSULT WITH THE GREEK GOVERNMENT ON HOW BEST TO MEET THE SITUATION ARISING OUT OF RUSSIA'S VETO OF THE AMERICAN PROPOSAL TO CREATE A BALKAN BORDER COMMISSION, OFFICIAL CIRCLES SAID TONIGHT.

THESE CIRCLES SAID THE VETO IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL YESTERDAY WAS NO SURPRISE.

WP722PED

JUL 1947 30.24-11225

NIGHT LEAD ATTLEE
BY JACK SMITH

LONDON, JULY 30-(AP)-INFORMED SOCIALIST SOURCES SAID PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE TOLD LABOR LEGISLATORS TODAY BRITAIN WILL SLASH HER ARMED FORCES IN GERMANY, COMPLETELY WITHDRAW TROOPS FROM ITALY AND GREECE, SCALE DOWN HER STANDARD OF LIVING AND CALL FOR LONGER WORKING HOURS IN KEY INDUSTRIES IN A "DO OR DIE" BID TO SAVE THE NATION'S FALTERING ECONOMY. -A00-

THE DISCLOSURES, ENVISAGING A "BELT TIGHTENING" IN A NATION ALREADY PLAGUED BY SHORTAGES, CAME IN A CLOSED "CRISIS" MEETING OF LABOR MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT IN WHICH ATTLEE SQUELCHED HIS CRITICS AND WON WHAT AMOUNTED TO A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE FOR HIS GOVERNMENT.

ACTING IN A CRISIS ATMOSPHERE, THE PRIME MINISTER PREPARED TO BROADCAST TO THE NATION ON AUG. 10 AT 9 P.M., LOCAL TIME. A CROWD OF HUNDREDS GATHERED OUTSIDE HIS OFFICE AT NO.10 DOWNING STREET AND PRICES TUMBLED AGAIN IN A WAVE OF SELLING IN THE STOCK EXCHANGE. NEWSPAPERS WARNED THAT THE SITUATION, COMPOUNDED OF LOW PRODUCTION AND FAST EXPENDITURE OF BRITAIN'S U.S.DOLLAR LOAN EXPECTED TO RUN OUT ABOUT CHRISTMAS, WOULD CAUSE SUFFERING THROUGHOUT THE NATION. (THE U.S.TREASUR SAID BRITAIN HAD ABOUT $1,000,000,000 OF HER $3,750,000,000 LOAN LEFT).

A COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AFTER THE PARTY MEETING SAID ATTLEE HAD OUTLINED "THE BROAD LINES" OF HIS PLANS AND THAT ALL LABOR MP'S PRESENT HAD EXPRESSED "COMPLETE SATISFACTION" WITH HIS STATEMENT.

PREVIOUSLY UNDER FIRE IN THE PRESS ON CHARGES OF "DAWDLING", AND URGED BY THE SOCIALIST DAILY MIRROR TO RESIGN, ATTLEE LEFT THE LEGISLATORS FOR AN IMMEDIATE MEETING WITH MINE UNION LEADERS WHERE HE ASKED THE MINERS TO WORK AN EXTRA HOUR EACH DAY OF THEIR FIVE DAY WEEK AT TIME AND A HALF PAY IN ORDER TO BOOST THE COAL PILE-KEY TO THE RECOVERY DRIVE.

AN INFORMED SOURCE SAID ATTLEE IN HIS STATEMENT HAD DECLARED BRITISH OCCUPATION FORCES OF 200,000 TO 300,000 MEN IN GERMANY WOULD BE REDUCED QUICKLY AND CONSIDERABLY, AND THAT BRITISH TROOPS WILL BE WITHDRAWN FROM GREECE AND ITALY ALMOST IMMEDIATELY.

A14

POLITICANS AND POLITICAL WRITERS SAID ATTLEE'S PERSONAL PRESTIGE SOARED WITHIN THE LABOR PARTY AFTER THE CAUCUS, AT WHICH ACCORDING TO WELL-INFORMED SOURCES, HE OUTLINED THESE PLANS FOR CLOSING THE GAP BETWEEN BRITAIN'S EXPORTS AND IMPORTS:

1. A LARGE VOLUME OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, HITHERTO CHANNELLED INTO THE DOMESTIC MARKET, WILL HEREAFTER BE SOLD EXCLUSIVELY IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

2. IMPORTS WILL BE REDUCED DRASTICALLY. AMERICAN MOVIES AND TOBACCO WILL BE ESPECIALLY AFFECTED.

3. TO HELP IN DRIVING MANPOWER FROM NON-ESSENTIAL TO ESSENTIAL INDUSTRIES, NEARLY ALL OF WHICH ARE UNDER-MANNED, THE GOVERNMENT WILL "STARVE" THE NON-ESSENTIAL PLANTS OF RAW MATERIALS AND POWER.

4. BRITAIN WILL SLASH HER DOLLAR EXPENDITURES IN OCCUPIED GERMANY.

5. WORKERS IN VIRTUALLY ALL ESSENTIAL INDUSTRIES WILL BE ASKED TO WORK LONGER HOURS.

LONGER WORK SCHEDULES PRESUMABLY COULD NOT BE PUT INTO FORCE IN OTHER INDUSTRIES UNTIL MINERS BEGIN WORKING LONGER TO PROVIDE MORE FUEL.

ATTLEE CONFERRED WITH THE MINE UNION LEADERS FOR THREE HOURS.

A STATEMENT ISSUED AFTER THE MEETING SAID "THERE WAS A FULL AND FRANK DISCUSSION OF POSSIBLE WAYS OF INCREASING THE OUTPUT OF COAL IN ORDER TO MEET THE NEEDS OF THE COUNTRY IN THE PRESENT ECONOMIC SITUATION."

MINE LEADERS PREVIOUSLY HAD INDICATED THAT THEY WOULD COOPERATE.

INFORMED SOURCES SAID ATTLEE WILL ANNOUNCE FULL DETAILS OF HIS PLANS IN OPENING A DEBATE ON THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS NEXT WEDNESDAY.

HIS PRECISE PLANS FOR BRITISH TROOPS OVERSEAS REMAINED A SECRET.

BRITAIN'S FORCES IN GREECE TOTAL ABOUT 5,000 HER STRENGTH IN ITALY HAS NOT BEEN DISCLOSED.

WAR MINISTER F.J.BELLENGER TOLD THE COMMONS TONIGHT "SCARE HEADLINES" THAT FIELD MARSHALL LORD MONTGOMERY, CHIEF OF THE IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF, HAD BEEN ORDERED HOME FROM A FAR EASTERN TOUR TO MAKE DRASTIC CUTS IN THE ARMY WERE NOT TRUE.

"FIELD MARSHALL MONTGOMERY IS COMING HOME ON HIS OWN INITIATIVE," HE SAID.

AN AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE SAID YESTERDAY MONTGOMERY WAS COMING BACK OF HIS OWN VOLITION AND WOULD CONSIDER CUTS IN THE ARMED FORCES.

ED518PED

BY GLENN WILLIAMS

LONDON, JULY 30-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE, THREATENED WITH A TEST OF HIS POLITICAL STRENGTH AT A TIME OF NATIONAL STRESS, WAS EXPECTED TO DISCLOSE HIS PLANS FOR MEETING BRITAIN'S LOOMING ECONOMIC CRISIS AT A CAUCUS OF HIS LABOR PARTY'S MEMBERS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY.

IMMEDIATELY AFRER THAT SESSION ATTLEE WAS SLATED TO MEET MINE UNION LEADERS TO DISCUSS METHODS OF HIKING LAGGING COAL PRODUCTION--THE HARD CORE OF THE NATION'S PRODUCTION DIFFICULTIES.

THE DAILY MIRROR--WHICH USUALLY SUPPORTS THE LABOR GOVERNMENT--SAID ATTLEE MIGHT"SHIRK THE PROBLEM" OF LEADERSHIP IN THE MOUNTING CRISIS AND CALLED UPON LABORITE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT TO "REFORM AND REFRESH THE GOVERNMENT."

TWO DAYS PREVIOUSLY THE MIRROR HAD SUGGESTED THAT ATTLEE RESIGN.

IT WAS EXPECTED ATTLEE WOULD RECEIVE SUPPORT AT THE PARTY CAUCUS FROM LEADING FIGURES OF HIS GOVERNMENT, INCLUDING CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER HUGH DALTON AND PERHAPS DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER HERBERT MORRISON.

THE MEETING WAS SECRET, BUT SEVERAL LONDON PAPERS EDITORIALLY URGED ATTLEE TO TELL THE PUBLIC EVERYTHING HE TOLD THE PARTY MEMBERS.

NEWSPAPER SPECULATION ON WHAT HE WOULD SAY VARIED WIDELY. SO DID

ESTIMATES OF THE STRENGTH OF CRITICISM WITHIN HIS OWN PARTY.

THE LABOR PARTY ORGAN, THE DAILY HERALD, FORECAST HE WOULD LEAVE "NO DOUBT AS TO THE THOROUGHNESS OF THE GOVERNMENT'S INTENTIONS," AND PREDICTED IMPORT CUTS THAT "WILL AFFECT THE LIVES OF ALL" TO SAVE THE SWIFTLY DWINDLING PILE OF BORROWED DOLLARS ON WHICH THE NATION HAS BEEN LIVING FOR THE PAST YEAR.

THE HERALD DECLARED THE GOVERNMENT WAS "FIRMLY REFUSING TO GIVE WAY TO PANIC MEASURES URGED BY ITS OPPONENTS OR ADVOCATED BY ITS LESS STABLE SUPPORTERS", BUT SAID THERE WAS REASONABLE GROUND TO EXPECT A "FURTHER PRUNING" OF THE ARMED FORCES TO SAVE INDUSTRIAL MANPOWER AND DOLLARS--A COURSE REPEATEDLY URGED BY LEFTIST REBELS WITHIN THE LABOR PARTY.

THE DAILY MAIL PREDICTED ATTLEE MIGHT ACCEDE TO A "COMPLETE REVERSAL" OF CABINET POLICY BY PICKING AN INNTER CRISIS CABINET COMPOSED OF HIMSELF, DALTON, MORRISON, FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN AND BOARD OF TRADE PRESIDENT SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS.

"APPARENTLY THIS IS THE ONLY CONCESSION THAT ATTLEE IS PREPARED TO MAKE TO THE CRITICS OF HIS LEADERSHIP WITHIN THE LABOR PARTY," THE MAIL SAID IN A STORY HEADLINED "ATTLEE WILL DEFY LABOR CRITICS TODAY."

JUL 1947

A36

THE MAIL SAID THERE ALSO HAD BEEN REVIVED DISCUSSION THAT BEVIN SHOULD TAKE "A MORE DIRECT AND ACTIVE CONTROL OF THE GOVERNMENT'S ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL POLICY--NOT NECESSARILY AS PRIME MINISTER, ALTHOUGH SOME SOCIALISTS SAY FRANKLY THEY WOULD LIKE TO SEE THIS HAPPEN NOW."

THE MAIL CONDEMNED SUGGESTIONS THAT THE CABINET MIGHT DIP INTO BRITAIN'S GOLD RESERVES AS A STOPGAP, DECLARING IT "THE CRAZIEST GAMBLE EVER TAKEN WITH THE RESOURCES OF A GREAT NATION."

THE LOOMING CRISIS CONFRONTING BRITAIN IS BASED ON THESE FACTORS:

DOLLAR SHORTAGE--THE BORROWED AMERICAN DOLLARS WITH WHICH THE NATION HAS BEEN BUYING SUBSTANTIAL PORTIONS OF ITS MEAGER RATIONS WILL BE GONE AT ABOUT CHRISTMAS TIME AT THE PRESENT RATE OF EXPENDITURE. THERE WILL THEN BE THREE ALTERNATIVES: BORROW MORE DOLLARS, CUT RATIONS SHARPLY, OR BOOST EXPORT PRODUCTION ENOUGH TO TAKE UP THE ANNUAL DEFICIT OF ABOUT TWO BILLION DOLLARS.

COAL SHORTAGE--PRODUCTION CURRENTLY IS RUNNING ABOUT 696,000,000 TONS ANNUALLY, WHICH IS TOO LITTLE TO KEEP INDUSTRIES GOING AND REBUILD STOCKPILES DEPLETED LAST WINTER.

MANPOWER SHORTAGE--THE NATION IS RUNNING ON FULL EMPLOYMENT OF ABOUT 20,000,000 WORKERS FOR THE FIRST TIME IN MODERN HISTORY, GIVING WORKERS A WIDE CHOICE OF JOBS. CONSEQUENTLY MANY OF THEM ARE RELUCTANT TO TAKE BACK-BREAKING JOBS IN COAL MINES, TEXTILE MILLS AND FOUNDRIES, PREFERRING WHITE COLLAR JOBS IN THE ENTERTAINMENT INDUSTRY AND ELSEWHERE.

INFLATION--NATIONAL INCOME IS RUNNING CONSIDERABLY HIGHER THAN THE VALUE OF AVAILABLE GOODS AND SERVICES, WHICH MANY ECONOMISTS BLAME FOR THE WORKERS' APPARENT UNWILLINGNESS TO WORK AT LEVELS DEMANDED BY GOVERNMENT LEADERS BECAUSE THERE IS NOTHING TO BUY WITH EXTRA EARNINGS.

ANXIETY OVER THE SITUATION CONTINUED TO BE REFLECTED IN THE STOCK MARKET, WHICH HAS FALLEN FOR EIGHT STRAIGHT DAYS, WITH THE SHARPEST FALLS MONDAY AND TUESDAY OF THIS WEEK TUMBLING THE TIMES FINANCIAL INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL ISSUE TO A YEAR'S LOW OF 124.3. ON JULY 18 THE INDEX STOOD AT 132.3.

THE FINANCIAL TIMES REPORTED THAT STOCK EXCHANGE OBSERVERS STILL WERE UNCERTAIN WHETHER THE DECLINE HAD BEEN CHECKED, DESPITE A SLIGHTLY HARDER TURN AT THE CLOSE YESTERDAY.

JP447AED

B35 (Q)

STOCKHOLM, JULY 30-(AP)-THE SWEDISH ZIONIST UNION DELIVERED TO THE BRITISH LEGATION TODAY A PROTEST AGAINST MEASURES TAKEN BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO HALT JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO PALESTINE.

THE SWEDISH SECTION OF THE WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS AND THE SCANDINAVIAN JEWISH YOUTH LEAGUE JOINED IN THE PROTEST.

MK823AED

JUL 1947

WITH PALESTINE

GENEVA, JULY 30-(AP)-MOSHE SHERTOK, HEAD OF THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE JEWISH AGENCY, SAID TONIGHT THAT THE REPORTED HANGING OF TWO BRITISH SERGEANTS IN PALESTINE WAS AN "UNBELIEVABLY CRUEL AND REVOLTINGLY INHUMAN ACT WHICH STANDS SELF CONDEMNED BY ITS FIENDISH MOTIVATION."

"IT IS MORTIFYING," SHERTOK SAID IN A STATEMENT, "TO THINK THAT SOME JEWS SHOULD HAVE BEEN SO DEPRAVED BY THE UNPRECEDENTED DISASTERS IN EUROPE AND THE HORRIBLE INIQUITIES IN PALESTINE AS TO BE CAPABLE OF SUCH VILENESS."

THESE JEWS, HE ADDED, "HAVE THEREBY BRANDED THEMSELVES AS MURDERERS AND IRREVOCABLY EXCOMMUNICATED THEMSELVES FROM THE ZIONIST MOVEMENT AND ORGANIZED PALESTINE JEWRY."

WW914PED

B18 Q

PARIS--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD REFUGEES (B92) XXX IN EUROPE.

THE FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY A RESOLUTION CONGRATULATING THE GOVERNMENT FOR WELCOMING THE REFUGEES BUT NOT FORCING THEM INTO ANY COURSE OF ACTION.

JA544PED

JUL 1947

REFUGEES

-ADD-

BY LOUIS NEVIN

PORT-DE-BOUC, FRANCE, JULY 30-(AP)-PORT AND CONSULAR OFFICIALS LOOKED TO LONDON TODAY TO LEARN THE NEXT MOVE IN THE ODYSSEY OF SOME 4,500 JEWS WHO WERE TURNED BACK FROM PALESTINE AND REFUSED TO LAND IN FRANCE.

THE REFUGEES, INTERCEPTED BY THE BRITISH OFF PALESTINE JULY 18 AFTER A VOYAGE FROM SETE, FRANCE, WERE BROUGHT TO THIS TINY MEDITERRANEAN

PORT, 30 MILES WEST OF MARSEILLE, YESTERDAY ABOARD THE BRITISH TRANSPORTS OCEAN VIGOUR, EMPIRE RIVAL AND RUNNYMEDE PARK.

BRITISH OFFICIALS ON HAND FOR THE ARRIVAL OF THE VESSELS NOTED WHAT THEY TERMED A "COLLECTIVE VOTE" OF THE JEWS TO REMAIN ABOARD. THEY SAID THEY WOULD REPORT THE SITUATION TO LONDON.

FRENCH AUTHORITIES ALREADY HAD ASSERTED THAT THEY WOULD NOT FORCE ANY JEWS TO DISEMBARK, AND ONE RESPONSIBLE BRITISH OFFICIAL HERE DECLARED THAT USE OF VIOLENCE TO CLEAR THE SHIPS WAS UNTHINKABLE.

ALL THE PASSENGERS EXCEPT SIX PERSONS IN POOR HEALTH STEADFASTLY REMAINED ON THE THREE TRANSPORTS IN A SITDOWN STRIKE AGAINST LANDING. THESE SIX--A ROMANIAN JEW, HIS WIFE AND FOUR OTHER WOMEN--WENT ASHORE LAST NIGHT. ONE WOMAN, RECOVERING FROM PNEUMONIA, WAS BORNE ON A STRETCHER.

ALL THREE SHIPS WERE REPORTED DESPERATELY LOW ON FOOD SUPPLIES. THE BRITISH APPARENTLY HAD NOT PREPARED FOR AN EXTENDED STAY IN FRENCH WATERS NOR FOR ANY FURTHER VOYAGE WITH THE REFUGEES.

FRENCH CHARITIES PREPARED TO SEND STOCKS OF CANNED MILK, BREAD, NOODLES AND OTHER FOODS TO THE RUNNYMEDE PARK EARLY TODAY, SINCE HER PROVISIONS WERE SAID TO BE NEAR EXHAUSTION. THEY WERE EXPECTED TO SUPPLY THE OTHER TWO SHIPS BEFORE NOON.

FRENCH AUTHORITIES POLLED THE SHIP'S PASSENGERS SOON AFTER THE VESSELS DROPPED ANCHOR HERE AND REPORTED THAT A LARGE NUMBER HAD VOTED "NOT TO GO ASHORE ALIVE."

BRITISH OFFICIALS SAID THE POLL HAD BEEN COLLECTIVE AND CONTENDED THAT ONLY AN INDIVIDUAL VOTE WOULD HAVE BEEN TRULY REPRESENTATIVE. BUT WHEN THE FRENCH INDICATED THEY CONSIDERED THE RESULTS FINAL, THE BRITISH DID NOT PRESS THE POINT.

A13

A BRITISH SOURCE DISCLOSED LAST NIGHT THAT 15 AMERICAN MEMBERS OF THE CREW OF THE EXODUS 1947 HAD BEEN PUT AMONG THE REFUGEES BY MISTAKE. THEY STAYED ABOARD THE SHIPS.

A LAUNCH CRUISED AMONG THE THREE TRANSPORTS LATE YESTERDAY URGING THE REFUGEES NOT TO LAND. THE BRITISH SAID THE LAUNCH HAD BEEN SENT OUT BY HAGANAH, ARMED PALESTINE JEWISH GROUP COMMITTED TO ASSISTANCE OF UNAUTHORIZED IMMIGRATION INTO THE HOLY LAND. THE BRITISH INDICATED THEY PLANNED A LOCAL PROTEST. LATER FRENCH POLICE ARRESTED THOSE IN THE LAUNCH, VERIFIED THEIR IDENTITY PAPERS AND THEN FREED THEM.

JP320AED

1947

JUL

A199

BERLIN, JULY 30-(AP)-U.S. SECRETARY FOR WAR KENNETH C. ROYALL ARRIVED AT TEMPELHOF AIRFIELD TODAY FROM WASHINGTON FOR GEN LUCIUS D. CLAY AND OTHER AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

"I AM HERE FOR ONLY A FEW DAYS TO INSPECT THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT," HE SAID.

DR.HERMAN WELLS, PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF INDIANA, ARRIVED WITH ROYALL TO CONFER WITH CLAY AND STUDY GERMAN EDUCATIONAL MATTERS. HE SAID HE WOULD DISCUSS WITH CLAY THE POSSIBILITY OF TAKING AN EDUCATIONAL POSITION IN THE AMG LATER.

RQ353PED

30.24- 11227

JUL 1947

Frankfurt, Germany, July 30-(AP)-U.S. army investigators said today that Maj. Harry J. Jolly of Mt. Ida, Ark., disappeared mysteriously from the Frankfurt-Paris express while en route to France July 25.

An inqury was in progress. Investigators said the [redacted]

Railroad right-of-way from Kaiserlautern in the French zone of Germany to Paris had been search without trace.

Jolly last was seen aboard the train near Kaiserlautern at about 10:30 that night. His disappeared later leaving all his luggage in his compartment. His pajama were found folded on a berth, which had not been used.

Oregan 1745 apr rm 1540

1947

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, JULY 30-(AP)-SEVEN OF NINE CENTRAL FIGURES IN A RECENT ARMED BREAK BY AMERICAN SOLDIERS FROM A U.S.MILITARY PRISON AT MANNHEIM HAVE RECEIVED ADDITIONAL 10-YEAR SENTENCES, THE ARMY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

EACH OF THE SEVEN GI'S, AN ARMY ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, ENTERED PLEAS OF GUILTY TO CHARGES OF ESCAPE AND ARMED ROBBERY WHEN THEY WERE ARRAIGNED BEFORE A COURT MARTIAL AFTER THEIR RECAPTURE.

THE SEVEN WERE: ALFRED J.PONTES, 22, OF PROVIDENCE R.I. (ALREADY SERVING 40 YEARS); HENRY B.WATSON, JR., 24, OF NEWARK,N.J.,

(SERVING 40 YEARS); ULYSSES JORDON, 21, NEGRO, OF SEATTLE, WASH.; SERVING 20 YEARS); JAMES N.YATES, 23, OF CATLETTSBURG,KY. (SERVING THREE AND SEVEN-YEAR TERMS); RICHARD KENT, 21, OWOSSO, MICH., (SERVING FIVE YEARS); AND LEROY RIDEOUT 23, NEGRO, OF (8114 DUMAS AVE.) RICHMOND HEIGHTS, MO., (SERVING SIX MONTHS).

STILL FACING TRIAL ARE CHARLES F.BOND OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA., WHO WAS SERVING A ONE-YEAR SENTENCE, AND JAMES W.LEWELLYING, 24, OF DYERSBURG, TENN., WHO WAS SERVING A TWO-AND-A HALF YEAR SENTENCE. LEWELLYING, ALLEGED RINGLEADER OF THE BREAK IN EARLY JUNE, WAS LEFT BEHIND AFTER HE WAS INJURED IN A FIGHT WITH A PRISON GUARD DURING THE ESCAPE, PRISON OFFICIALS SAID.

RQ401PED

RUSSIAN ACTION, BUT MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS STYLIANOS GONATAS DECLARED:

"THE VETO DOES JUSTICE TO OUR CLAIM THAT FOREIGNERS ARE CAUSING OUR TROUBLES. WE SHALL CONTINUE CALMLY OUR ENDEAVORS TO SUPPRESS REBELLION AND LET THE GREAT POWERS WHOM WE HAVE WARNED AND ASKED FOR THEIR ASSISTANCE DO THEIR DUTY TO SECURE INTERNATIONAL PEACE."

FORMER PREMIER GEORGE PANANDREOU, LEADER OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS, SAID IN AN INTERVIEW:

"THE ANGUISH OF THE NATION IS ONLY NATURAL, FOR THE SOVIET VIEW IS NOT SERVING PEACE."

RB644AED

Belgrade Add xx-Wash

he added the group did not expect to see archbishop alojzije stepinac, head of the roman catholic church in yugoslavia who is serving a 16-year prison sentence on a conviction of war crimes against the peoples.

1947

-ADD-

they will meet bishop svetozar ritig, coordinator between the roman catholic church and the state, and "would like very much to see" bishop joseph patrick hurley, the papal nuncio.

the communist newspaper said today the group came to yugoslavia to inform itself "especially on the criminal activities of one part of the high catholic clergy during the war."

1947

FOLO LAKE SUCCESS (150)

ATHENS, JULY 30-(AP)-MINISTER OF WAR SOPHOCLES VENIZELOS DECLARED TODAY THAT RUSSIA'S VETO OF AMERICAN PROPOSALS FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF A U.N. WATCHDOG COMMISSION IN THE BALKANS REVEALED THE SOVIET UNION'S DESIRE THAT "UNDECLARED WAR" AGAINST GREECE BE CONTINUED.

GREECE HAS ACCUSED HER NORTHERN NEIGHBORS OF AIDING AND ABETTING THE LEFTWING GUERRILLA FORCES NOW BATTLING GOVERNMENT TROOPS IN NORTHERN GREECE.

PREMIER DEMETRIOS MAXIMOS DECLINED TO MAKE A STATEMENT ON THE

(Q) GREECE (BY CHAKALES) (A137)

KOZANI, GREECE--FIRST ADD NORTHERN GREECE--

XXX TO THE GROUND.

ON THE WAY TO KOZANI I PASSED THROUGH MORE THAN A SCORE OF WESTERN MACEDONIAN VILLAGES WHICH APPEARED TO HAVE BEEN DRAINED OF VIRTUALLY ALL THEIR FOOD BY GUERRILLA RAIDS.

THE GUERRILLAS IMPRISONED AT KOZANI TOLD ME THEY WERE ASSURED BY THEIR COMMANDER, A "CAPTAIN YPSYLANTI," THAT THEIR OWN HUNGER WOULD BE APPEASED WHEN THEY CAPTURED GREVENA, WHICH WAS PICTURED TO THEM AS A "LAND OF PLENTY."

"YPSYLANTI TOLD US WE WERE GOING TO HIT GREVENA AND TAKE IT WITHOUT FAIL," YOUNG PARDELOS SAID. "THERE WE WOULD EAT AND MAKE UP FOR WHAT WE HAD MISSED. HE SAID WE WERE 4,000 STRONG, WHILE THERE WERE ONLY 500 DEFENDERS AT GREVENA. WE WERE SUPPOSED TO FIND FOOD VEHICLES AND EVERYTHING AT GREVENA. YPSYLANTI SAID A NEW GOVERNMENT WOULD BE FORMED IN GREVENA AND A ROUTE OPENED TO ALBANIA.

"WE WERE GIVEN WHITE ARMBANDS THE NIGHT BEFORE THE ATTACK. OUR LEADERS SAID THAT WHEN WE ENTERED GREVENA WE WERE TO SHOOT EVERY PERSON NOT WEARING A WHITE ARMBAND."

THE GUERRILLAS NEVER PENETRATED GREVENA. ARTILLERY AND MACHINEGUN FIRE HELD THEM OFF UNTIL DAWN, WHEN GOVERNMENT PLANES BLASTED THEM WITH ROCKETS AND STRAFED THEM WITH HEAVY MACHINEGUN FIRE. BY AFTERNOON OF THAT DAY THE GUERRILLAS WERE FLEEING NORTHWARD ON A PERIMETER NINE MILES FROM GREVENA.

THE GUERRILLA PRISONERS INDICATED TO ME THAT MOST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE LEFTIST FORCE HAD BEEN FORCIBLY RECRUITED DURING THE PAST FEW MONTHS. THEY SAID THE MAJORITY OF THEM WOULD HAVE DESERTED IF THEY HAD THE OPPORTUNITY.

"THEY WATCHED US ALL THE TIME," PARDELOS SAID, "BUT THAT WAS NOT SO IMPORTANT. THEY ALWAYS MOVED IN TERRITORY WE KNEW NOTHING ABOUT. WE NEVER COULD BE SURE IN WHICH DIRECTION TO GO AND WHETHER WE WOULD RUN INTO A FRIENDLY VILLAGE. ALL WE COULD DO WAS WAIT. BECAUSE WE WERE SO BADLY BEATEN AND SO DISORGANIZED AT GREVENA, WE FINALLY HAD A CHANCE."

RQ139PED

JUL 10

1947

30.24-11229

FOURTH LEAD PALESTINE (210)
BY EDWARD CURTIS
JERUSALEM, JULY 30-(AP)-IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI DECLARED TODAY IT HAD HANGED TWO BRITISH ARMY SERGEANTS NEAR NATANYA AS "MEMBERS OF AN ILLEGAL BRITISH CRIMINAL TERRORIST ORGANIZATION," BUT SEARCH YIELDED NOT A CLUE TO THEIR FATE OR WHEREABOUTS. -ADD-
THE HUNT WAS ABANDONED AT LEAST TEMPORARILY AFTER TWO HOURS.
EVEN AS SOLDIERS, POLICE AND REPORTS COMBED THE SAND DUNES, CITRUS GROVES AND FORESTS OF COASTAL PALESTINE IN THE AREA WHERE IRGUN--UNDERGROUND JEWISH GROUP--SAID THE BODIES OF THE MEN WOULD BE FOUND, FRESH VIOLENCE FLARED.
TWO OTHER BRITISH SOLDIERS WERE KILLED AND THREE WERE INJURD SLIGHTLY WHEN AN ELECTRICALLY DETONATED MINE WRECKED THEIR MILITARY TRUCK NEAR HEDERA STATION, IT WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY.
AN ANONYMOUS TELEPHONE CALL IN TEL AVIV FROM A VOICE ASSERTING IT WAS THE VOICE OF THE IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI, SAID THE SERGEANTS, WHO WERE KIDNAPED JULY 12, HAD BEEN HANGED AND THEIR BODIES STILL WERE SWINGING FROM THEIR NOOSES. ONLY YESTERDAY, THE BRITISH HAD EXECUTED THREE IRGUNISTS FOR PARTICIPATING IN THE ACRE PRISON DELIVERY IN WHICH 16 PERSONS WERE KILLED AND 251 CONVICTS WERE FREED.
AFTER HUNTING TWO HOURS, POLICE DECLARED:
"WE HAVE SEARCHED EVERYWHERE THAT POSSIBLY COULD HAVE USED FOR A GALLOWS AND WE ARE SEARCHING NO MORE FOR THE TIME BEING."
POLICE, THE X X X ETC THIRD GRAPH THIRD LEAD (A147)
RP243PED

PRECEDE JERUSALEM -ADD-
TEL AVIV, JULY 30-(AP)-AN ANONYMOUS TELEPHONE CALL TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS HERE TODAY SAID THAT TWO KIDNAPED BRITISH SERGEANTS HAD BEEN HANGED BY IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI BEFORE DAWN THIS MORNING IN RETALIATION FOR THE EXECUTION OF THREE IRGUN MEMBERS AT ACRE PRISON YESTERDAY. JUL 1947
THE PHONE CALL SAID THAT THE SERGEANTS HAD BEEN STRUNG UP TO A TREE IN THE GOVERNMENT FORESTRY PRESERVE A FEW MILES SOUTH OF NATANYA, WHERE THE TWO MEN WERE KIDNAPED ON JULY 12. THEY HAD BEEN HELD BY IRGUN EVER SINCE AS HOSTAGES.
THE ANONYMOUS CALLER WARNED THAT THE AREA AROUND THE SCENE OF THE HANGINGS HAD BEEN MINED AND SAID THAT POLICE HAD NOT YET BEEN ADVISED.
"FOR YOUR SAFETY," THE VOICE ADDED, "DON'T LOOK FOR THEM OR DON'T GO NEARER THAN 60 METERS (ABOUT 190 FEET) TO THEM IF YOU DO."
(EDS-AVAILABLE JERUSALEM MAY BE PICKED UP HERE IF DESIRED)
RB733AED

JUL 1947
(A JEWISH AGENCY SPOKESMAN IN LONDON, COMMENTING ON THE REPORT OF THE EXECUTION OF THE TWO SERGEANTS, SAID "OUR FIRST REACTION IS THAT WE HOPE THIS INFORMATION IS NOT TRUE. IF IT IS, WE ARE HORRIFIED AND CONDEMN IT OUTRIGHT."
THE ANGLO-JEWISH ASSOCIATION IN LONDON SAID THE HANGINGS WOULD BE A "SHAMEFUL OUTRAGE."
(AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT IN LONDON SAID 46 BRITISH SOLDIERS AND CIVILIANS AND POLICE HAVE LOST THEIR LIVES IN PALESTINE VIOLENCE DURING THE FIRST HALF OF 1947)
TWO MORE BRITISH SOLDIERS WERE KILLED AND THREE SLIGHTLY INJURED BY AN ELECTRICALLY DETONATED MINE NEAR HEDERA RAILWAY STATION TODAY WHEN A MILITARY TRUCK WAS BLOWN UP.
-ADD- RP427PED
(THE NIGHT BEFORE THE HANGINGS AN UNDERGROUND SOURCE HAD REPORTED THAT AN IRGUN COURT OF FORMER POLISH LAWYERS HAD SENTENCED THE SERGEANTS TO DEATH AS MEMBERS OF AN ARMY "ILLEGALLY OCCUPYING PALESTINE." THIS SOURCE INDICATED THEIR EXECUTIONS WOULD NOT COME OFF UNTIL THE IRGUNISTS' FATES BECAME KNOWN. THE SERGEANTS WERE ABDUCTED FROM NATANYA JULY 12.
BOTH JEWISH AND BRITISH QUARTERS LAST NIGHT EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT THE TWO PROBABLY WERE STILL ALIVE AT THAT TIME. THE BRITISH SAID THEIR NIGHT ROAD CURFEW PROBABLY WOULD PREVENT ANY NIGHT EXECUTIONS.
HOWEVER, JEWS IN TOUCH WITH THE UNDERGROUND, AND SOME BRITONS, DECLARED THEMSELVES CONVINCED THAT IRGUN PLANNED TO PUT THE MEN TO DEATH TODAY.
BOTH IRGUN AND THE BRITISH ARMY WERE ACTIVE IN TEL AVIV LAST NIGHT. YOUNG IRGUNISTS, MOVING FROM DOOR TO DOOR, URGED NIGHT CLUBS, COFFEE HOUSES AND MOVIE THEATERS TO CLOSE IN MOURNING FOR WHAT THEY CALLED "THREE HEBREW SOLDIERS MURDERED BY OUR ENEMIES." ABOUT HALF A DOZEN COFFEE HOUSES AND CERTAIN THEATERS COMPLIED.
SOLDIERS SEARCHED HOMES AND CHECKED PEDESTRIANS' PAPERS IN PICKED LOCALITIES.
JP312AED

-ADD- JUL 1947
A98 (110)
NEW DELHI, JULY 30-(AP)-INDIA AND PAKISTAN ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THE SELECTION OF BRITONS TO HEAD THEIR ARMIES, NAVIES AND AIR FORCES.
INDIA DESIGNATED LT.GEN.SIR ROB MCGREGOR MCDONALD LOCKHART TO COMMAND LAND FORCES WITH THE RANK OF GENERAL, AIR MARSHALL SIR THOMAS ELMHIRST TO COMMAND THE AIR FORCES WITH THE SAME RANK AND CAPT.J.T.S. HALL TO HEAD THE NAVAL FORCES WITH THE RANK OF REAR ADMIRAL.
PAKISTAN CHOSE LT.GEN.SIR FRANK MESSERVY TO COMMAND THE ARMY WITH THE RANK OF GENERAL, AIR VICE MARSHAL A.L.A.PERRY KEENE TO HEAD THE AIR FORCES WITH THE SAME RANK, AND COMMODORE J.W.JEFFORD TO COMMAND THE NAVY WITH THE RANK OF REAR ADMIRAL.
WW1011PED

WITH BATAVIA PLANE

NEW DELHI, JULY 30-(AP)-B.PATNAIK, INDIAN LEGISLATOR AND WARTIME TRANSPORT PILOT, SAID TODAY HE WAS ASKING THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT TO DEMAND 10,000,000 RUPEES' DAMAGES FROM THE NETHERLANDS FOR THE LIVES OF NINE PERSONS REPORTED KILLED IN HIS DAKOTA PLANE AT JOGJAKARTA YESTERDAY.

(A RUPEE IS WORTH ABOUT 30 CENTS).

PATNAIK, A MEMBER OF THE ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, REPORTED THAT HE ALSO HAD URGED THAT VIGOROUS DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIONS BE MADE TO THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT IN A MEMORANDUM SENT THROUGH CHANNELS TO PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER OF THE DOMINION OF INDIA.

-A00-

THE LEGISLATOR, WHO FLEW GOLD AND OTHER ALLIED AID TO CHINA FOR THE INDIAN AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND IN THE WAR WITH JAPAN, SAID HE MADE THESE FIVE POINTS IN THE MEMORANDUM:

(1) THE DUTCH HAVE NOT DECLARED WAR AND HAD NO RIGHT TO COMMIT AN ACT OF WAR ON AIRCRAFT OF A FRIENDLY COUNTRY.

(2) THE AIRCRAFT WAS INDIAN OWNED AND CLEARLY MARKED AS SUCH.

(3) THE PLANE, SHOT DOWN IN DAYLIGHT IN THE AIR, WAS EASILY IDENTIFIABLE BY ATTACKING PLANES.

(4) THE PLANE CARRIED MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND PASSENGERS ONLY, AND ALL THE PASSENGERS WERE FROM COUNTRIES AGAINST WHICH THE DUTCH HAD NOT DECLARED WAR.

(5) THE DUTCH HAD STATED SPECIALLY THAT THEY HAD NO OBJECTION TO THE TRANSPORT OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES IN INDONESIA.

JP330AED

FOLO CANBERRA

NEW DELHI, JULY 30-(AP)-THE INTERIM GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TODAY APPEALED TO THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL TO INTERVENE IN THE DUTCH-INDONESIAN FIGHTING AND BRING IT TO AN END AS A MENACE TO THE PEACE OF THE WORLD.

-A00-

AT THE SAME TIME THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF MOSLEM PAKISTAN ANNOUNCED THAT THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT MIGHT "COUNT ON THE FULLEST SUPPORT AND COOPERATION" FROM PAKISTAN IN WORKING TO BRING ABOUT A SETTLEMENT IN INDONESIA.

THE INTERIM GOVERNMENT'S COMMUNIQUE SAID:

"THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA HAVE INSTRUCTED THEIR PERMANENT DELEGATION IN NEW YORK TO COMMUNICATE IMMEDIATELY TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SECURITY CUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATION

THE SECURITY COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS A MESSAGE FROM PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU DRAWING THE ATTENTION OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL UNDER ARTICLE 35 (1) OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER TO THE SITUATION IN INDONESIA AND REQUESTING THE COUNCIL TO TAKE THE NECESSARY MEASURES PROVIDED BY THE CHARTER TO PUT AN END TO THE PRESENT SITUATION.

"IN VIEW OF THE URGENCY OF THE MATTER, THE COUNCIL HAS BEEN REQUESTED TO TAKE IT UP FOR CONSIDERATION AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

"THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS HAS ALSO BEEN REQUESTED SIMULTANEOUSLY TO DRAW THE ATTENTION OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL TO THE REQUEST OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA."

MT946AED

RANGOON, JULY 30-(AP)-SAO SHWE THAIKE, 51-YEAR-OLD CHIEFTAIN OF THE SHAN STATE OF YAWNGHWE, WAS ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE BURMA CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY TODAY WITHOUT OPPOSITION.

HE FILLS A VACANCY CAUSED BY THE RESIGNATION OF THAKIN NU, NOW PRIME MINISTER OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF BURMA.

THE GOVERNMENT MEANWHILE ANNOUNCED THAT 115 PERSONS WERE BEING DETAINED IN CONNECTION WITH THE RECENT ASSASSINATION OF U AUNG SAN AND SEVEN FELLOW MEMBERS OF THE BURMESE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

"THERE IS REASON TO BELIEVE THAT THE PERSONS WHO COMMITTED THIS DASTARDLY CRIME ARE AMONG THOSE ARRESTED," SAID THE ANNOUNCEMENT, WHICH DESCRIBED THE KILLINGS AS "PART OF A PLOT TO OVERTHROW THE GOVERNMENT."

THE STATEMENT ADDED THAT THE INVESTIGATION INTO THE ASSASSINATIONS WAS "PROCEEDING SATISFACTORILY" AND THAT THE KILLERS WOULD BE BROUGHT TO TRIAL "BEFORE LONG."

M731AED

A1061X

CHINESE (330)

BY HAROLD K.MILKS

NANKING, JULY 30-(AP)-THE KUOMINTANG-CONTROLLED CENTRAL DAILY NEWS SAID TODAY THAT A MANCHURIAN OFFICIAL, URGING AMERICAN AID TO CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S GOVERNMENT, HAD TOLD LT.GEN.ALBERT C.WEDEMEYER THE UNITED STATES MUST "WATCH CLOSELY SOVIET AMBITIONS IN MANCHURIA."

THE NEWSPAPER SAID MO TEH-HUI, STATE COUNCILLOR FROM MANCHURIA, MADE THE STATEMENT IN AN INTERVIEW WITH WEDEMEYER, HERE ON A FACT-FINDING MISSION FOR PRESIDENT TRUMAN WHICH MAY DETERMINE U.S. POLICY TOWARD CHINA.

MO WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THE UNITED STATES MUST GIVE THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT ACTIVE ASSISTANCE IN THE WAR AGAINST CHINESE REDS IN ORDER THAT "WORLD PEACE NOT BE ONLY A CASTLE IN THE AIR." HE ADDED THAT THE GOVERNMENT WOULD NEVER SURRENDER MANCHURIA AND THAT THERE WAS "NOT THE SLIGHTEST SENTIMENT AMONG MANCHURIAN PEOPLE FOR SEPARATION FROM CHINA."

MEANWHILE, THE GOVERNMENT REAFFIRMED IN A LETTER TO AMERICAN AMBASSADOR JOHN LEIGHTON STUART ITS POLICY OF NON-DISCRIMINATION AGAINST FOREIGN INTERESTS IN CHINA.

STUART HAD SENT A QUESTIONNAIRE REQUESTING CLARIFICATION OF CHINA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY TOWARD FOREIGN CAPITAL AS CONTAINED IN PREMIER CHANG CHUN'S ECONOMIC REFORM PLAN. IN A WRITTEN REPLY, THE GOVERNMENT SAID AMERICAN INVESTMENTS WERE DESIRED IN BOTH GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE INDUSTRIES--"AT LEAST THOSE NOT OF A MONOPOLIST NATURE."

THE GOVERNMENT SAID AMERICAN FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS MIGHT INVEST IN SUCH BRANCHES OF CHINESE INDUSTRY AS THE MANUFACTURE OF DYNAMOS, AIRPLANES, MACHINE TOOLS AND STEAMSHIPS. THE ONLY EXCEPTION, IT SAID, WOULD BE THOSE INDUSTRIES "RESERVED BY LAW FOR EXCLUSIVE CHINESE CAPITAL."

THE STATEMENT SAID GOVERNMENT MONOPOLIES WERE LIMITED TO IMPORTANT RAILWAYS, ARMAMENT INDUSTRIES AND MINES ESSENTIAL TO NATIONAL DEFENSE. IT ADDED THAT DESPITE FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONTROLS, THE GOVERNMENT WOULD HELP FOREIGNERS TO SEND AT LEAST PART OF THEIR PROFITS TO THEIR NATIVE COUNTRIES.

THE WAR FRONTS WERE QUIET, BUT THE WAR OF WORDS WENT ON. INFORMATION

30.24-11231

DIRECTOR HOLLINGTON TONG TOLD NEWSMEN THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS HAD ORDERED WIDESPREAD CULTIVATION OF POPPIES FOR OPIUM AS A MEANS OF INCREASING REVENUES. HE SAID THE GOVERNMENT HAD REPORTS FROM SHENSI, SHANSI AND HOPEH PROVINCES THAT FARMERS HAD BEEN FORCED TO GROW POPPIES UNDER THREAT OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

TONG ALSO SAID THE GOVERNMENT WOULD NOT ATTEMPT TO ARRANGE A MEETING BETWEEN GENERAL WEDEMEYER AND COMMUNIST LEADERS DURING THE AMERICAN CHINA VISIT.

X518APS

SHANGHAI, JULY 31-(AP)-AFTER A FIVE-DAY STAY IN CHINA, A GROUP OF 10 AMERICAN EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS LEFT TODAY FOR MANILA FOR A TWO-DAY STOPOVER BEFORE CONTINUING THEIR HOME JOURNEY VIA GUAM AND HONOLULU.

THE PARTY, WHICH BEFORE COMING TO CHINA HAD EXAMINED PROBLEMS AND CONDITIONS OF AMERICAN FORCES IN JAPAN, VISITED NANKING SUNDAY AND WAS RECEIVED BY GENERALISSIMO AND MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK.

IN SHANGHAI THEY ATTENDED A DINNER GIVEN BY MAYOR K.C. WU, A LUNCH AS GUESTS OF THE AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, AND A FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS CLUB COCKTAIL PARTY.

DP1225ACS

JUL 1947

SUPERFORTS

BY WILLIAM C. BARNARD

TOKYO, THURSDAY, JULY 31-(AP)-CREWS OF EIGHT B-29 SUPERFORTS PREPARED TO TAKE OFF TODAY ON THE FASTEST AND FARTHEST ONE-STOP FLIGHT EVER ATTEMPTED BY A SQUADRON OF HEAVY BOMBARDMENT CRAFT -- TOKYO TO WASHINGTON.

THE START OF THE FIRST LEG, THE LONG HOP ACROSS THE DREARY NORTH PACIFIC TO ANCHORAGE,ALASKA, WAS SET ORIGINALLY FOR 2:30 THIS AFTERNOON BUT LATER WAS SET BACK TO 3 P.M. (1 A.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME THURSDAY).

AS THE DEPARTURE TIME APPROACHED, OFFICERS AN CREWMEN GOT THIS MESSAGE FROM THEIR COMMANDER, BRIG. GEN. ROGER M. RAMEY, FORT WORTH, TEX., EIGHTH AIR FORCE CHIEF:

"BRING 'EM ON HOME AND DON'5 'O-43 523 .

"BRING 'EM ON HOME AND DON'T SPARE THE HORSEPOWER."

THE 7,086-MILE FLIGHT SWAS EXPECTED TO TAKE ABOUT 31 HOURS, BRINGING THEM IN OVER WASHINGOYON HSHORTLY BEFORE NOON ON AUG.1, AIR FORCE DAY.

OFFICERS EXPECTED TO MAKE THE 3,566-MILE HOP TO ANCHORAGE IN 15 HOURS AND 48 MINUTES. A MAXIMUM OF THREE HOURS WAS ORDERED FOR REFUELING AT ANCHORAGE.

THE FINAL LEG OF THE DASH, 3,520 MILES TO WASHINGTON, IS EXPECTED TO TAKE 15 HOURS AND 36 MINUTES.

THE TAKE OFF AT YOKOTA AIR BASE, 30 MILES FROM TOKYO, WAS REGARDED WITH SOME SUSPENSE. THE SUPERFORTS ARE FUELED TO NEAR CAPACITY. A GROSS WEIGHT OF 132,000 POUNDS EACH REQUIRES A SPEED OF ABOUT 150 MILES AN HOUR TO GET THE BIG BOMBERS AIRBORNE, PILOTS SAID.

LT. COL. HOWARD F. HUGOS, COMMANDER OF THE CRACK BOMB SQUADRON OF THE SEVENTH BOMB GROUP, EXPRESSED HOPE THE PLANES WOULD ENCOUNTER GOOD WEATHER BUT ADDED: "NO MATTER WHAT THE WEATHER REPORTS SAY, WE'LL FLY."

FROM TOKYO, THE PLANES WILL FLY OVER AMCHITKA IN THE ALEUTIAN CHAIN, THEN OVER ST. PAUL IN THE PRIBILOF GROUP IN THE BERING SEA AND THEN ON INTO ANCHORAGE AND SOUTHWARD TO MINNEAPOLIS AND MILWAUKEE.

OVER MILWAUKEE THE PLANES WILL ASSUME FORMATION, AND FLY ON TO DETROIT AND CLEVELAND. BY THE TIME THEY REACH MARTINSBURG, W. VA., THEY WILL HAVE DROPPED TO 1,000 FEET.

JET PLANES FROM ANDREWS FIELD, MD., WILL PICK UP THE FORMATION AT ABOUT 11:38 A. M. (E. S. T.) FRIDAY, ACCORDING TO THE SCHEDULE AND ESCORT THE BIG SHIPS ON A LOW-LEVEL SWOOP BETWEEN THE PENTAGON BUILDING AND THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT IN THE CAPITAL.

FJ1028PCS

TOKYO,JULY 30 (AP)-ALVA C.CARPENTER (2121 BROADWAY, FT.WAYNE, IND.) CHIEF OF ALLIED HEADQUARTERS' LEGAL SECTION, LEFT BY PLANE TODAY FOR WASHINGTON CONFERENCES.

CARPENTER WILL STOP AT HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO EN ROUTE TO THE CAPITAL FOR A MEETING WITH THE WAR CRIMES BRANCH OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT'S CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION. HEADQUARTERS' LEGAL SECTION HAS PROSECUTED APPROXIMATELY 450 WAR CRIMINALS.

GG945ACS NM

TOKYO, JULY 31-(AP)-DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER HERBERT V. EVATT OF AUSTRALIA DISCUSSED JAPAN'S NEW CONSTITUTION AT LENGTH TODAY WITH TWO TOP JAPANESE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AT AN INFORMAL CONFERENCE.

EVATT, WHO ALSO IS AUSTRALIAN MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, INVITED PREMIER TETSU KATAYAMA AND FOREIGN MINISTER HITOSHI ASHIDA TO THE AUSTRALIAN MISSION FOR A CONFERENCE.

LATER, EVATT SAID THAT THE SOCIAL AND POLITICAL REFORMS BASED ON THE NEW CONSTITUTION WERE "LONG-TERM PROJECTS" IN JAPAN AND NO ONE COULD SET A DEFINITE TIME WHEN JAPAN WOULD BECOME TRULY DEMOCRATIC.

EVATT ALSO TOOK UP WITH THE TWO OFFICIALS OTHER POLITICAL MATTERS ON WHICH HE IS SEEKING INFORMATION ON HIS FACT-FINDING VISIT TO JAPAN.

DP1227ACS NM

YOKOHAMA, JULY 30-(AP)-SEVEN JAPANESE CIVILIANS WHO GUARDED PRISONERS AT HIROSHIMA DURING THE WAR PLEADED INNOCENT TO CHARGES OF BEATING AND ABUSING ALLIED SERVICEMEN WHEN ARRAIGNED BEFORE AN EIGHTH ARMY COMMISSION.

JUL 1947

THEY WERE SAKUJIRO ARAMAKI, AKIYOSHI KOGA, FUKUMA ("THE BULL") YAMAGUCHI, TAKENOSUKE ("FAT BOY") FUJISAKI, TOMOE ("THE WEASEL") NISHIMURA, TORAICHI TAKASHITA, AND NOBUYASU SUGIYAMA.

KOGA ALSO WAS CHARGED WITH CONTRIBUTING TO THE DEATH OF PVT. PAUL D. COLVIN, SLEIGHTON FARM SCHOOL, DARLIN, PA., BY BEATING HIM WHILE THE SOLDIER WAS ILL.

PRISONERS BEATEN INCLUDED ROBERT L. MILLER, ASHLAND, NEBR; STEPHAN YURCHAK, 332 W. RAILROAD, NESQUEHONING, PA.; ARTHUR B. THOMAS, 1826 PORTLAND AVE., MINNEAPOLIS; ROBERT G. FAUBION, 1411 E ST., BEDFORD, IND.; ROBERT J. RUSSELL, CENTRAL AVE., PAOLI, PA.; HERBERT M. LINTON, 717 MULBERRY ST., READING, PA.; GEORGE SPORER, 2472 N. 33RD ST., MILWAUKEE; HARRIS J. OUTZEN, 510 WASHINGTON ST., DAVENPORT, IOWA, AND JAMES B. QUINN, RT. 1, NEW MILFORD, OHIO.

FJ912PCS

SECOND LEAD PLANE (400)

BATAVIA, JAVA, JULY 30-(AP)-THE DUTCH ARMY SAID TODAY IT WOULD BE A CAUSE OF "GREAT REGRET" TO THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT SHOULD IT DEVELOP THAT A PLANE REPORTED DOWNED BY DUTCH FIGHTERS NEAR JOGJAKARTA WAS INDEED AN UNARMED TRANSPORT CARRYING MEDICAL SUPPLIES FROM INDIA.

SHOOTING DOWN OF THE PLANE AS IT CAME IN FOR A LANDING WAS ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY BY THE INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT RADIO AT JOGJAKARTA, WHICH SAID NINE PERSONS WERE KILLED IN THE CRASH.

COMMENTING UPON THE INDONESIAN BROADCAST, AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT FROM NETHERLANDS ARMY HEADQUARTERS SAID THAT TWO DUTCH FIGHTER PILOTS YESTERDAY HAD REPORTED INTERCEPTING A PLANE WHICH THEY BELIEVED TO BE A FORMER JAPANESE "BETTY BOMBER" AND SEEING THE PLANE CRASH NEAR JOGJAKARTA AFTER WARNING BURSTS FROM THEIR GUNS.

THE STATEMENT DECLARED, HOWEVER, THAT THE IDENTITY OF THE PLANE WAS "NOT CLEARLY ESTABLISHED" AND ADDED:

"IF IT IS INDEED THE CASE THAT THE AIRCRAFT SHOT DOWN WAS A DAKOTA LOADED IN SINGAPORE WITH MEDICAL SUPPLIES FOR JOGJAKARTA, THOSE RESPONSIBLE HAVE BEEN GUILTY OF CULPABLE CARELESSNESS, THE SERIOUS OUTCOME OF WHICH IS GREATLY REGRETTED BY THE NEI GOVERNMENT."

THE DUTCH PILOTS WERE AUSTRALIAN-TRAINED LT.B.J.RUESINK, 27, AND SGT.MAJ.W.E.ERKELENS, WHO WAS TRAINED AT JACKSON, MISS. THEY FLEW COMPANION P-40S. BOTH DENIED THEIR BULLETS HIT THE PLANE, SAYING THE PILOT CRASHED INTO A TREE IN TRYING TO GET AWAY AFTER THEY FIRED WARNING SHOTS.

"I PROBABLY COULD NOT HAVE SEEN A RED CROSS ON THE SIDE OF THE PLANE SINCE IT WAS TAKING CRAZY EVASIVE ACTION AND GOING 350 MILES AN HOUR," RUESINK TOLD NEWSMEN, ADDING THAT HE WAS STILL UNCONVINCED THE CRAFT WAS A DAKOTA.

THE DUTCH SAID THEY HAD NO ADVANCE NOTICE THAT ANY PLANE BEARING MEDICAL SUPPLIES WAS EN ROUTE TO JOGJAKARTA.

"UNDER PRESENT CONDITIONS," THE DUTCH STATEMENT DECLARED," THE MILITARY AIR FORCE NATURALLY HAS RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS TO PUT A STOP TO ALL REPUBLICAN AIR ACTIVITIES.

"ANY AIRCRAFT FLYING ABOVE REPUBLICAN TERRITORY WITHOUT CLEAR IDENTIFICATION MARKS AND WHOSE PILOT ACTS AS THOUGH HE WERE TRYING TO REMAIN UNOBSERVED OR ATTEMPTING TO ESCAPE, IS RUNNING A SERIOUS RISK."

THE OFFICIAL DUTCH VERSION OF WHAT HAPPENED YESTERDAY IS THIS:

AFTER A REPUBLICAN PLANE DROPPED TWO BOMBS ON DUTCH-OCCUPIED SEMARANG YESTERDAY, THE DUTCH AIR FORCE WAS ORDERED TO PREVENT ANY REPETITION. RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHTS WERE CARRIED OUT OVER REPUBLICAN AIRFIELDS IMMEDIATELY.

IN THE LATE AFTERNOON, THE LAST RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHT OBSERVED A TWIN-MOTORED PLANE FLYING LOW OVER THE TREES TOWARD JOGJAKARTA AIRPORT. A DUTCH FIGHTER PILOT'S REPORT OF WHAT OCCURRED SAID:

"NEAR MAGOEWO (JOGJAKARTO AIRPORT) A REPUBLICAN MACHINE WAS SIGHTED ESCAPING LOW ACROSS THE TREES. A SALVO WAS FIRED, FOLLOWING WHICH THE MACHINE STRUCK AGAINST A TREE AND CRASHED. IT PRESUMABLY WAS AN AIRCRAFT OF THE HELEN (JAPANESE) TYPE."

IN A SECOND REPORT MADE AT THE REQUEST OF DUTCH HEADQUARTERS THE PILOT SAID THE WRECKED PLANE WAS "A TWIN MOTOR AIRCRAFT, PRESUMABLY A BETTY (ALSO JAPANESE) OR HELEN TYPE, COLOR DARK GREEN, NO IDENTIFICATION MARKINGS OBSERVED."

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PRECEDE SOERABAJA INDONESIAN (200)

BY STANLEY SWINTON

BATAVIA, JAVA, JULY 30-(AP)-THE DUTCH, ENGAGED SINCE JULY 20 AGAINST THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC, TODAY REPORTED A NEW AMPHIBIOUS OPERATION AIMED NEAR THE NORTHERN END OF SUMATRA, BIG ISLAND NORTHWEST OF JAVA.

A NETHERLANDS ARMY COMMUNIQUE SAID DUTCH FORCES HAD SWARMED ASHORE FROM LANDING CRAFT AT LOEBOEKPAKAM, 36 MILES SOUTHEAST OF MEDAN, ITSELF NEAR SUMATRA'S NORTH COAST SOME 275 MILES FROM THE ISLAND'S NORTHWESTERN TIP.

AT THE SAME TIME, THE COMMUNIQUE REPORTED, DUTCH FORCES BURST EASTWARD FROM THEIR MEDAN POSITIONS INTO A RICH AGRICULTURAL REGION OF SUMATRA.

EARLY IN THE CURRENT HOSTILITIES, DUTCH MARINES TOOK CONTROL OF A SERIES OF STRATEGIC POINTS IN EAST JAVA THROUGH LANDINGS ON THE EAST AND NORTH COAST UNDER PROTECTION OF NAVAL SHELLING.

A DISPATCH FROM SOERABAJA IN EAST JAVA TODAY SAID DUTCH TROOPS WITH AMERICAN-MADE TANKS AND FIELD GUNS HAD MOVED OUT OF LAWANG AT SUNUP AND OFFICERS FORECAST THE CAPTURE BY NIGHTFALL OF MALANG, INTERIOR RESORT TOWN 15 MILES SOUTH OF LAWANG.

THIS DISPATCH SAID THE FORCES, AMONG THEM MARINES TRAINED IN THE UNITED STATES, PASSED THROUGH AT LEAST THREE VILLAGES DESTROYED BY INDONESIAN REPUBLICANS IN LINE WITH A "SCORCHED EARTH" POLICY, AND THERE WERE REPORTS MALANG WOULD BE FOUND IN A SIMILAR STATE.

RB754AED

AS

BATAVIA,JAVA,JULY 30-(AP)-DUTCH AIR FORCE SOURCES SAID TODAY THAT A FORMER JAPANESE "BETTY BOMBER" HAD CRASHED NEAR JOGJAKARTA YESTERDAY AS A RESULT OF ACTION TAKEN BY TWO DUTCH P-40 FIGHTER PILOTS, BUT DISCLAIMED ALL KNOWLEDGE OF THE REPORTED SHOOTING DOWN OF AN UNARMED TRANSPORT.

THE INFORMANTS ISSUED THEIR STATEMENT IN COMMENTING ON A JOGJAKARTA RADIO BROADCAST YESTERDAY REPORTING THAT AN INDIAN-OWNED DAKOTA TRANSPORT HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN AT JOGJAKARTA WHILE BRINGING MEDICAL SUPPLIES TO THE INDONESIAN REPUBLICAN CAPITAL.

THE DUTCH STATEMENT SAID THE NETHERLANDS PILOTS WHO REPORTED THE CRASH OF THE "JAPANESE BETTY" DENIED FLATLY THAT THE PLANE COULD HAVE BEEN A DAKOTA.

ACCORDING TO THE DUTCH PILOTS' STORY, THE PLANE WHICH THEY IDENTIFIED AS A "BETTY" TOOK EVASIVE ACTION AS THEY APPROACHED.

"A DUTCH PILOT FIRED A WARNING BURST AND WITHOUT BEING HIT THE PLANE CRASHED INTO A TREE," THE INFORMANT SAID.

DUTCH AIR FORCE OFFICIALS SAID IT WAS EXPECTED THAT THE TWO DUTCH PILOTS CONCERNED WOULD BE FLOWN TO BATAVIA TODAY FROM THEIR BASE AT SEMARANG TO TELL THEIR VERSION OF THE INCIDENT TO NEWSMEN.

HP&RB236AED

JUL 1947

30.24- 11233

A80 (250)
(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 11:30 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, WEDNESDAY JULY 30.)
(ADVANCE)..BATAVIA, JAVA, THURSDAY, JULY 31-(AP)-THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT TODAY SET UP AS AUTONOMOUS TERRITORIES IN THE PROJECTED UNITED STATES OF INDONESIA THE MAJOR TIN PRODUCING ISLANDS OF BANGKA AND BILLITON AND THE STRATEGIC RIOUW ARCHIPELAGO, SINGAPORE'S SOUTHERN GUARDIAN AND AN IMPORTANT WORLD SOURCE OF BAUXITE.

ALL THREE TERRITORIES WERE CONSIDERED PART OF THE NOW EMBATTLED INDONESIAN REPUBLIC UNDER THE LINGGADJATI (CHERIBON) AGREEMENT.

DEMOCRATIC COUNCILS WILL BE ELECTED FOR EACH OF THE THREE AREAS AND WILL WORK IN CONSULTATION WITH DUTCH RESIDENTS, THE NETHERLANDS COMMUNIQUE SAID. ALL THREE AREAS HAVE LARGE CHINESE POPULATIONS.

THE ISLAND OF BANGKA IS SITUATED EAST OF SUMATRA AND BEFORE THE WAR SUPPLIED BETWEEN 10 AND 14 PERCENT OF THE WORLD'S TIN. IT HAS A POPULATION OF 225,000, OF WHICH 45 PERCENT IS CHINESE.

THE IMPORTANCE OF BANGKA MAY BE GAUGED BY DUTCH ESTIMATES THAT BANGKA, BILLITON AND SINGKEP WOULD SUPPLY 49,000 TONS OF TIN IN 1949, WHICH THEY SAID WOULD BE ONE-QUARTER OF THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION FOR THAT YEAR.

THE NEARBY ISLAND OF BILLITON, WHERE 35,000 WORKMEN CURRENTLY ARE STRIKING FOR HIGHER WAGES AND MORE RICE, NOW IS PRODUCING 600 TONS OF TIN A MONTH WITHOUT NATIVE LABOR. IT HAS A POPULATION OF 73,000, 40 PERCENT OF WHOM ARE CHINESE.

THE ABYRINTH ISLANDS, WHICH MAKE UP THE RIOUW ARCHIPELAGO, HAVE GREAT BAUXITE DEPOSITS. ON TWO OF THE ISLANDS AN EXPLORATION COMPANY HAS PRODUCED 150 TONS OF BAUXITE ORE SINCE THE END OF THE WAR. BAUXITE IS USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF ALUMINUM AND ALMOST ALL THE ARCHIPELAGO'S SUPPLIES GO TO THE UNITED STATES.

THE DUTCH ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE POWERS TO BE GIVEN THE THREE NEW NATIVE GOVERNMENTS WOULD EMPHASIZE "THE COMPLETELY NEW RELATIONS WHICH HAVE COME INTO BEING" IN THE LAST FEW MONTHS.
(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 11:30 P.M., EST, TODAY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 30)
WW912PED

WITH BATAVIA (280)
BY HARRIS JACKSON

SOERAKARTA, JAVA, JULY 30-(AP)-THIS CENTRAL JAVA CITY, ONE OF THE GATEWAYS TO THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC'S CAPITAL OF JOGJAKARTA, IS WAITING FOR DUTCH TROOPS WHO ARE ONLY 35 MILES AWAY--WAITING WITH HOME MADE BAMBOO SPEARS AS ITS CHIEF WEAPONS OF DEFENSE.

THERE IS HARDLY A MALE INDONESIAN IN SOERAKARTA WITHOUT A BAMBOO PIG STICKER, GENERALLY LONGER THAN ITS POSSESSOR IS TALL.

EACH SPEAR END HAS BEEN SHARPENED TO A POINT. INDONESIANS CARRY THEM EVERYWHERE. THEY LEAN AGAINST THE DOOR OF EVERY HOUSE. EACH OF THE CITY'S TAXIS, HORSE-DRAWN VEHICLES AND CYCLES HAS ONE HANDY FOR THE DRIVER OR RIDER IF THE DUTCH APPEAR UNEXPECTEDLY.

THE CHINESE HAVE THEIR OWN PROTECTION--A CHINESE FLAG HUNG ON EVERY CHINESE HOME. SOME CHINESE CHILDREN EVEN HAVE THE DISTINCTIVE SUN EMBLEM ON THEIR COLLARS.

ONE SEES FAR FEWER SOLDIERS HERE THAN IN JOGJAKARTA. OFFICIALS SAID MOST OF THEM WERE AT THE FRONT WHERE THE DUTCH DRIVE ON THE INDONESIAN CAPITAL HAS BEEN STOPPED FOR ALMOST A WEEK.

I WENT FROM ONE GOVERNMENT OFFICE TO ANOTHER HERE VAINLY SEEKING TRANSPORT TO THE FRONT. I WAS TOLD REPEATEDLY THERE WERE NO AUTOMOBILES AVAILABLE. WHEN I SUGGESTED NEGOTIATING THE 35 MILES ON A BICYCLE, I WAS REMINDED THAT ON A BICYCLE I WOULD BE TOO CONSPICUOUS A TARGET FOR SPEAR CARRYING NATIVES, TO WHOM AN AMERICAN WOULD LOOK LIKE A DUTCHMAN.

ABOUT ALL I COULD LEARN CONCERNING THE FRONT WAS THAT THE DUTCH HELD SALATIGA, BUT HAD NOT BEEN ABLE TO ADVANCE FROM THERE AND THAT A 15-MILE STRETCH OF ROAD IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF SALATIGA HAD BEEN RIDDLED BY THE INDONESIANS WITH TRENCH HOLES AND OTHER TANK TRAPS.

IT WAS OBVIOUS MY SAFETY WAS A MAJOR HEADACHE TO ARMY AND CIVILIAN OFFICIALS ANXIOUS TO KEEP ME ALIVE. FINALLY I WAS ORDERED NOT TO LEAVE MY HOTEL UNLESS IN AN AUTOMOBILE WITH AN ARMED ESCORT--ONLY THERE NEVER WAS A CAR AVAILABLE.
WW758PED

SOERABAJA, JAVA, JULY 30-(AP)-DUTCH TROOPS, INCLUDING AMERICAN-TRAINED MARINES, JUMPED OFF AT SUNRISE TODAY IN A DRIVE SOUTH FROM LAWANG TOWARD THE ONCE-BEAUTIFUL EAST JAVA RESORT TOWN OF MALANG, ABOUT 15 MILES AWAY.

OFFICERS PREDICTED THAT MALANG--REPORTED LARGELY DESTROYED UNDER THE INDONESIAN SCORCHED EARTH POLICY--WOULD BE IN DUTCH HANDS BY NIGHTFALL.

AMERICAN-MADE HALF TRACKS, TANKS AND FIELD GUNS WERE MUCH IN EVIDENCE AMONG THE DUTCH FORCES MOVING TOWARD MALANG.

AT LEAST THREE VILLAGES THROUGH WHICH THEY PASSED EN ROUTE HAD BEEN BURNED TO THE GROUND BY RETREATING INDONESIANS.
RB725AED

BY HARRIS JACKSON

JOGJAKARTA, JAVA, JULY 30-(AP)-THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC GAVE A MILITARY FUNERAL TODAY TO NINE PERSONS--FOUR BRITISH, FOUR INDONESIANS AND ONE INDIAN--KILLED YESTERDAY WHEN TWO DUTCH FIGHTERS MACHINE-GUNNED A DAKOTA TRANSPORT PLANE CARRYING MEDICAL SUPPLIES TO THE REPUBLIC.

PREMIER AMIR SJARIFOEDDIN, GEN.SOEDIRMAN, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE INDONESIAN ARMY, AND AIR COMMODORE SURIDARMA HEADED THE CROWD WHICH FILLED A PUBLIC HALL FOR THE SERVICE.

THE HONOR GUARD WAS FROM THE INDONESIAN AIR FORCE. A CROWD LINED THE STREET OUTSIDE.

WREATHS WERE HEAPED ABOUT THE RUDE WOODEN COFFINS ARRANGED IN A ROW IN THE CENTER OF THE HALL. FLIGHT JACKETS AND HELMETS LAY ON TOP OF THE THREE CASKETS OF INDONESIAN AIR FORCE PILOTS WHO WERE ABOARD THE PLANE.

NATIONAL FLAGS COVERED THE COFFINS. CASKETS OF THE BRITISH VICTIMS WERE DRAPED WITH HASTILY-MADE UNION JACKS.

A STATEMENT FOR THE GOVERNMENT BY PRESIDENT SOEKARNO AND PREMIER SJARIFOEDDIN SAID:

"THIS INCIDENT IS STRIKING PROOF OF THE DUTCH ATTITUDE TOWARD THE INDONESIANS. SUCH AN ATTITUDE CANNOT AND WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED BY

THE INDONESIAN PEOPLE. WE MUST SHOW OUR ESPECTS TO THE DEAD, AND THE BEST WAY TO DO THIS IS TO CONTINUE OUR STRUGGLE IN FIGHTING THE DUTCH."

MT1034AED

FOLO BATAVIA (120)

BANGKOK, SIAM, JULY 30-(AP)-THE FOREIGN OFFICE SAID TODAY SIAM PLANNED TO BAN THE LANDING OF DUTCH PLANES HERE AS AN "ACT OF SYMPATHY" TOWARD THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC.

THE KLM (DUTCH) AIRLINE STOPS IN BANGKOK FIVE TIMES WEEKLY UNDER AN AVIATION AGREEMENT CONCLUDED TWO WEEKS AGO BETWEEN THE NETHERLANDS AND SIAM.

DESPITE INDIA'S DECLARED BAN ON THE LANDING OF DUTCH AIRCRAFT ON INDIAN TERRITORY, A KLM PLANE LEFT HERE YESTERDAY FOR CALCUTTA AND ONE ARRIVED TODAY FROM CALCUTTA.

(A GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENT IN NEW DELHI YESTERDAY SAID INDIA HAD NOTIFIED THE DUTCH EMBASSY OF THE WITHDRAWAL OF A TEMPORARY AGREEMENT ALLOWING DUTCH PLANES TO LAND ON OR FLY OVER INDIAN SOIL.)

RB800AED

JUL 1947

WITH BATAVIA PLANE

SINGAPORE, JULY 30-(AP)-TWO AMERICAN IMPORT-EXPORT TRADERS SAID HERE TODAY THAT $500 WORTH OF SULFA DRUGS, BANDAGES AND COTTON DONATED BY THEM WAS ABOARD AN INDIAN-OWNED DAKOTA TRANSPORT PLANE WHICH THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC REPORTED SHOT DOWN BY THE DUTCH YESTERDAY AT JOGJAKARTA.

THE TWO WERE TOM LYMAN OF ST.HELENA, CALIF., AND ARTHUR THERO OF DEARBORN, MICH. LYMAN ADDED THAT BOTH HAD BEEN IN JOGJAKARTA UNTIL A WEEK AGO NEGOTIATING ON TRADE AGREEMENTS WITH THE REPUBLIC AND WOULD HAVE RETURNED ABOARD THE PLANE HAD IT NOT BEEN TOO HEAVILY LOADED TO TAKE THEM.

MEANWHILE, DR.S.H.ALGUNIED, INDONESIAN RED CROSS REPRESENTATIVE IN MALAYA, SAID THAT THE PLANE WAS ON A FLIGHT INITIATED BY THE INDONESIAN RED CROSS AND THAT THE DUTCH KNEW IT WAS FLYING TO JOGJAKARTA WITH TWO TONS OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

THE REPUBLIC, IN A BROADCAST COMMUNIQUE, REPORTED THAT YESTERDAY THAT NINE PERSONS, THREE OF THEM BRITISH CITIZENS, WERE KILLED WHEN THE DAKOTA WAS MACHINEGUNNED BY TWO DUTCH FIGHTERS AND CRASHED IN FLAMES ON A JOGJAKARTA LANDING STRIP.

THE DAKOTA'S PILOTS--FORMER RAF WING COMMANDING A.N. (CONNIE) CONSTANTINE AND FORMER SQUADRON LEADER ROY HAZELHURST--HAD OPERATED THE PLANE FOR B.PATNAIK, A RICH INDIAN IN NEW DELHI. THE TWO FLEW SUTAN SJAHRIR, FORMER REPUBLICAN PREMIER, HERE FROM JOGJAKARTA IN IT LAST WEEK ON THE FIRST LEG OF A TRIP TO PRESENT HIS GOVERNMENT'S CASE ABROAD.

JP529AED

JUL 1947

BATAVIA SECOND ADD NIGHT LEAD INDONESIAN (A205-206) PLANE XXX GOVERNMENT.

IN SINGAPORE S.K. CHETTUR, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA REPRESENTATIVE IN MALAYA, SAID A FULL INQUIRY WILL BE MADE. HE SAID THE INCIDENT WOULD AMOUNT TO A VIOLATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW IF THE DUTCH HAD KNOWINGLY SHOT AT A PLANE CARRYING RED CROSS MATERIALS.

TOM LYMAN OF ST.HELENA, CALIF., AND ARTHUR THERO OF DEARBORN, MICH., IMPORT-EXPORT TRADERS, SAID AT SINGAPORE THAT THEY HAD DONATED $500 WORTH OF SULFA DRUGS, BANDAGES AND COTTON ABOARD THE TRANSPORT.

LYMAN ADDED THAT BOTH HAD BEEN IN JOGJAKARTA UNTIL A WEEK AGO NEGOTIATING ON TRADE AGREEMENTS AND WOULD HAVE RETURNED ABOARD THE PLANE HAD IT NOT BEEN SO HEAVILY LOADED.

J.M.L. MITCHESON, BRITISH CONSUL GENERAL IN BATAVIA, ASKED THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC TO ARRANGE A "DECENT CHRISTIAN BURIAL" FOR THE BRITONS KILLED WHEN THE TRANSPORT CRASHED.

A DISPATCH FROM JOGJAKARTA TELLING OF THE FUNERAL FOR THE PLANE VICTIMS SAID WREATHS WERE HEAPED ABOUT THE RUDE WOODEN COFFINS ARRANGED IN A ROW IN THE CENTER OF A PUBLIC HALL. NATIONAL FLAGS COVERED THE COFFINS.

FOLLOWING THE CEREMONY THE INDONESIANS WERE BURIED WITH MOSLEM RITES. THE INDIAN COMMUNITY TOOK CHARGE OF THE INDIAN'S BODY, AND THE BODIES OF THE THREE BRITONS WERE HELD PENDING WORD FROM MITCHESON.

THE BRITISH VICTIMS WERE FORMER RAF WING COMMANDER A.N. (CONNIE) CONSTANTINE AND MRS. CONSTANTINE AND FORMER SQUADRON LEADER ROY HAZELHURST.

JA505PED

JUL 1947

CANBERRA, JULY 30-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER J.B.CHIFLEY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT AUSTRALIA HAD DIRECTED HER REPRESENTATIVE IN THE UNITED NATION'S SECURITY COUNCIL TO DRAW THE COUNCIL'S ATTENTION TO THE INDONESIAN SITUATION UNDER ARTICLE 39 OF THE U.N. CHARTER.

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ARTICLE 39 PROVIDES THAT THE SECURITY COUNCIL "SHALL DETERMINE THE EXISTENCE OF ANY THREAT TO THE PEACE, BREACH OF PEACE OR ACT OF AGGRESSION, AND SHALL MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS OR DECIDE WHAT MEASURES SHALL BE TAKEN X X X TO MAINTAIN OR RESTORE INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY."

CHIFLEY EXPRESSED HOPE THAT THE COUNCIL WOULD ACT SWIFTLY TO BRING AN END TO HOSTILITIES BETWEEN THE NETHERLANDS AND THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC.

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(VICE PRESIDENT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU OF THE INTERIM INDIAN GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED SEVERAL DAYS AGO THAT INDIA WOULD APPEAL TO THE UNITED NATIONS ON BEHALF OF THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC. HOWEVER, DISPATCHES FROM NEW DELHI LAST NIGHT SAID THAT "CERTAIN DEVELOPMENTS"--THE NATURE OF WHICH WERE NOT SPECIFIED--HAD CAUSED THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT TO POSTPONE ACTION.)

(more)

JUL 1947 30.24-11235

IN ANNOUNCING HIS GOVERNMENT'S INTENTION TO BRING THE MATTER BEFORE THE SECURITY COUNCIL, THE PRIME MINISTER SAID:

"AUSTRALIA TAKES THIS ACTION 10 DAYS AFTER HOSTILITIES COMMENCED IN INDONESIA BECAUSE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 33 OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER THE PARTIES TO ANY DISPUTE ARE OBLIGED FIRST OF ALL TO SEEK A SOLUTION BY NEGOTIATION OR MEDIATION.

"STRENUOUS ATTEMPTS HAVE BEEN MADE IN CONSULTATION WITH OTHER GOVERNMENTS, PARTICULARLY THE UNITED KINGDOM, THE UNITED STATES AND INDIA, TO BRING ABOUT A SOLUTION IN THIS WAY. HOWEVER, IT IS FELT THAT FURTHER DELAY IS NOT JUSTIFIED BECAUSE OF THE LOSS OF LIFE BEING SUSTAINED."

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"THIS IS THE FIRST TIME IN THE HISTORY OF THE COUNCIL THAT THIS ARTICLE (39) HAS BEEN INVOKED," THE AUSTRALIAN PRIME MINISTER SAID, "AND IT IS THE HOPE OF THE GOVERNMENT IN TAKING THIS ACTION THAT NOT ONLY WILL HOSTILITIES CEASE BUT THAT THE SECURITY COUNCIL WILL PROVE ITS WORTH IN DEALING QUICKLY AND EFFECTIVELY WITH A SITUATION OF THIS KIND."

CHIFLEY SAID AUSTRALIA IN PAST CASES HAD FOLLOWED THE POLICY OF ACTING UNDER CHARTER ARTICLE 34, PERMITTING SECURITY COUNCIL INVESTIGATION OF "ANY SITUATION WHICH MIGHT LEAD TO INTERNATIONAL FRICTION."

"HOWEVER, THE SITUATION IN INDONESIA DIFFERS FROM ANY PREVIOUSLY BROUGHT BEFORE THE SECURITY COUNCIL," HE POINTED OUT. "HOSTILITIES ARE BEING CARRIED ON. INVESTIGATION IS NOT REQUIRED TO ESTABLISH THE CRUCIAL FACT. X X X "

THE PRIME MINISTER SAID "AUSTRALIA'S ACTION HAS BEEN TAKEN AFTER CLOSE CONSULTATION WITH THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, NEW ZEALAND AND INDIA."

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CHIFLEY SAID:

"IN MAKING THIS MOVE, AUSTRALIA STILL MAINTAINS THE JUDICIAL ATTITUDE WHICH IT ALWAYS HAS MAINTAINED IN CONSIFERING ANY SITUATION BEFORE THE SECURITY COUNCIL. NO ATTEMPT WILL BE MADE TO PREJUDGE THE ISSUE AND A DISCUSSION OF THE MERITS OF THE CASE WILL BE AVOIDED.

"THE AUSTRALIAN REPRESENTATIVE WILL FIRST ASK THAT THE NECESSARY STEPS BE TAKEN TO TERMINATE HOSTILITIES; SECOND, WITHOUT DISCUSSING THE MERITS OF THE SITUATION, THAT BOTH PARTIES ACT UPON ARTICLE 17 OF THE LINGGADJATI (CHERIBON) AGREEMENT WHICH SPECIFICALLY PROVIDES THAT IN THE EVENT OF DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN THE TWO PARTIES ARISING FROM THE LINGGADJATI AGREEMENT, A THIRD PARTY BE NAMED AS ARBITRATOR, OR FAILING THAT, THE MATTER SHOULD BE REFERRED TO THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT."

JUL 1947

CHIFLEY SAID MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL SHOULD NOT HAVE TO ARBITRATE OR TO PASS JUDGEMENT ON THE MERITS OF THE CASE. HE SAID ACTION ALONG THE LINES OF AUSORALIA'S PROPOSAL COULD BE TAKEN BY THE COUNCIL ONLY "IF THE REPUBLICAN GOVE

SAID ACTION ALONG THE LINES OF AUSTRALIA'S PROPOSAL COULD BE TAKEN BY THE COUNCIL ONLY "IF THE REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT, NOT BEING A MEMBER OF THE UNITED NATIONS, UNDERTAKES TO OBSERVE THE OBLIATIONS AND DUTIES UNDER THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER AND IN PARTICULAR UNDERTAKES TO OBSERVE ARTICLE 25, WHICH OBLIGES MEMBERS TO CARRY OUT DECISIONS."

MT852AED

INDONESIA

MANILA, JULY 30-(AP)-THE MOROS OF MINDANAO AND SULU IN THE SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES ARE SMUGGLING FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION TO THEIR FELLOW MOHAMMEDANS IN INDONESIA IN DEFIANCE OF A GOVERNMENT BAN, THE GOVERNOR OF SULU SAID TODAY.

GOV. AROLAS TULAWIE OF SULU, HIMSELF A MORO, DID NOT SAY TO WHAT EXTENT ARMS SHIPMENTS WERE BEING MADE OR HOW THEY WERE REACHING THE INDONESIANS, NOW FIGHTING THE DUTCH. HE TOLD OF THE ARMS SMUGGLING AT A NEWS CONFERENCE WITH MANILA NEWSPAPERMEN.

UNCONFIRMED REPORTS PREVIOUSLY HAD SAID THE MOROS WERE ROUTING ARMS THROUGH BORNEO, WHERE THEY BROUGHT PREMIUM PRICES.

VR1242ACS NM

DC, NY FOR NE

HONOLULU, JULY 30-(AP)-FOUR MORE STATE EXECUTIVES, MEMBERS OF A GROUP WHICH VISITED HAWAII AS GUESTS OF THE NAVY&, WILL LEAVE TONIGHT FOR THE MAINLAND BY NAVAL AIR TRANSPORT. THEY ARE GOV. JAMES L. MCCONAUGHY OF CONNECTICUT, GOV. ERNEST GRUENING OF ALASKA, LT. GOV. DONALD S. WHITEHEAD OF IDAHO AND GOV. JESUS T. PINERO OF PUERTO RICO.

GOV. ROBERT D. BLUE OF IOWA, LAST OF THE GROUP, WILL LEAVE TOMORROW ON THE NAVAL TRANSPORT PRESIDENT HAYES.

FJ906PCS

JUL 1947

FIRST LEAD INDONESIAN

BY MAX HARRELSON

LAKE SUCCESS, JULY 30-(AP)-INDIA DEMANDED FORMALLY TODAY THAT THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL ACT TO SETTLE THE FIGHTING BETWEEN DUTCH AND INDONESIAN FORCES.

THE INDIAN COMPLAINT WAS HANDED TO DR. OSCAR LANGE OF POLAND, PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL, AND ADRAN PELT, ACTING SECRET

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PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL, AND ADRIAN PELT, ACTING SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE U.N., BY SAMARENDRANATH SEN, INDIAN REPRESENTATIVE.

MEANWHILE, AUSTRALIA ALSO WAS EXPECTED TO FILE A SEPARATE INDONESIAN COMPLAINT LATER IN THE DAY.

THE TWO DELEGATIONS WILL ACT INDEPENDENTLY, ALTHOUGH THEIR GOVERNMENTS HAVE BEEN IN CLOSE CONSULTATION ON THE INDONESIAN FIGHTING.

AN INDIAN SPOKESMAN SAID HIS DELEGATION HAD RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS FROM NEW DELHI TO MOVE IMMEDIATELY TO BRING THE QUESTION BEFORE THE SECURITY COUNCIL. HE SAID THE CASE WOULD BE BROUGHT UNDER CHAPTER VI OF THE CHARTER WHICH PROVIDES FOR PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES.

THE AUSTRALIAN CASE WILL BE BROUGHT UNDER CHAPTER VII OF THE CHARTER, WHICH PROVIDES FOR ENFORCEMENT MEASURES RANGING FROM ECONOMIC SANCTIONS TO THE USE OF MILITARY FORCE, A SPOKESMAN SAID.

B1229PED

SECOND LEAD INDONESIAN
BY MAX HARRELSON

LAKE SUCCESS, JULY 30-(AP)-AUSTRALIA TODAY REQUESTED A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL TO ACT ON THE FIGHTING IN INDONESIA.

AUSTRALIAN DELEGATE COL. W.R. HODGSON FORMALLY FILED A COMPLAINT WITH THE COUNCIL SHORTLY AFTER A SIMILAR COMPLAINT HAD BEEN SUBMITTED BY THE INDIAN DELEGATION.

HODGSON DESCRIBED THE SITUATION AS "URGENT" AND ASKED DR. OSCAR LANGE OF POLAND, COUNCIL PRESIDENT, TO "CALL IMMEDIATELY A MEETING OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL FOR CONSIDERATION OF THIS COMMUNICATION."

THE INDIAN COMPLAINT ALSO HAD ASKED FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION.

THE INDIAN COMPLAINT XXX SECOND GRAF FIRST LEAD.

JUL 1947

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PALESTINE (150)

LAKE SUCCESS, JULY 30-(AP)-BRITAIN TODAY BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE UNITED NATIONS THE REPORTED EXECUTION OF TWO BRITISH SOLDIERS AS HOSTAGES BY THE PALESTINE UNDERGROUND ORGANIZATION, IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI.

P.H.GORE-BOOTH, BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE, TOLD THE SOCIAL COMMITTEE OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL THAT THIS WAS A "REVIVAL OF THE BARBARIC PRACTICE" WHICH HAD BEEN FOLLOWED BY NAZI GERMANY.

"SOME OF US HAD HOPED," HE SAID, "THAT SINCE NAZI GERMANY WAS DEFEATED, SUCH CRIMES AS GENOCIDE HAD BECOME A THING OF THE PAST AND THAT THERE MIGHT BE NO NEED FOR INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS PROHIBITING OR CONDEMNING THEM. THOSE HOPES HAVE BEEN DISAPPOINTED. X X X

"I AM NOT GOING TO ASK FOR A RESOLUTION. X X X BUT AS A COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED NATIONS IS CONSIDERING A QUESTION WHICH DEALS WITH THE LEGAL PROTECTION OF THE LIVES OF MEN AND WOMEN, MY DELEGATION MUST MAKE KNOWN TO THAT COMMITTEE THE DEEP EMOTION OF HORROR WHICH IT FEELS AT THE IDEA OF A REVIVAL OF THE BARBARIC PRACTICE OF EXECUTION OF HOSTAGES."

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WX

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA, JULY 30-(AP)-GE, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER TOURED ELMENDORF FIELD IN THE RAIN TODAY AND TALKED WITH VARIOUS GROUPS OF OFFICERS AND MEN AT START OF A VISIT TO ALASKA MILITARY INSTALLATIONS. THE ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF ARRIVED LAST NIGHT AFTER A FLIGHT FROM WASHINGTON, D. C.

FJ919PCS

CONGRESS-FOREIGN (430)
BY ALEX H.SINGLETON

WASHINGTON, JULY 30-(AP)-PLANS OF A POWERFUL, SPECIAL HOUSE COMMITTEE FOR SURVEYING GLOBAL ECONOMIC REQUIREMENTS BEGAN TAKING SHAPE TODAY WITH EMPHASIS ON WESTERN EUROPE'S NEEDS HIGH ON ITS AGENDA.

WHILE STILL IN ITS TENTATIVE STAGE, THE BROAD OUTLINE APPEARS TO BE BASED ON THE THEORY THAT FIRST CONSIDERATION IN ANY FUTURE AMERICAN AID PROGRAM MUST BE GIVEN TO BOLSTERING THE WESTERN COUNTRIES, GETTING GERMANY'S INDUSTRY BACK INTO GEAR, AND PERHAPS RESTRENGTHENING BRITISH FINANCES.

THIS MUCH IS CLEAR:

1. THE FULL COMMITTEE--MINUS ONLY REP. EATON (R-NJ)--WILL SAIL FROM NEW YORK AUGUST 27 FOR A FIVE-WEEKS ON-THE-SPOT SURVEY OF CONDITIONS IN EUROPE. IT WILL BE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF REP. HERTER (R-MASS), FORMER AIDE TO HERBERT HOOVER IN RELIEF WORK AFTER WORLD WAR 1.

2. BASE HEADQUARTERS WILL BE SET UP IN LONDON WITH A STAFF OF FINANCIAL EXPERTS TO COORDINATE THE FINDINGS OF VARIOUS SUBCOMMITTEES AND PERHAPS ATTEMPT TO MEASURE THEM AGAINST THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE MARSHALL PLAN--IF AN AGREEMENT ON THAT EUROPE-MUST-HELP-ITSELF-FIRST PROPOSAL HAS BEEN REACHED BY THEN.

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3. ONE SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE FULL GROUP WILL INSPECT MEANS OF GETTING GREATER PRODUCTION FROM THE RUHR COAL MINES. THIS WILL BE HELD AGAINST THE BACKGROUND OF COMING ANGLO-AMERICAN CONFERENCES ON RUHR COAL PRODUCTION, NOW FAR BELOW THE PREWAR NORMAL.

4. ANOTHER GROUP WILL STUDY THE BRITISH FINANCIAL POSITION. IN DISCLOSING THE INTENTION TO MAKE THIS SURVEY, HERTER SAID THAT IT WILL ALSO INCLUDE THE DOMINIONS. THIS MAY LEAD TO A GEMERAL PLAN FOR SWELLING BRITISH-AMERICAN TRADE THROUGH INCREASED EXCHANGE OF AMERICAN DOLLARS FOR RAW MATERIAL FROM THE DOMINIONS.

5. STILL ANOTHER SUBCOMMITTEE WILL STUDY EUROPE'S AGRICULTURE PROBLEMS. THIS WILL INVOLVE ESTIMATES ON CROPS, RESERVES OF FOOD, THE SHORTAGE OF FERTILIZER WHICH HAS HELD DOWN PRODUCTION, AND WARTIME DECIMATION OF LIVESTOCK.

6. THREE "AREA" SUBCOMMITTEES WILL FAN OUT TO MAKE STUDIES OF PARTICULAR AREAS--ONE TO FRANCE AND THE LOW COUNTRIES, ANOTHER TO GERMANY AND AUSTRIA, AND A THIRD TO ITALY, TRIESTE AND GREECE.

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7. ALL MEMBERS WILL REASSEMBLE IN LONDON, POOL THEIR FINDING, THEN LEAVE ABOARD SHIP ABOUT OCTOBER 4 AND START WRITING A REPORT TO CONGRESS.

IN SELECTING THOSE WHO WILL MAKE THE SURVEY--UNPRECEDENTED IN PEACETIME--HOUSE SPEAKER MARTIN (R-MASS) PICKED FROM MEMBERS OF KEY CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES, AMONG THEM FOREIGN AFFAIRS, APPROPRIATIONS, ARMED SERVICES, BANKING, COMMERCE, RULES, AGRICULTURE AND WAYS AND MEANS.

THE MEMBERS, IN ADDITION TO EATON AND HERTER, ARE REPS. THOMAS A. JENKINS (R-OHIO), WOLVERTON (R-NJ), AUGUST H.ANDRESEN (R-MINN), FRANCIS CASE (R-SD), KUNKEL (R-PA), VORYS (R-OHIO), VURSELL (R-ILL), MACY (R-NY), NIXON (R-CALIF), COLMER (D-MISS), RICHARDS (D-SC), WALTER (D-PA), COOLEY (D-NC), MAHAN (D-TEXAS), BROOKS (D-LA), KEOUGH (D-NY), AND MONRONEY (D-OKLA).

HERTER TOLD NEWSMEN THAT THE STAFF WORK OF ORGANIZATION HAD BEEN STARTED EVEN BEFORE THE FULL MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMITTEE WAS ANNOUNCED.

SU657AED

30.24- 11237

BALKANS

WASHINGTON,JULY 30-(AP)-THE TEXT OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT LETTER DELIVERED BY AMBASSADOR WALTER BEDELL SMITH IN MOSCOW TO SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER MOLOTOV CONCERNING REMOVAL OF FORMER GERMAN AND ITALIAN ASSETS FROM HUNGARY, BULGARIA AND ROMANIA FOLLOWS:(ABOUT 350)

"I AM INSTRUCTED BY MY GOVERNMENT TO COMMUNICATE TO YOU ITS VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT OF TRANSFER TO THE SOVIET UNION OF GERMAN AND ITALIAN ASSETS IN EX-ENEMY COUNTRIES--IN HUNGARY, BULGARIA AND ROMANIA.

"INASMUCH AS TRANSFER TO THE SOVIET UNION OF GERMAN ASSETS IN FORMER SATELLITE COUNTRIES IS PROVIDED FOR BY PEACE TREATIES (ARTICLE 28 OF HUNGARIAN TREATY, ARTICLE 24 OF BULGARIAN TREATY AND ARTICLE 26 OF ROMANIAN TREATY), THE U.S.GOVERNMENT CAN NOT REGARD TRANSFERS MADE PRIOR TO COMING INTO FORCE OF TREATIES AS BEING MORE THAN OF PROVISIONAL CHARACTER.

"FURTHERMORE, THE U.S.GOVERNMENT CAN RECOGNIZE ONLY TRANSFERS MADE IN ACCORDANCE WITH TREATY TERMS, WHICH IS TO SAY, AS PROVIDED BY THE CONTROL COUNCIL FOR GERMANY. IN THIS CONNECTION IT IS THE VIEW OF THE U.S.GOVERNMENT THAT AUSTRIAN ASSETS IN THESE COUNTRIES CAN NOT BE CONSIDERED GERMAN AND THAT THEIR FINAL DISPOSITION IS NECESSARILY DEPENDENT ON AGREEMENT TO THE DEFINITION OF THE TERM 'GERMAN ASSETS' IN RELATION TO AUSTRIAN PROPERTY.

"IN SIMILAR MANNER, TRANSFER OF ITALIAN ASSETS IN HUNGARY, BULGARIA AND ROMANIA IS GOVERNED BY ARTICLE 74 OF ITALIAN TREATY AS LIMITED BY PARAGRAPH 6 BY ARTICLE 79 AND THE U.S.GOVERNMENT CAN RECOGNIZE ONLY SUCH TRANSFERS AS ARE MADE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THESE TREATY PROVISIONS AFTER ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THE TREATY.

"AS GENERAL PRINCIPLE, BENEFICIAL RIGHTS OF U.N.COUNTRIES IN ANY GERMAN ASSETS ARE NOT TO BE TRANSFERRED.

"WITH RESPECT TO WAIVER BY EX-ENEMY STATES OF CLAIMS AGAINST GERMANY AND ITS NATIONALS (ARTICLE 30 OF THE HUNGARIAN TREATY, ARTICLE 26 OF BULGARIAN TREATY, AND 28 OF ROMANIAN TREATY) THE U.S.GOVERNMENT CONSIDERS THAT WAIVER, IN CASE OF CLEARING ACCOUNTS, APPLIES TO NET BALANCES AND NOT TO EX-ENEMY STATES' DEBT ALONE.

"AS SIGNATORY POWER OF TREATIES OF PEACE WITH HUNGARY, BULGARIA AND ROMANIA AND THUS JOINTLY RESPONSIBLE WITH OTHER SIGNATORIES FOR ENFORCEMENT OF TREATIES PROVISIONS, THEU.S.GOVERNMENT DESIRES TO BE INFORMED REGARDING ANY PROVISIONAL TRANSFER OF ASSETS WHICH MAY BE EFFECTED PRIOR TO THE COMING INTO FORCE OF TREATIES AND TO BE CONSULTED IN CONNECTION WITH ANY DISCUSSIONS WHICH MAY GROW OUT OF THE APPLICATION OF TREATY PROVISIONS GOVERNING TRANSFER OF GERMAN ASSETS.

"THE U.S.GOVERNMENT WOULD WELCOME AN EXPRESSION OF VIEWS OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT WITH RESPECT TO THE FOREGOING."

(END TEXT)

FR151PED

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VETO

BY JOHN M.HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON,JULY 30-(AP)-RUSSIA'S VETO OF A UNITED NATIONS WATCHDOG COMMISSION FOR THE TROUBLED GREEK BORDER SENT UNITED STATES OFFICIALS ON A HUNT TODAY FOR SOME NEW AMERICAN MANEUVER.

HERSCHEL V.JOHNSON, THIS COUNTRY'S SPOKESMAN IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL ARGUMENT OVER THE GREEK CASE, WAS SUMMONED TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT FOR TOP LEVEL CONSULTATIONS.

JOHNSON TOLD REPORTERS IN NEW YORK AFTER THE VETO ACTION THAT "WE ARE NOT GOING TO LET THE THING GO BY DEFAULT."

ONE POSSIBILITY KNOWN TO BE UNDER CONSIDERATION HERE WOULD HAVE THE EFFECT OF GOING OUTSIDE THE UNITED NATIONS IN ORDER TO PUT INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS IN GREECE. ACCORDING TO THIS PLAN, GREECE WOULD INVITE SECURITY COUNCIL MEMBERS INDIVIDUALLY TO SEND OBSERVERS TO THE COUNTRY.

WHILE BOOTH THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN ARE KNOWN TO HAVE GIVEN THIS IDEA SOME FAVORABLE STUDY, AUTHORITIES MAKE CLEAR THAT THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT WOULD GREATLY PREFER TO KEEP THE WHOLE GREEK CASE WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS.

HENCE THE LINE OF ACTION CONSIDERED MOST PROBABLE IS FOR THE UNITED STATES TO MAKE SOME NEW PROPOSAL FOR SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION, ON THE BASIS THAT GREEK TROUBLES WITH ALBANIA, YUGOSLAVIA AND BULGARIA HAVE REACHED THE POINT OF DISTURBING WORLD PEACE AND THEREFORE REQUIRE DECISIVE ACTION BY THE U.N.

THE RUSSIAN VETO WAS NOT UNEXPECTED HERE.

IN FACT, WITH THREE OF THE SOVIET SATTELITE COUNTRIES INVOLVED IN AIDING THE GREEK COMMUNIST GUERILLAS WHO ARE TRYING TO OVERTHROW THE ATHENS GOVERNMENT, OFFICIALS SAID ANY OTHER SOVIET COURSE WOULD HAVE BEEN HARD TO IMAGINE.

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A6WX

HOWEVER, UNTIL THE VETO FINALLY WAS INVOKED YESTERDAY, STATE DEPARTMENT AUTHORITIES KEPT OPEN A HOPE THAT THE SOVIET UNION MIGHT SIMPLY HAVE ABSTAINED FROM VOTING.

DIPLOMATS HERE NOTED THAT THIS WAS THE SECOND TIME WITHIN A FEW WEEKS THAT THE RUSSIANS HAVE ACTED IN A WAY WHICH CLEARLY AND DECISIVELY SET THEM APART FROM THE WESTERN DEMOCRACIES.

THE FIRST OF THE TWO INCIDENTS OCCURRED AT PARIS WHEN SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER MOLOTOV FLATLY REJECTED THE MARSHALL PLAN FOR EUROPEAN RECOVERY.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE TWO DEVELOPMENTS TAKEN TOGETHER, SOME DIPLOMATIC EXPERTS HERE SUGGEST, IS THAT THE SOVIETS NOW APPEAR TO HAVE REACHED THE POINT AT WHICH THEY NO LONGER CONSIDER IT NECESSARY TO MAKE A SHOW OF STRIVING FOR UNITY WITH THE WESTERN DEMOCRACIES.

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THESE INCIDENTS HAVE STIMULATED DISCUSSION AMONG AUTHORITIES AS TO (1) WHETHER RUSSIA IS GENUINELY INTERESTED IN TRYING TO MAKE THE UNITED NATIONS WORK, AND (2) PARTICULARLY WHETHER THE VETO IN THE GREEK CASE DOES BASIC HARM TO THE UNITED NATIONS AS A PEACE KEEPING ORGANIZATION.

IN GENERAL, THE PREVAILING OFFICIAL OPINION HERE IS THAT RUSSIA IS VITALLY INTERESTED IN THE UNITED NATIONS FOR TWO REASONS.

FIRST, SHE IS INTERESTED IN USING HER MEMBERSHIP TO PREVENT ANY ACTIONS BY THE ORGANIZATION WHICH WOULD BE CONTRARY TO THE PURPOSES AND OBJECTIVES OF THE SOVIET UNION.

SECOND, SHE IS INTERESTED IN THE VARIOUS UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZA-

TIONS, ESPECIALLY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND SECURITY COUNCIL, AS PLATFORMS FROM WHICH TO DELIVER RUSSIAN IDEAS TO THE REST OF THE WORLD.

JUDGED BY THESE CONCLUSIONS, THE GREEK VETO WAS--FROM THE RUSSIAN POINT OF VIEW--A LOGICAL USE OF SOVIET POWER TO PREVENT AN ACTION BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL WHICH WOULD HAVE BEEN CONTRARY TO SOVIET INTERESTS.

A7WX

THE AMERICAN RESOLUTION WOULD NOT ONLY HAVE SET UP A BORDER COMMISSION TO KEEP WATCH ON THE ACTIVITIES OF ALL COUNTRIES ON BOTH SIDES OF THE STRIFE-RIDDEN GREEK BORDERS, IT ALSO WOULD HAVE FIXED THE BLAME FOR THESE ACTIVITIES ON RUSSIA'S SATTELITES.

THE UNITED STATES SOUGHT THE COMMISSION IN THE BELIEF THAT ITS VERY PRESENCE WOULD HAVE TENDED TO DISCOURAGE THE FLOW OF MATERIAL ASSISTANCE FROM THE SATTELITE COUNTRIES TO THE GREEK COMMUMISTS AND THAT THIS IN TURN WOULD HAVE HAD A PACIFYING EFFECT ON THE WHOLE TROUBLED SITUATION.

THE SOVIET VETO EFFECTIVELY PREVENTED THAT RESULT. WHETHER IT COVERS A RUSSIAN INTENTION TO CONTINUE OR EVEN TO EXPAND THE ACTIVITIES OF THE SATTELITE COUNTRIES REMAINS TO BE SEEN.

ONE THING THE VOTE DID MAKE CLEAR, HOWEVER, IS THAT THE UNITED NATIONS CANNOT BE MORE EFFECTIVE IN DEALING WITH INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES THAN THE MEMBER GOVERNMENTS INTEND IT TO BE. THIS IS THE KIND OF SITUATION WHICH THE FRAMERS OF THE U.N. CHARTER HOPED AT SAN FRANCISCO WOULD NOT ARISE, AT LEAST IN THE ORGANIZATION'S EARLY YEARS.

THEY ENVISIONED THE SECURITY COUNCIL AS AN AGENCY IN WHICH THE GREAT POWERS WOULD OPERATE WITH GOOD WILL TO SETTLE DISPUTES AMONG SMALL NATIONS, IN WHICH THE POWERS THEMSELVES WERE NOT DIRECTLY INVOLVED.

VX231AED

WASHN 3RD ADD INDONESIAN (WHICH STANDS FOR AMS)
XXX TIME ONE.

VAN KLEFFENS TOLD AN INQUIRER HE DOES NOT THINK AUSTRALIA'S PRIME MINISTER WAS MOTIVATED BY UNFRIENDLY FEELINGS IN REFERRING THE INDONESIAN ISSUE TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

AUSTRALIA, HE SAID, IS DEEPLY CONCERNED BECAUSE OF A DESIRE FOR SECURITY AGAINST ANY FUTURE ATTACK FROM THE NORTH LIKE THE JAPANESE INVASION FOLLOWING PEARL HARBOR.

BUT HE ADDED THAT AUSTRALIA "MAY REGRET THE ACT LATER ON."

VOICING HOPE THE DUTCH MILITARY CAMPAIGN WILL BE COMPLETED SOON, VAN KLEFFENS SAID THE NETHERLANDS THEN WOULD "LIKE VERY MUCH" FOR THE UNITED STATES TO HELP REACH A SETTLEMENT IN ANY WAY FEASIBLE.

ALREADY, HE SAID, THE WAY HAS BEEN OPENED FOR RESTORATION OF NORMAL EXPORT TRADE. AN AMERICAN SHIP IS DUE TO SAIL IN A FEW DAYS WITH A CARGO OF RUBBER FROM THE JAVA PORT OF CHERIBON, HE REPORTED.

VAN KLEFFENS REPORTED THAT HE HAD RECEIVED MANY MESSAGES FROM AMERICANS DEMANDING, "WHO DO YOU DENY THE INDONESIANS THEIR FREEDOM?"

HIS RESPONSE, HE SAID, IS:

"IT IS WE WHO WANT TO BRING THESE PEOPLE FREEDOM, WHICH IS BEING DENIED THEM BY TERRORISTIC CONDITIONS IN INDONESIA."

THE NETHERLANDS, HE SAID, IS WILLING AT ANY TIME TO START NEGOTIATIONS AFRESH WITH ANY INDONESIAN AUTHORITIES IN A POSITION TO HELP MAINTAIN ORDER, PROVIDED THE INDONESIAN REGIME WILL FREE DUTCH, INDO-EUROPEAN AND OTHER HOSTAGES, GIVE UP SEPARATE TREATIES WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES, END EFFORTS TO EXPAND CONTROL OVER THE SEPARATE STATES OF BORNEO AND EAST INDONESIA, AND END A BLOCKADE OF DUTCH-HELD CITIES.

HE ESTIMATED THAT SOME 10,000 PERSONS ARE STILL BEING HELD HOSTAGE, INCLUDING 00 WHITE DUTCH. MANY OF THESE, HE SAID, HAVE BEEN HELD SINCE THE JAPANESE 1942 INVASION.

THE ENVOY TERMED INDONESIAN THREATS TO APPLY A "SCORCHED EARTH" POLICY OVER THE ISLANDS "EXAGGERATED," ALTHOUGH HE SAID THERE MIGHT BE CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE. DAMP TROPICAL VEGETATION, HE EXPLAINED, IS NOT VULNERABLE TO SUCH TACTICS.

RZ551PED

WASHINGTON FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD BALKANS-FOREIGN XXX AT STAKE."

THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID THAT HERSCHEL JOHNSON, DURING HIS CONFERENCES HERE, TALKED TO UNDERSECRETARY LOVETT, ASSISTANT SECRETARY NORMAN ARMOUR WHO IS IN CHARGE OF ALL POLITICAL AFFAIRS, AND DEAN RUSK, CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF SPECIAL POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

PRESS OFFICER MCDERMOTT SAID JOHNSON DID NOT ASK TO SEE SECRETARY MARSHALL BECAUSE HE DID NOT THINK IT WAS NECESSARY.

MCDERMOTT SAID IN ANSWER TO QUESTIONS THAT HE DID NOT KNOW THE BASIS FOR PUBLISHED STORIES ON THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD JOIN BRITAIN IN SETTING UP A COMMISSION TO WATCH DEVELOPMENTS IN THE BALKANS OUTSIDE THE UNITED NATIONS.

"I WOULD SAY THEY ARE SPECULATIONS," MCDERMOTT SAID.

RZ821PED

BULLETIN

SAN PEDRO,CALIF.,JULY 30-(AP)-A GUARD WAS THROWN ABOUT H.M.S.KENYA OF THE BRITISH ROYAL NAVY AT HER BERTH HERE TONIGHT AFTER A LOOKOUT REPORTED SPOTTING MYSTERIOUS BUBBLES OFF THE STARBOARD SIDE OF THE 11,000-TON CRUISER, WHICH DROPPED A DEMOLITION CHARGE TO SCARE OFF ANY POSSIBLE UNDERWATER SABOTEURS.

LT.JOHN STEWART-MOORE, DECK EXECUTIVE OFFICER, SAID A SMALL DEMOLITION CHARGE WAS DROPPED WHERE THE BUBBLES WERE SEEN RISING.

IT INTERRUPTED A PARTY ON BOARD AT WHICH ITS COMMANDER, CAPT. LENNOX BOSWELL, AND HIS STAFF OF 48 OFFICERS WERE ENTERTAINING SENIOR UNITED STATES NAVY OFFICERS, LEADING MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH COLONY AND BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICIALS.

ALL AUTOMOBILE TRAFFIC TO THE WHARF WAS RESTRICTED IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE INCIDENT, HARBOR POLICE REPORTED.

A TELEPHONE CALLER TODAY TO THE BRITISH CONSULATE WAS REPORTED TO HAVE PROTESTED THE KENYA'S VISIT HERE.

VR1214ACS NM BUN

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30.24- 11239

B83CX (ADVANCE) (Q)
(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF FRIDAY, AUG.1)
(ADVANCE)..CHICAGO, JULY 31-(AP)-GREEK CHILDREN ARE DYING FASTER THAN THEY ARE BEING BORN, DR.JOHN CAMINOPETROS, DIRECTOR OF THE ATHENS PASTEUR INSTITUTE, REPORTED TODAY.

WRITING IN THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, DR.CAMINOPETROS REPORTED ON A SURVEY MADE BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ATHENS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

HE MADE THESE POINTS:

THE AVERAGE GREEK HAS LOST MORE THAN 150 WORKING DAYS, PRINIPALLY FROM MALARIA, THIS YEAR; THE TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATE IS 300 OF EVERY 100,000 PERSONS COMPARED WITH THE UNITED STATES' RATE OF 41 FOR EACH 100,000;

ONE-FOURTH OF EVERY 100 BABIES DIE BEFORE REACHING THE AGE OF 21, COMPARED WITH 10 OF 100 IN THE UNITED STATES, AND 35 OF EVERY 100 GREEKDS DIE BEFORE REACHING THE AGE

COMPARED WITH 10 OF 100 IN THE UNITED STATES, AND 35 OF EVERY 100 GREEKS DIE BEFORE REACHING THE AGE OF 40; EVERY FIFTH DEATH IS A CHILD UNDER FIVE;

IN THE ENTIRE COUNTRY THERE ARE 152 SMALL HOSPITALS, MANY OF THEM IN VIRTUALK RUINS. THESE PROVIDE 17,000 BEDS TO SERVICE A POPULATION 7,500,000, OR ONE BED FOR EVERY 1200 COMPARED WITH ONE BED FOR EVERY 8 PERSONS IN THE UNITED STATES. THERE IS ONLY ONE DOCTOR FOR EACH 1,000 PERSONS IN GREECE, COMPARED WITH ONE FOR EVERY 741 IN THE UNITED STATES.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF FRIDAY, AUG. 1--MOVED JULY 30)
SM921PCD

HOLLYWOOD,JULY 30 (AP)-JUDY COOK, BLONDE DANCER-SWIMMER UNDER SUBPOENA BY A SENATE WAR CONTRACTS INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE, SAID TODAY A MAN WITH "A BRITISH ACCENT" WARNED HER NOT TO TESTIFY IN THE HOWARD HUGHES' INQUIRY.

MISS COOK SAID THE TELEPHONIC WARNING CAME LAST MIDNIGHT, AFTER SHE HAD RECEIVED A WIRE FROM THE COMMITTEE, DIRECTING HER NOT TO COME TO WASHINGTON PENDING FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS.

SHE SAID THE UNIDENTIFIED CALLER TOLD HER "YOU HAD BETTER NOT GO TO WASHINGTON TO TESTIFY AT THIS INVESTIGATION."

MODEL MARTHA GOLDTHWAITE WHO, WITH MISS COOK, REPORTEDLY ATTENDED HUGHES' PARTIES GIVEN FOR WASHINGTON NOTABLES AND MILITARY BRASS, ALSO RECEIVED A WIRE FROM THE COMMITTEE TELLING HER TO STAY HERE UNLESS SPECIFICALLY SUMMONED TO THE INQUIRY. MISS TOLDTHWAITE ALSO IS UNDER SUBPOENA.
?FJ602PCS

NEW YORK, JULY 30-(AP)-DR.LESLIE B.MOSS, DIRECTOR OF CHURCH WORLD SERVICE, RETURNED TODAY FROM A TOUR OF THE FAR EAST AND SAID THAT A LIBERAL, NON-COMMUNIST REVOLUTION OR COUP D'ETAT MAY DEVELOP IN CHINA.

DR.MOSS, WHOSE ORGANIZATION IS AN INTERDENOMINATIONAL PROTESTANT OVERSEAS AGENCY, SAID SUCH AN UPRISING WOULD DEVELOP APART FROM THE COMMUNIST-NATIONALIST CONFLICT AND INVOLVE LIBERALS OUTSIDE THE COMMUNIST FACTION WHO ARE UNABLE TO OBTAIN REPRESENTATION UNDER CHIANG KAI-SHEK.

DR.MOSS ALSO SAID HE HAD GONE TO INDONESIA PREPARED TO SYMPATHIZE WITH THE INDONESIANS' ASPIRATIONS FOR FREEDOM BUT AFTER TALKS WITH LEADERS OF BOTH SIDES HE CAME AWAY WITH MIXED CONVICTIONS.

HE SAID THAT ALTHOUGH THE PRESENT HOSTILITIES HAD NOT BEGUN WHEN HE LEFT HE SAW INDICATIONS THAT THE CLASH WAS INEVITABLE "BETWEEN THE INDOMITABLE DUTCH AND THE FREEDOM-ASPIRING INDONESIANS WHO, UNFORTUNATELY, HAVE SO INADEQUATE A CONCEPTION OF THE PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN GOVERNING 70,000,000 PEOPLE."

HE SAID THE INDONESIANS CONTINUALLY "STALLED" DURING NEGOTIATIONS, ARE NOT UNIFIED AND SOME OF THEM ENGAGE IN SELLING BASIC RAW MATERIALS AT 40 PER CENT OF THE NORMAL PRICES.

TERMING THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT'S USE OF ARMED FORCE "GREATLY TO BE DEPLORED," HE ADDED THAT "I THINK THEY HELD OFF AS LONG AS THEY FELT THEY COULD," AND THAT ALL OFFICIALS HE TALKED TO KNEW "PERFECTLY WELL" THAT MILITARY ACTION WOULD SETTLE NO ISSUES.
VS855PED

NIGHT LEAD COURT MARTIAL (450)
BY FRED KRIEG

NEW YORK, JULY 30-(AP)-A NAVY COURT MARTIAL TRYING A CHIEF SIGNALMAN ON CHARGES OF MALTREATING FELLOW PRISONERS AND REPORTING THEIR ESCAPE PLANS TO THE JAPANESE HEARD TODAY THAT AN AMERICAN ARMY PRIVATE WAS BAYONETTED TO DEATH FOR REPORTING A JAPANESE GUARD WHO STOLE AMERICAN PRISONERS' FOOD.

HAROLD E. HIRSHBERG, 29, THE DEFENDANT, IS ACCUSED IN ONE SPECIFICATION OF TELLING JAPANESE AUTHORITIES AT CAMP MURPHY, LUZON, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, OF THE ESCAPE PLAN OF ARMY PRIVATE GEORGE GARRETT OF WACO, TEX., WHO WAS KILLED BY THE JAPANESE "ON OR ABOUT MARCH 1, 1944." THE PROSECUTION CONTENDS THAT GARRETT'S DEATH WAS DUE TO THE REPORTING OF HIS ESCAPE PLAN.

HOWEVER, AN AFFIDAVIT OF A FELLOW PRISONER, WHICH THE COURT MARTIAL BOARD REFUSED TO ADMIT AS EVIDENCE BUT FROM WHICH DEFENSE COUNSEL READ EXCERPTS INTO THE RECORD, STATED THAT GARRETT WAS BAYONETTED BY LT.YOSHI KOSHI, CAMP COMMANDER, BECAUSE HE REPORTED A JAPANESE SERGEANT FOR STEALING FOOD FROM THE PRISONERS' GALLEY.

THE MATERIAL WAS OFFERED BY THE PROSECUTION, BUT DEFENSE COUNSEL IMMEDIATELY READ INTO THE RECORD THE PORTION CONCERNING GARRETT'S DEATH BEFORE A COURT DECISION WAS GIVEN WHETHER IT SHOULD BE ADMITTED AS EVIDENCE. THE PART READ TO THE COURT WAS ALLOWED TO STAND IN THE RECORD, HOWEVER.

A CERTIFICATION OF DEATH, SIGNED BY MAJ.GEN.EDWARD F.WITSELL, ADJUTANT GENERAL, AND CERTIFIED BY SECRETARY OF WAR ROBERT P.PATTERSON, JULY 21, STATED GARRETT DIED FEB. 9, 1944, OF A BAYONET WOUND IN THE LEFT CHEST.

THE CERTIFICATION, ADMITTED FOR EVIDENCE, SAID THE DATE WAS DETERMINED AS THE RESULT OF AFFIDAVITS OF THREE WAR PRISONERS AND FROM JAPANESE PRISON CAMP RECORDS VERIFIED BY THE RED CROSS.

THE COURT REFUSED TO ADMIT ANY AFFIDAVITS INTO EVIDENCE, BUT

INSTRUCTED THE JUDGE ADVOCATE, LT.COMMANDER FRED H.FREY, TO SUBPOENA AS WITNESSES ANY MEN WHO MADE THE STATEMENTS THAT DEFENSE COUNSEL, LT.COMMANDER JOHN J.O'NEIL, MIGHT WISH TO HAVE APPEAR. THE EXHIBITS ORIGINALLY HAD BEEN OFFERED BY FREY.

B35

FREY SAID HE WOULD CLOSE THE PROSECUTION TOMORROW WHEN THE COURT RECONVENES AT 1 P.M., AND O'NEIL SAID HE WAS READY TO PROCEED IMMEDIATELY WITH THE DEFENSE. O'NEIL SAID HE EXPECTED TO CONCLUDE IN TIME FOR SUMMATIONS BY BOTH SIDES AUG. 8.

HIRSHBERG HAS PLEADED INNOCENT TO NINE SPECIFICATIONS CHARGING HIM WITH HAVING BEATEN FELLOW PRISONERS AND OF HAVING INFORMED ON GARRETT, AND ON TWO OTHER PRISONERS PLANNING ESCAPE, BOTH OF WHOM IT IS CHARGED WERE BEATEN BY THE JAPS.

THE 16TH PROSECUTION WITNESS, TESTIFYING TODAY ON THE SEVENTH DAY OF THE TRIAL, WAS CHIEF WATER TENDER HERBERT MILTON LINTON, 24, OF (717 MULBERRY ST.) READING, PA.

AFTER LINTON TESTIFIED THAT HE HAD OBSERVED A FIGHT BETWEEN HIRSHBERG AND GARRETT IN JULY, 1943, AT NIELSON FIELD, LUZON, AND SAID THAT HIRSHBERG TALKED WITH JAPANESE GUARDS "ALL THE TIME," O'NEIL TOLD THE COURT DURING CROSS EXAMINATION THAT LINTON WAS "HOSTILE TO THE DEFENSE."

O'NEIL TURNED TO LINTON AND ASKED:

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"DO YOU LIKE HIRSHBERG?"

"SOMETIMES HE WAS A GOOD FELLOW. SOMETIMES HE WAS MEAN," LINTON ANSWERED.

"HOW DO YOU FEEL TODAY?" O'NEIL INQUIRED.

"I DON'T THINK TOO MUCH OF HIM," WAS LINTON'S ANSWER.

V/VS709PED

(ADVANCE FOR PMS OF WEDNESDAY, JULY 30)

(ADVANCE) BERLIN, JULY 29-(AP)-GERMANS GENERALLY REGARD THE OFFICIAL WAR ON THE BLACKMARKET AS HOPELESS BECAUSE IT LACKS PUBLIC SUPPORT.

WITH FINANCIAL REFORM IN GERMANY STILL APPARENTLY NO CLOSER TO REALITY, INFLATED BLACKMARKET PRICES GRADUALLY ARE BECOMING ACCEPTED BY THE GERMANS AS NORMAL. THEY ARE PRICES BASED ON AVAILABILITY OF GOODS--AND THERE ISN'T AN ITEM OF COMMODITY GOODS TODAY WHICH IS ANYWHERE NEAR SUFFICIENT SUPPLY.

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WHILE GERMANS ARE RECOGNIZING BLACKMARKET PRICES AS CORRECT FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF PRESENT ECONOMIC CONDITIONS, THE SITUATION AT THE SAME TIME IS WORKING A TERRIFIC HARDSHIP FOR THE AVERAGE WORKER.

THE WAGE OF THE AVERAGE WORKER RUNS FROM ONE REICHSMARK PER HOUR TO 1.20 REICHSMARK. ON THHE BASIS OF A 48-HOUR WEEK, THIS AVERAGE ROUGHLY 90 MARKS. GERMANS SAY THEY ARE ABLE TO BUY WHAT THEIR RATION CARDS CALL FOR WITH THAT WAGE, BUT THAT IT ISN'T ENOUGH TO LIVE ON.

THE NORMAL WORKER THEREFORE IS CLAMORING FOR HIGHER WAGES. EMPLOYERS, WHO HAVE BEEN STICKING FAST TO THE WAGE AND PRICE CONTROLS SET DURING THE WAR, ALSO ARE BEGINNING TO SEE THAT THEY MAY HAVE TO BOOST WAGES. ALLIED AUTHORITIES, TOO, ARE GIVING THE SUBJECT CONSIDERATION.

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MEANTIME, THE AVERAGE GERMAN HAS BEEN SELLING HIMSELF OUT--HIS RUGS, JEWELS, FURNITURE, GLASSWARE--TO SPECULATORS IN ORDER TO GET MONEY TO BUY ON THE BLACKMARKET. FOR MOST GERMANS, THOSE RESOURCES, TOO ARE AT OR NEAR AN END.

EVASION OF THE LEGAL MARKET ACTUALLY IS BEING COUNTENANCED BY GERMAN AUTHORITIES.

WHEN A GERMAN GOES TO THE BERLIN CITY GOVERNMENT, FOR EXAMPLE, FOR A PERMIT TO BUILD, HE HAS NO TROUBLE GETTING IT. BUT INSTEAD OF GIVING HIM A PERMIT (BEZUGSCHEIN) TO BUY THE NECESSARY MATERIEL AS IS REQUIRED, HE IS TOLD TO "GET THE MATERIEL YOURSELF."

SO HE TURNS TO THE BLACKMARKET.

ON THE LEGAL MARKET, A CUBIC METER OF WOOD WOULD COST APPROXIMATELY 60 REICHMARKS. ON THE OOPEN OR BLACKMARKET IT COSTS 500 TO 600 REICHSMARKS. THE DIFFERENCE IS THAT THE BUILDER CAN GET IT ON THE BLACKMARKET.

PRICE CONTROLS CONSTANTLY ARE BEING EVADED. FOR EXAMPLE, WHEN LAND OR A HOUSE IS SOLD TODAY, THE PRICE CONTROL AUTHORITIES SAY IT MUST BE AT THE 1936 PRICE LEVEL.

"BUT THAT IS A DISHONEST PRICE," GERMAN BUSINESSMEN SAY, "BECAUSE IF A GERMAN SELLS A HOUSE FOR 120,000 REICHSMARKS TODAY, HE CAN'T GET THE SAME RETURN IN VALUE AS HE DID IN 1936.

"AS A RESULT, NO ONE WILL SELL ACCORDING TO THE LIST PRICE. THEY

30.24- 11241

SET THE PRICE IN MARKS AT THE 1936 LEVEL. BUT THEN DEMAND AS A PREMIUM SOMETHING IN THE FORM OF REAL PROPERTY, USUALLY JEWELS, WHICH THEY CAN CASH AFTER MONEY REFORM."

JUL 1947

DESPITE THE FACT THAT THE MASS OF GERMANS NO LONGER BELIEVE IN ANYTHING OR NOURISH ANY HOPES, THE WISE ONES NOW ARE PUTTING WHAT MONEY THEY HAVE INTO RE-CONSTRUCTING RUINS.

THEY ARE DOING IT ROOM BY ROOM, USING WHAT MATERIEL IS AVAILABLE IN THE RUINS AND WHAT CAN BE OBTAINED BY BARTER OR ON THE BLACKMARKET.

USUALLY, THE OWNER WITH THE HELP OF A COUPLE OF FRIENDS DOES THE WORK. AND HE DOESN'T HAVE TO BOTHER PUTTING UP A "FOR RENT" SIGN.

(END ADVANCE FOR PMS OF WEDNESDAY, JULY 30)

HOLD

1947

30 1

End July

Britons Found Hanged in Palestine; Bodies Are Blasted by Booby Trap

Two Corpses Blown to Bits as Soldiers Move to Cut Them Down—Kidnaped Men 'Executed' by Irgun.

JUL 1947

By CARTER L. DAVIDSON.
Chief, Associated Press Bureau in Palestine.

NAC

Natanya, Palestine, July 31 (A. P.).—The blackened and blood-stained bodies of two young British sergeants were found hanged to twin eucalyptus trees in a forest preserve about four miles south of this seacoast resort today.

When British soldiers started to cut them down, a booby trap exploded It blasted the bodies of Sgts Clifford Martin and Mervin Paice to bits and scattered the pieces over hundreds of yards.

[Martin and Paice were kidnaped on July 12 and held by Irgun Zvai Leumi, the Jewish underground, as hostages for the three Jews condemned to hang for their part in the jail delivery at Acre on May 4, in which sixteen persons were slain. The Jews were hanged on Tuesday and Irgun yesterday announced that the hostages likewise had been hanged.]

Thrown to Ground by Blast.

The booby trap had been concealed behind Martin's body. It wounded one Grenadier Guardsman in the face and threw several bystanders to the ground, including the Associated Press photographer, James Pringle, and myself. Pringle's camera was ruined. The blast uprooted the two death trees and sprayed the area with a blanket of dirt and debris.

The scene of the hangings is an isolated eucalyptus grove in one of several Government forestry reserves in the Plains of Sharon, scene of many battles in Biblical times.

Died by Strangulation.

Pinned to the bodies were Hebrew-language inscriptions telling of the "arrest" of the two men and their "trial, conviction and execution in the name of the Jewish struggle for a homeland."

A stench of death permeated the whole area. The faces of both young Britons showed that death was caused by slow strangulation by rudely fashioned nooses. The ropes were looped around limbs close to the four-inch-thick trunks of the trees. The men's hands were tied behind them. Their feet were wired together and their eyes were blindfolded by their shirts. Their undershirts and Army trousers were stained with blood which had poured from gashes cut into their necks by the knotted half-inch ropes.

The blast of the booby trap recalled a warning of Irgun, conveyed to reporters by telephone calls yesterday, not to go near the bodies.

Sees Jewish Hopes Ruined.

Near by but unhurt when the booby trap exploded was the Mayor of Natanya, Oved Ben Ami, who had received information from Hagana, the moderate Jewish defense organization, that the bodies were in the area. Tight-lipped and pale, obviously fearing that Natanya would again come under military rule, he declared: "This is the most brutal crime they've done yet. All we've built for and prayed for, now lies in the dust."

Military personnel in the Natanya area, hearing the circumstances in which the bodies were found, hastened to their bases.

A British civil authority said, however, that there was little chance that martial law would be imposed on the area immediately. "There will be some searches, of course, and the populace may be inconvenienced a bit, but no military control is planned, at least for the present," he said.

The area was cordoned off and dogs were turned loose in an attempt to pick up the trail of the killers.

FIVE JEWS KILLED BY BRITISH TROOPS IN TEL AVIV RIOT

Tommies, Enraged by Hangings, Fire Indiscriminately from Armored Cars.

NEW VIOLENCE FEARED

Haganah Joins in Denouncing Brutal Execution of Two Sergeants.

JERUSALEM, July 31—(AP) The hanging of two British sergeants and the booby trap mutilation of their bodies by a Zionist underground gang brought a bloody response from enraged British troops tonight as five Jews were killed and at least 18 wounded by gunfire from armored cars in the streets of Tel Aviv.

The blackened and bloody bodies of the two 20-year-old sergeants, Clifford Martin and Mervyn Paice, who were seized as hostages by Irgun Zvai Leumi nearly three weeks ago, were found today swinging at the end of nooses in an eucalyptus grove of Natanya. A booby trap exploded and scattered bits of flesh for 100 yards when the first body was cut down.

Greater Violence Feared

Following the finding of the bodies, the terror-racked Holy Land reprisal and counter-reprisal would reprisal and counter-reprisal would far exceed the violence of the past several weeks.

Palestinians did not have long to wait and tonight, a reliable source said, Jews and British soldiers clashed in the streets of the all-Jewish city of Tel Aviv and indiscriminate shooting began from armored cars.

NIGHT

The raking of two buses by gunfire caused most of the casualties, the source said. Three persons were killed in one bus and one in another, while a fifth person died in a hospital of bullet wounds. At one time, eight armored cars opened up with their guns, the informant reported.

The dead were two women, two men and a young boy. Damage to shops and other property was placed at $100,000. Late tonight all British troops and British police patrols were withdrawn from Tel Aviv and the tension eased.

In Jerusalem sirens sounded a general alarm at 11:50 p.m., when gunfire was heard near the central police station. The all-clear signal was given a few minutes later. There were no casualties.

A Jewish source said that Haganah, moderate Jewish underground group, was fearful of the result of the Tel Aviv incident—bloodiest single episode in the past weeks' history of Holy Land violence—and ordered its members, which it calls the "Jewish National Defense Army," on a "stand by" basis throughout the country.

Haganah, which termed the hangings of the sergeants as "the most foul act of Irgun murderers yet," was said to believe that the Stern Gang, Irgun's rival in Zionist violence, "may try to kidnap other British soldiers."

Jews Beaten

Prior to the soldiers' gunfire raid in Tel Aviv, five British soldiers stopped their jeep on a street of the Jewish city and began attacking Jews with sticks and stones. The streets quickly were emptied of pedestrian and motor traffic. Business establishments closed their doors and public transportation ground to a halt.

A Tel Aviv cafe was shot up and windows in buildings along the length of one street were smashed. Armored cars were the only vehicles in sight.

The bells of Bethlehem, birthplace of Christ and the traditional cradle of peace and good will, were ordered by the town's Arab mayor to ring a requiem tonight for Sgt. Martin and Sgt. Paice.

The Arab population of Palestine mourned the soldiers and one of its spokesmen, Dr. Hussein Fakri Khalidi, declared that "even in the darkest days of the Arab revolt of 1936 never did such an act darken civilization's record in this part of the world."

In the grove in Natanya, notes in Hebrew from the Jewish underground pinned into the dead flesh of the sergeants, said this was a "military execution by the Jewish resistance," but Natanya's mayor, Oved Ben Ami, called it the "most brutal crime they have done yet."

Hangings Denounced

The Jewish Agency and the Jewish National Council in Jerusalem called the hangings "dastardly murder."

The booby traps blasted the hanged bodies to pieces, wounded in the face the grenadier guardsman who was cutting them down, uprooted the twin eucalyptus trees and knocked to the ground several bystanders, including Associated Press Photographer James Pringle and Correspondent Carter L. Davidson.

The whole area was permeated by a sickening stench from the decomposing bodies when found this morning in the isolated grove four miles south of the resort city and diamond center of Natanya. Doctors estimated the two 20-year-old British soldiers had been hanged 24 hours before, or at about the time that Irgun had issued a "communique" saying the threatened reprisals for Britain's execution of three Jewish terrorists had been carried out.

The grove was in the heart of one of several government forestry preserves in the Plains of Sharon, scene of many battles of Biblical times.

Police and soldiers searched for hours yesterday in the general area after the issuance of the Irgun communique without finding the bodies, and then ended their search because Irgun had warned that the execution area had been mined.

Grim Sight

The men had been hanged to the end of two-foot ropes attached to branches close to the trunks of four-inch trees.

The faces showed the agony of strangulation. The eyes were blindfolded by the men's own shirts, and hands and feet were bound. The undershirts were stained with blood which had dripped from gashes cut in the men's necks by the half-inch ropes. The pants were the same the men were wearing when they were kidnaped July 12 from in front of a Natanya coffee house as hostages for Meir Nakar, Yacoub Weiss and Absolom Habib, three young Jews who were hanged Tuesday for the Acre Prison raid of May 4.

Inscriptions attached to the bodies gave an account of their "arrest" and their "trial, conviction and execution in the name of the Jewish struggle for the homeland."

After a hour-long search of the area for mines, a British soldier started to cut the bodies down. The booby trap exploded from behind the body of Martin, spraying the area with dirt, debris and flesh.

Police tried to impose censorship on pictures at the scene, but Pringle managed to hand some film to a courier for delivery to Jerusalem.

Among those knocked over by the blast was Mayor Ben Ami, who was the first to learn of the finding of the bodies through a tip from Hagana, the illegal Jewish defense organization which had tried to prevent the hangings.

"Most Brutal Crime"

Pale and shaken, Ben Ami said "this is the most brutal crime they have done yet. All we have built for and prayed for now lies in dust."

Paice, dark-haired and grey-eyed, left England August 6, 1946, after completing his infantry and intelligence training. In his spare time he studied music and played a clarinet. He is survived by his parents, two brothers, one a Royal Signals officer, and a sister.

Martin, fair-haired and blue-eyed, enlisted in September, 1944, and transferred to the Intelligence Corps last year. Until twelve years old he had lived in Egypt. His father, at present an invalid, is a former warrant officer in the Australian Army. His mother is Italian.

COMMONS TOLD OF 2 HANGINGS

JUL 1947

'Cold-blooded And Dastardly Murder,' Jones Says

SMITH

London, July 31 (AP)—Britain's Colonial Secretary called the execution of two British army sergeants by Palestine's Jewish underground a "cold-blooded and dastardly murder" today. Another Government source hinted at stern new measures to quell violence in the Holy Land.

Simultaneously, the Government informant said the Government would send the 4,500 Jewish refugees of the Exodus 1947 expedition to the British zone of Germany and later possibly to Africa if they persisted in refusing to land at Port de Bouc, France.

NIGHT

"A Dastardly Act"

Crying "horror and revulsion," Arthur Creech Jones, Colonial Secretary, announced the Irgun Zvai Leumi executions of Sergeants Mervyn Paice and Clifford Martin to the House of Commons. Both Conservative and Labor members cheered when he declared the Government would do all in its power to bring "the authors and conspirers" of the executions to justice.

"I express the deep feeling of horror and revulsion shared by all of us here at this barbarous crime," Creech Jones declared. "In the long history of violence in Palestine there has scarcely been a more dastardly act than the cold-blooded and calculated murder of these innocent young men after holding them a hostages for more than a fortnight.

"This was an outrage against men discharging a service in fulfillment of international obligations and was abhorrent in the eyes of all civilized persons everywhere and must surely mean the final condemnation of the terrorists by their own people.

Indignation Runs High

"We can only hope that this latest act will stir the Jewish community in Palestine to root out this evil from their midst."

Creech Jones spoke after a Cabinet meeting at which, Government informants said, the "entire situation" in Palestine was reviewed. One source said the Cabinet would be "guided by public opinion" in future decisions regarding security measures.

Public indignation in Britain, fanned by banner line newspaper stories about the executions, ran high.

Telegrams of condolence poured in to the families of the dead soldiers. The Jewish Agency for Palestine issued a statement condemning "the dastardly murder of two innocent men." The Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Ireland issued a similar statement.

Government Is Blamed

At Bristol, home town of Sergeant Paice, 20, the Lord Mayor and Rabbi A. Freedman released statements deploring the executions.

"We do blame the Government," said Frederick Kemp, son-in-law of Mrs. F. R. Martin, mother of the other dead sergeant, also 20 years old. "Surely they know how desperate these people are and they could have waited until our boys were safe before executing the terrorists."

Mrs. Martin collapsed when she heard the news and was reported

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in serious condition at her home in Coventry.

May Be Taken "By Force"

After the Cabinet met, an authoritative informant said the Jewish refugees who failed to crack the British blockade of Palestine aboard the vessel President Warfield, renamed Exodus 1947, would be taken "by force" to Hamburg, Germany, if they stuck to their vow to go ashore nowhere except in Palestine.

After that, this informant said, the group would be resettled in "some other British-controlled area, possibly in Africa." Three hundred Jews deported by the British from Palestine several months ago were settled in Kenya, at Gil Gil, near the Ethiopian border.

Britain offered many years ago to create a Jewish national home in another of its African territories, Uganda, inland from Kenya, but Jewish leaders held out for Palestine.

ACTION OF JEWS HELD 'MURDER'

British Colonial Secretary Condemns Hangings.

SM 17H

London, July 31 (A. P.).—The British Government officially condemned today what it called the "cold-blooded and dastardly murder" of two British Army sergeants by Irgun Zvai Leumi, Palestine underground organization.

Colonial Secretary Arthur Creech Jones, speaking in Parliament for the Labor Government, announced the executions and commented: "I express the deep feeling of horror and revulsion shared by all of us here at this barbarous act."

A Government source said that the Cabinet had reviewed the whole situation in the tense Holy Land at a noon meeting. The informant said the Cabinet had decided to send the 4,500 Jewish refugees of the Exodus 1947 expedition to the British zone of Germany, and perhaps later to some other British area, possibly in Africa, if they persisted in refusing to disembark at the French city of Port-de-Bouc. The Jews, mostly from Poland, were taken there after the British fleet blocked their attempt to enter Palestine without visas.

Papers Banner Hangings.

The Government source said the Cabinet's decision regarding the internal situation in Palestine, a British mandate from the first world war, would be "influenced by public opinion." He did not elaborate.

British newspapers bannered the Palestine hangings, which the Irgun Zvai Leumi carried out after the British hanged three of its members earlier in the week for taking part in a prison delivery.

"In the long history of violence in Palestine, there has scarcely been a more dastardly act than the cold-blooded and calculated murder of these innocent young men, after holding them as hostages for more than a fortnight," Creech Jones told the House of Commons.

"This was an outrage against men discharging a service in fulfillment of international obligations and was abhorent in the eyes of all civilized persons everywhere and must surely mean the final condemnation of the terrorists by their own people.

"We can only hope that this latest act will stir the Jewish community in Palestine to root out this evil from their midst."

Eden Poses Question.

Anthony Eden asked, for the Conservative opposition, if "in view of these terrible acts," the Labor Government would "take unrelenting steps to see to it that both the authors and conspirers are brought to justice?"

The House cheered his question.

Creech Jones replied that the Palestine mandate government, police and military authorities "will do and are doing everything in their power to secure that end."

Oliver Stanley, as an official spokesman for the Conservative party, associated the opposition with Creech Jones's expression of sympathy for the dead men's family.

The widowed mother of one of the executed sergeants, Clifford Martin, collapsed in Coventry and was reported in a serious condition.

Clayton And Cripps Confer In Paris

JUL

Paris, July 31 (AP)—William L. Clayton, United States Under Secretary of State, continuing his series of European economic conferences, met tonight with Sir Stafford Cripps, president of the British Board of Trade, at dinner at Clayton's hotel.

The purpose of their conversation was reported to be a general exchange of views on topics currently being examined by the International Trade Conference in Geneva, including the question of tariffs between the United States and the British Empire.

Sir Stafford, British delegate to the Geneva conference, will return to London tomorrow to confer with his Government, British sources said.

Palestine Historical Report To Be Discussed

Geneva, Switzerland, July 31 (AP). Emil Sandstroem, chairman of the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine, said tonight that the group would begin discussion immediately of the historical section of its report.

Asked at a news conference if the committee report to United Nations would be unanimous, the Swedish justice replied: "That is impossible to say."

A subcommittee representing ten of the eleven nations participating will tour Jewish displaced persons camps in Europe. Peru, which has no alternate delegate here, abstained.

Sandstroem said that, in general terms, the report would first deal with the historical background of the Palestine question, then with an analysis of "several possible solutions" and finally with implementations of the solution recommended.

The committee wound up its investigation in Palestine last week.

"What we have seen and heard has urged upon us the necessity for a speedy solution," Sandstroem said. "A clear picture of the situation was something new for us individually."

Constituent Assembly Votes Ratification Of Italian Peace Treaty

Rome, July 31 (AP)—With Communist deputies abstaining and left-wing Socialists in opposition, the Constituent Assembly authorized the Government tonight to ratify the Italian Peace Treaty. The vote was 262 to 68.

The final decision came after three days of often acrimonious debate and a last-minute effort to delay the vote. Of 410 deputies present out of a membership of 556, 80 abstained. The formal decree read as follows:

NIGHT

"The Government of the Republic is authorized to ratify the peace treaty between Allied and associated powers which Italy signed at Paris February 10, 1947, conditioning Italy's ratification to that of all the powers nominatively mentioned in Article 90 of the treaty."

The treaty specifies that ratification instruments must be deposited by all Big Four powers with the French Foreign Office before the treaty becomes operative. Russia is the only Big Four power which has not ratified thus far.

Must Recognize Ethiopia

The treaty assesses Italy $360,000,000 in reparations, divided as follows: Russia, $100,000,000; Yugoslavia, $125,000,000; Greece, $105,000,000; Ethiopia, $25,000,000, and Albania, $5,000,000.

Italy also loses her African colonies of Eritrea, Somaliland and Libya and is required to recognize the independence of Albania and Ethiopia. She loses the Dodecanese Islands to Greece, the port of Trieste becomes an internationalized territory under United Nations control and she loses minor border areas to France and Yugoslavia.

The treaty limits Italy's armed forces to a total of 297,500 men, 200 tanks, 67,500 tons of warships, exclusive of two battleships, and 350 planes, 200 of them fighters, the others of a noncombat variety. Three battleships, five cruisers, eight destroyers and other vessels of the Italian navy are to be distributed among Big Four powers.

256,983 Germans Released by Russia

Berlin, July 31 (A. P.).—Russian authorities announced today that 256,983 German war prisoners and civilian internees had been repatriated from the Soviet Union in the last twelve months.

Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov told the Foreign Ministers Council at Moscow last spring that the Russians still held approximately 900,000 German war prisoners.

JUL 1947

Coal Output Dips

ESSEN, July 30 (Delayed) (AP).—Ruhr coal production decreased 4,000 tons the first working day after announcement of a food-parcel incentive plan for miners, mining officials disclosed. Production Monday was 223,937 tons, compared with 227,621 the previous Monday.

North German control officials said they could not account for the drop, except that possibly the miners passed part of the working day in discussing the promised extra food

Vince Nagy Flees Hungary

Anti-Red Reported in Austria; Not Related to Ex-Premier

BUDAPEST, July 31 (AP).—Hungarian informants said today that Vince Nagy, deputy leader of the defunct Szabadsag Party, had fled the country, fearing arrest for anti-Communist speeches.

He is no relation of former Premier Ferenc Nagy. He was said to have left two days ago and was believed to be in the United States zone of Austria. His party, led by Dezso Sulyok, recently dissolved itself and abandoned Parliament.

U.S. Craft For Greeks

Athens, July 31 (AP)—Rear Admiral John A. Snackenberg, chief naval attaché of the American aid-Greece mission, said today he expected an agreement to be concluded within a week for transfer of six American patrol boats to the Greek navy—the first request received from the navy under the aid program.

The vessels, of approximately 450 tons each, are less than 3 years old, Snackenberg said, adding that the naval division of the aid mission was surveying and processing Greek navy statements of material requirements for the coming year under the $12,000,000 alloted for naval needs.

These requirements, the admiral said, included machinery, spare parts, fuel, medical supplies, general stores and technical equipment.

NIGHT

To Serve As Administrators

Dwight Griswold, head of the mission, said today that American experts working in liaison with Greek ministries and Government organizations would not be limited to advisory functions but would serve as administrators.

Greek press reports said the Greek Government was objecting to this, desiring the experts to serve only as consultants.

Guerrilla fighting continued in northern Greece.

Near Kozane, in western Macedonia, Maj. Gen. Christos Mandas, commander of the 15th division of the Greek Army, narrowly escaped death when a mine exploded 30 yards in front of his staff car. Ten soldiers were hurt, one of them gravely.

A press report from Salonika said guerrillas attacked Alexandroupolis in western Thrace but had "been unable to reach their objective." The dispatch said Government troops were dispatched to the scene to prevent, if possible, the escape of the guerrillas into Bulgaria.

Fighting On Bulgar Border

Another Salonika press report said 40 guerrillas were killed and 60 wounded in heavy fighting north of Xanthe, near the Bulgarian border, across which the dispatch said the bodies were taken.

The Ministry of Public Order said 63 guerrillas surrendered voluntarily in the Peloponnesus during recent mopping-up operations. It said orders had been issued for the release of 279 deportees from concentration camps after they signed "of their own free will a declaration condemning the Communist rebellion and disavowing KKE (Greek Communist party) methods."

Eight guerrillas sentenced to death by a military court at Serrai were executed today.

'Voice' Broadcast Heard More Clearly

Moscow, July 31 (A. P.).—The second midnight "Voice of America" broadcast to the Soviet Union was heard farily clearly by radio listeners here last night.

Although the musical portion of the program was distorted by interference, the news was clearly audible and reception generally was much better than for the first midnight broadcast the night before last.

JUL 1947

Forts Flying Here From Tokyo

Eight Super-Craft Leave for Washington on 7,086-Mile Air Force Day Test.

Tokyo, July 31 (A. P.).—Eight superfortresses took off today on a one-stop flight to Washington in a display of long-distance United States aerial might for Army Air Force Day tomorrow.

The last of the big ships took off at 3:09 P. M. (2:09 A. M., Eastern daylight time). Their only scheduled stop will be Anchorage, Alaska. The squadron expects to show up over Washington by noon tomorrow.

The pilots expected to cover the gruelling 7,086 miles across the North Pacific, Alaska, Canada and a northern arc of the United States in about thirty-one hours. A maximum of three hours hours was expected to be consumed in refuellling at Anchorage.

'Don't Spare Horsepower.'

Shortly before their departure, the crews of the eight ships received this message from their commander, Brig.-Gen. Roger M. Ramey, chief of the Eighth Air Force: "Bring 'em on home and don't spare the horsepower."

The departure was from the Yokota air field, thirty miles west of Tokyo. Here the flyers

had been undergoing intense training since their arrival from the United States on July 2.

The purpose of the flight is to train the men in fast, long-distance operations and is timed so that it will wind up right in the middle of Air Force Day in the Untied States.

The bombers are scheduled to be met by a jet fighter escort from Andrews Field, Md., over Martinsburg, W. Va., at 12:38 A. M. (Eastern daylight time) tomorrow, if all goes well. The jets will accompany them across Washington's skies in a low-level flight between the Pentagon Building and the Washington Monument.

In charge of the bomber squadron is 32-year-old Lieut.-Col. Howard F. Hugos, a veteran of fifteen bombing missions over Japan during the war.

Can Use Aleutian Bases.

In the first perilous 3,566-mile hop to Anchorage the squadron will have the benefit of Aleutian air bases, should any plane develop engine trouble.

The route from Anchorage, on the last 3,520 miles to Washington, will go by way of the Gulf of Alaska; Watson Lake, Alaska; a point near Edmonton, Canada; Regina, Canada; Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Detroit, Cleveland, Martinsburg and Washington.

Hugos said he was prepared to take a shorter route if the squadron runs behind schedule. This would include the western part of Lake Superior, Sault Ste. Marie, Lake Huron and Lake Erie and a point near Philadelphia to Martinsburg.

The heavily-laden Superforts carried 160 men, including ground and maintenance crews which serviced the ships in Japan, and nine newspaper and radio newsmen.

Montgomery Cuts Australian Visit

Sydney, July 31 (A. P.).—Field Marshal Lord Montgomery, chief of the Imperial General Staff, arrived here from New Zealand today and planned to depart for England tomorrow for important conferences on Britain's manpower program.

Montgomery cut short his New Zealand visit and canceled a trip to Japan because of the urgency of the impending talks.

Malang Is Captured by Dutch

Resort City in East Central Java Burned by Retiring Indonesian Forces.

Batavia, July 31 (A. P.).—The Dutch Army announced tonight the capture of fire-scarred Malang, former resort city which is the key to east central Java.

"The town is a wilderness," the first semi-official dispatch said. "Important buildings, factories, a convent and cinemas were blown up and burnt days ago. Shops were pillaged and the city is dead."

More than 100,000 Indonesians left Malang ahead of the Dutch forces, the dispatch said. Only the Chinese and Eurasians stayed behind, it continued, adding: "Everywhere Malang presented a picture of desolation. According to the population, looting commenced a week ago and also demolitions of public buildings by the 'Revolutionary Army.' These included members of the regular Indonesian forces and other organizations made up of people from the island of Celebes. The local authorities were powerless. Indonesian snipers left the town today."

Report Warship Sunk.

In a broadcast communique the Indonesian Republicans said earlier that the Dutch were within mortar range of the city and that the Indonesians were applying the scorched-earth policy.

On the other hand, the Republicans also asserted that their forces were within twelve miles of Batavia and had reoccupied the perimeter towns of Tangerang, Serpong and Tjimene. The Dutch, however, dismissed this claim as nonsense, and the Associated Press reporter found no sign of Republican activity in the general region about Batavia.

In an earlier broadcast, the Republicans declared that Indonesian shore batteries sank a Dutch warship off Tjimiring, in Central Java. The Indonesians also said that the Dutch had occupied Lahat, in Sumatra, west of Palembang, but that Indonesian troops had halted this advance.

The Indonesians said that another column of the Dutch Army, equipped largely with United States lend-lease and surplus war supplies, had cut nearly halfway across the waist of Java in a drive from Tegal, on the north coast, to the region of Bobotsari, thirty-five miles to the southeast. The Republicans asserted that the Dutch were using a company of Japanese in the attack.

Autonomous Territories.

Meanwhile, the Dutch authorities, who since July 20 have been reducing the Republic's territory by military means, moved today to do the same thing by political action as well.

The Dutch established the islands of Bangka and Billiton and the Riouw archipelago, as autonomous territories in the projected United States of Indonesia. These territories all had been regarded as part of the Republic—along with Java, Sumatra and Madoera—under the Cheribon agreement of last March, which provided for a U. S. I. to become a sovereign and equal partner of the Netherlands under the Dutch crown on January 1, 1949.

[Prime Minister Peter Fraser of New Zealand today joined Australia in asking that the Indonesian question be submitted to the Security Council of the United Nations, BBC, as monitored by NBC, said today.]

Indonesia Advance By Dutch

Batavia, Java, July 31 (AP)—The scorched city of Malang, seat of the Indonesian Republic's Parliament, fell to the Dutch today, the Netherlands Army announced, and other Dutch columns raced toward the blazing town of Tjilatjap, chief republican port of the South Java coast.

A high Dutch official said Dutch columns spearing southward across west central Java from Tegal were within 20 miles of Tjilatjap, the last important Republican-hald port in Java. A Republican communiqué acknowledged tonight that Dutch columns were "advancing" on two fronts south from Tegal.

Would Cut Republic In Two

This official said there was an "80 per cent chance" that other Dutch troops already had, or by tomorrow would have, landed on the south coast near Tjilatjap to seize the port and prevent further destruction. Capture of this port would cut the Indonesian Republic in two virtually at its center.

Semi-official Dutch dispatches from the resort city of Malang, considered the key to east central Java, said: "The town is a wilderness. Important buildings, factories, convents, cinemas were blown up days ago. Shops have been pillaged and the city is dead."

An earlier communiqué from the Indonesian Army said "the scorched-earth policy has been applied since yesterday" in Malang. It said the city had been under Dutch mortar fire and had been strafed by Netherlands planes. One hundred thousand Indonesians were reported to have fled the city ahead of the Dutch troops.

Columns Veer Eastward

Malang, once considered Java's most beautiful city, lies 50 miles due south of the naval base of Soerabaja and approximately 125 miles west of Java's eastern tip. The Dutch say they hold most of the eastern end of the island.

A Dutch informant said columns moving southward from Tegal today suddenly veered to the eastward and raced in a semi-circular drive through mid-Java without encountering opposition.

A strategic railway bridge across the Serajoe River was captured intact, this informant said, and the near-by town of Banjoemas, 8 miles south of Poerwokerto, also was taken without opposition. Banjoemas frequently was a meeting place for the executive committee of the Indonesian Parliament.

Official Denies Speed Up

A party of Chinese journalists returning from the north-central front said the Dutch reached Poerwokerto, 40 miles from Tegal, yesterday. The Indonesians conceded that the Dutch were more than halfway across Java in that vicinity, near Bobotsari, 35 miles southwest of Tegal.

In reply to a question, a Dutch official said today that the Dutch had not speeded their military operations in order to present a *fait accompli* before the United Nations Security Council can act on appeals to study the Indonesian dispute. He said the drive was moving so swiftly only because there was so little opposition.

He said no decision had yet been reached as to whether to move on the Republican capital of Jogjakarta after the capture of Tjilatjap.

Claim Towns Reoccupied

An Indonesian communiqué said Republican forces had reoccupied three towns about 20 miles west of Batavia and were proceeding toward that seat of Dutch administration "from various sides." The towns were identified as Tangerang, Serpong and Tjimene. The Dutch said this report was "nonsense."

The communiqué also said Indonesian shore batteries had sunk a "Dutch warship" off Tjimiring, in central Java, while anti-aircraft batteries downed a Dutch B-25 bomber during a combined sea-air attack on Tjilatjap. They said another Dutch B-25 was shot down at Boemiajoe, midway between Tegal and Tjilatjap.

The Indonesians said their forces had reoccupied Soekaboemi, west of Bandoeng, and had halted Dutch forces which occupied Lahat, in Sumatra, west of Palembang.

Both sides accused the other of using Japanese troops and weapons.

Picture Of Desolation

Semi-official dispatches said only Chinese and Eurasian residents remained in Malang as the Dutch forces rolled in.

"Everywhere Malang presented a picture of desolation," one Dutch dispatch said. "According to the population, looting commenced a week ago and also demolitions of public buildings by the 'revolutionary army.' These included members of the regular Indonesian forces and other organizations made up of people from the island of Celebes. Local authorities were powerless. Indonesian snipers left the town today."

An unofficial observer who flew over burning Malang yesterday said the town hall was virtually destroyed and that the Court of Justice, used by the Indonesians as a high school, had been put to the torch.

Call To Drop Arms

Netherland planes flew over the eastern end of Java today, dropping pamphlets instructing Republican troops to throw down their arms and raise their hands when Dutch patrols approach. The pamphlets said that after registration any persons who surrendered would be permitted to return home, with only "criminal extremists" being jailed.

Dutch officers said three Republican battalions surrendered in East Java recently, with only a few being kept prisoner.

The Dutch reported fighting continued on Sumatra. A communiqué said Republican forces counterattacked Loebaeknakam, in North Sumatra, immediately after the Dutch entered, but were repulsed. Another force counterattacked Dhirak, in the south, the Dutch said.

INDONESIAN COMMUNIQUES

BATAVIA, July 31 (AP)—An Indonesian Army communique, as recorded here from a Jogjakarta broadcast:

East Java—Our pressure on Lawang was intensified.

West Java—On July 29 Tangerang, Serpong and Chimene were reoccupied by our troops. From several directions our troops are marching on to Batavia.

On July 30 Sukabumi was reoccupied by our troops. We remain in full control of Majalaya and Chiparaj.

An Indonesian Army broadcast communique as heard by an unofficial monitor:

East Java—A Dutch Catalina dropped grenades at Arjosari, north of Malang.

Last night Malang was heavily grenaded and machine-gunned.

Reconnaissance flights over Malang and Aepanjen were made by Dutch planes. Scorched earth tactics have been applied since last night.

Central Java—Dutch units are at Srongojoso, including one company of Japanese soldiers. Fighting goes on southeast of Baumiaju.

Sumatra—After having occupied Lahat, the Dutch headed for Tebingtinggi. Fighting ensued in which thousands of people took part in support of our forces. The Dutch were repulsed, losing one truck. Several Dutch and Japanese were killed. Our losses were one killed.

Padang Front—Fighting occurred at Tabing, where the Dutch carried away fifteen persons. One person was shot.

The Dutch approached Muarakatjang with one tank and three trucks. Fighting ensued and the Dutch were repulsed.

Pilot Downed in Java Got British Warning

London, July 31 (A. P.).—A Foreign Office spokesman said today that the pilot of the Indian plane shot down in Java by Dutch fighters on Tuesday ignored a warning to fly along only a prescribed route with its cargo of medical supplies. The plane went down in flames near Jogjakarta, the Republican capital.

The spokesman said that the Singapore authorities gave the warning to A. N. Constantine, former R. A. F. wing commander, who died with his wife in the flaming wreckage.

At Jogjakarta today Christian burial services were read for the English by an Indonesian Catholic priest. Premier Amir Sjarifoeddin and a large crowd attended.

Filipinos Against Force.

Manila, July 31 (A. P.).—Members of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Philippine House of Representatives urged the Netherlands today to cease using force in Indonesia.

In a public statement, the committee said that "repression" could not solve a political question and the Netherlands would do better to develop a relationship with the Indonesians similar to that between the United States and the Philippines.

30.24- 11245

Hughes Gets Subpoena to Face Inquiry

On West Coast, He Says He's Too Busy Now but Will Appear Next Week

Press Agent Meyer May Testify Today

Senators Told Contract Gives Hughes Use of Flying Boat for 4 Years

By C. B. Allen

WASHHINGTON, July 31.—A subpoena calling for the immediate appearance of Howard Hughes, California aircraft designer and motion-picture producer, was issued late today by a subcommittee of the Senate special war investigating committee inquiring into war-time contracts for the still unflown 200-ton Kaiser-Hughes flying boat.

The action was taken by Senator Homer Ferguson, Republican, of Michigan, subcommittee chairman, after Mr. Hughes had failed to give assurance that he would appear voluntarily, as requested, at tomorrow morning's session. Senator Ferguson had planned to put Mr. Hughes on the stand simultaneously with John W. Meyer, press agent, who already has told subcommittee executive sessions of lavish entertainment for high government officials in behalf of Mr. Hughes.

[In Hollywood, Mr. Hughes was quoted by The Associated Press as saying that, while pressure of business prevented him from going to Washington this week, he will be there Wednesday to answer questions.]

Meyer Flying to U. S.

Mr. Meyer was on his way to Washington from Paris by air tonight both at the committee's request and on instructions from his employer. He will take the stand alone unless there is a last-minute switch in the investigators' strategy.

Originally, Senator Ferguson announced that Mr. Hughes was to be the final witness. However, he changed his mind and asked that he appear on thirty-six hours' notice, following Mr. Hughes's charges yesterday about the investigation.

These were to the effect that Senator Owen Brewster, Republican, of Maine, chairman of the full Senate Committee, offered last winter to call off the Kaiser-Hughes investigation if Mr. Hughes would agree to a merger of Trans World Airline and Pan American World Airways. The aircraft designer, in addition to his other activities, is a principal stockholder in T. W. A.

Mr. Hughes charged that Senator Brewster had tried to "coerce" him into the alleged deal with Pan American at a private luncheon in the Senator's hotel suite in Washington.

Senator Ferguson said he was still uncertain whether he would ask Senator Brewster to take the stand and testify concerning Mr. Hughes's accusations.

The decision to subpoena Mr. Hughes followed the surprise disclosure at ths afternoon's session that Mr. Hughes's flying-boat contract with the government contains an unusual provision permitting him to operate the big craft for at least four years after it first flies before he has to turn it over to the government.

As an alternative, the Defense Plants Corporation, which drew up the agreement, may take over the aircraft by paying Mr. Hughes $2,000,000, in addition to more than $21,000,000 already invested in the project by the government, today's testimony showed.

Senator Ferguson read a clause from the D. P. C. "letter of intent," under which the Hughes Aircraft Company took over on March 27, 1944, the job of completing the flying boat after cancellation of the original contract with Mr. Hughes and Henry J. Kaiser, war-time producer of surface shipping.

According to the letter, the D. P. C. and Mr. Hughes committed themselves to a leasing arrangement whereby Mr. Hughes would take possession of the giant aircraft "within a year" after its delivery to the D. P. C. He then could operate it as he saw fit for a monthly rental of $37,500, plus $50 an hour for the time he flies it and an operating fee of $6.25 an hour for each of its eight engines.

Hughes Gets Lease in '48

Asked after the hearing whether this did not mean the government would have the use of the flying boat for a year after Mr. Hughes finished test-flying it, Senator Brewster said that, on the contrary, the plane had been "delivered" to the D. P. C. on Feb. 10 this year and that the leasing agreement will become effective on the corresponding date in 1948.

He and other members of the committee emphasized that the normal useful life of aircraft is reckoned at "four or five years" and that the flying boat will be a virtually worn-out product before Mr. Hughes has to turn it over to the government.

Purpose of the rental agreement, the contract declared, was to reimburse Mr. Hughes for personal funds which he put into the flying boat after the government refused to contribute more than the $18,000,000 originally allocated to the Kaiser-Hughes organization to build three such craft.

The commitee developed yesterday, through papers subpoenaed from the Hyde Park estate of the late President Roosevelt and by corroborative testimony from Jesse H. Jones, war-time chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and former Secretary of Commerce, that Mr. Roosevelt had intervened to prevent complete cancellation of the Kaiser-Hughes project and had been instrumental in bringing about the substitute arrangement under which Mr. Hughes alone carried out development of the flying boat.

Surprise Revelation

Mr. Jones's testimony indicated Mr. Hughes had put "several" million dollars" of his own into the project which he never would get back. As a consequence, development today of the fact that Mr. Hughes had arranged for at least partial reimbursement from the D. P. C., one of the R. F. C.'s subsidiary organizations, came as a surprise to those attending the hearings.

Almost equal surprise over the rental agreement was expressed by a witness familiar with the D. P. C.-Hughes contract. H. Robert Edwards, D. P. C. supervising engineer at the Hughes factory in Culver City, Calif., at the time the flying boat was being built, said that in all his experience as a government employee he had "never heard of any other such arrangement" and that he didn't know why it had been made.

Both he and J. H. Roper, the D.P.C.'s principal engineer in the Los Angeles area during the war-time phases of the flying boat's construction, read into the record and confirmed a series of reports by Mr. Edwards and other D.P.C. representatives concerning poor management conditions at the Hughes plant which resulted in the flying-boat project (1) falling far behind production estimates and (2) vastly exceeding cost predictions by the Kaiser-Hughes organization.

Admit Little Was Done

They insisted it was up to their "Washington superiors," rather than them, to do something about the situation. and admitted, under committee prodding, that little was done. As a consequence, they said, it rapidly became apparent that the one flying boat produced was going to exceed the original estimate of $18,000,000 cost for three such planes.

Asked what the government's final "total commitments" for the flying boat were, Mr. Roper said they included a basic price of $18,000,000, plus $1,350,000 for engines, propellers and other "government-furnished equipment," $1,500,000 allowed for moving the craft's wing and hull twenty-seven miles from the plant to a coastal site to be assembled and flown, and $265,970.44 for additional equipment furnished by the government. After some hesitation, he said this added up to $21,115,-970.44, exclusive of the $2,000,000 rental kickback to Mr. Hughes.

As a climax to the day's hearing, Charles I. Stanton, Deputy Administrator of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and two of the C. A. A.'s aircraft technicians, A. A. Vollmecke and W. A. Klickoff, took the stand and stoutly disclaimed the C. A. A.'s reported "supervisory authority" over construction of the flying boat.

C. A. A. Check on Construction

Mr. Stanton testified that the C. A. A. merely had been asked by the old War Production Board, which authorized the Kaiser-Hughes project over opposition from the Army, Navy and its own aeronautical experts, to keep a check on the craft's construction from an airworthiness point of view with the eventual object of issuing it a C. A. A. "approved-type certificate" and to "keep the W. P. B. advised."

Mr. Stanton and his aids testified that the originally estimated empty weight of the plane was 225,000 pounds, whereas their latest information was that it would exceed this figure by 25,000 pounds, with a consequent reduction in its potential pay load.

Mr. Stanton added that, even if the flying boat passes all its tests successfully, the C. A. A. never will be able to give it anything except an "X" or experimental license. This will bar it from commercial use, he said. This, he said, is because a prerequisite requirement for a C. A. A. "C" license, or commercial certificate to carry passengers and cargo, calls for the "load-testing to destruction" of the wing and other components of aircraft to determine what their flight-safety factors will be. "There's only one of these ships," he said, "and we'd either have to break it up to test it or build another one."

Hughes Asserts Brewster Tries To 'Smear Me'

Denies Story About Plane Stewardess, Hits 'Circus Ballyhoo' by Senators

LOS ANGELES, July 31 (AP).—Howard Hughes, plane maker, charged in a statement today that Senator Owen Brewster, Republican, of Maine, chairman of a Senate committee investigating his war contracts, is attempting to "smear me," and added that he will be in Washington Wednesday to answer questions.

In his second statement of the day, Mr. Hughes said Senator Homer Ferguson, Republican, of Michigan, chairman of a subcommittee investigating his $18,000,000 flying-boat contract, had granted him "a ridiculously short" time in which to appear. He added that pressure of business will prevent him going to Washington until next week.

He said Senator Ferguson in a press release today had "insinuated that I had refused to agree to appear before his committee at any specific time."

Hits "Circus Ballyhoo"

He said Senators Brewester and Ferguson are trying to make it appear they "are hat on the trail of an esaping criminal," and spoke of their activities as "circus balyyhoo."

In his earlier statement Mr. Hughes charged that Senator Brewtser is trying to "smear me with a yarn about an airplane hostess." He referred to a statement attributed to Senator Brewster that a Trans-World Airline stewardess refused to accompany the flyer on a plane trip because she "didn't dare" to be alone with him. Mr. Hughes incorporated in his statements signed testimonials by the stewardess and a pilot designed to refute the assertion.

The manufacturer said, "It is a sad situation when a United States Senator has to drag a lot of innocent girls into a Congressional hearing in order to achieve personal publicity."

Mr. Hughes again referred to his allegation that Senator Brewster, while criticizing the plane maker's entetrainments for government officials, had once accepted $1,400 worth of free plane trips from Mr. Hughes.

First Hughes Statement

Mr. Hughes's first statement follows:

"Never mind the double talk, Senator, why don't you answer the question? And while you are quoting the Bible, how about the part that says, 'Thou shalt not lie'?

"When I charged that you accepted $1,400 worth of free airplane trips from me, you replied with a lie. I have proved that by the official records of the telephone company.

"Now here is another lie you told:

"You tried to smear me with a yarn about an airplane hostess. You made a statement to the press that the hostess refused to accompany us when I flew you, free of charge, to Columbus, Ohio, because she 'didn't dare' to be alone with me in the airplane on the return flight.

"But here is a signed statement by the hostess:

"'I have read Senator Brewster's statement that I refused to make the trip to Columbus in Mr. Hughes's airplane because I didn't want to return to Washington alone with Mr. Hughes in his airplane.

"'This is the most ridiculous statement I have ever heard.

"'There never was any thought, on the part of Mr. Hughes or any one else, that I would return in the airplane with him. It was naturally intended that I should remain in Columbus and return with the Senators in the other airplane to look after their needs on the return flight.

"'Even if I had returned in the airplane with Mr. Hughes, I would not have been alone with him because there was a flight engineer in the airplane also.

"'This accusation of Senator Brewster's is absolutely untrue.

"'HARRIET APPLEWICK.'"

Plane Captain's Statement

"And here is a signed statement from the captain of the other airplane which I furnished to cart you around the country free of charge:

"'I was the captain of the airplane which was sent to Columbus to pick up Senator Brewster and another Senator on the night of Feb. 11, 1947.

"'I was present when Mr. Hughes left Washington for Columbus with the two Senators in his airplane. I was present during all conversation with Miss Harriet Applewick, the hostess.

"'There was never any thought of her returning with Hr. Hughes in his airplane.

"'I am very familiar with the operation of Mr. Hughes's airplane and I can say to my knowledge he has never carried a hostess in his airplane at any time. The only reason for the hostess being present on this occasion at all was for the purpose of serving food to the Senators and looking after their requirements.

(Signed) "'M. E. BELL.

"It is a sad situation when a United States Senator has to drag a lot of innocent girls into a Congressional hearing in order to achieve personal publicity. But when he resorts to bringing in the Bible and finds it necessary to

involve an air-line hostess with a sex implication, I think that is really the last straw."

By the Biblical reference, Mr. Hughes apparently meant Senator Brewster's remark yesterday, "I simply refer any one interested (in Mr. Hughes's contention that the investigation is an effort to force a merger of two air lines) to Chapter 6 in the Book of Nehemiah."

The Senator cited no verses, but an edition published by the American Bible Society summarizes the chapter thusly:

"Sanballat practiseth by craft, by rumors, by hired prophecies, to terrify Nehemiah. The work is finished to the terror of the enemies."

Hughes Statement on Plans

In his separate statement, dealing with his plans to appear in Washington, Mr. Hughes declared:

"Senator Ferguson's press release this afternoon insinuated that I had refused to agree to appear before his committee at any specific time.

"This is the most obvious proof that the apparent purpose of this entire investigation has been to put the screws on me through the release of unfavorable publicity.

"Every publicity release from Washington has been slanted to mislead the public.

"This last endeavor to show that Senators Brewster and Ferguson are the great protectors of the public interest and that they are not on the trail of an escaping criminal is typical of the earlier circus ballyhoo.

"The true facts are these:

"Last week the attorney for my company, Mr. Tom Slack, made a firm agreement with Mr. Rogers, counsel for Brewster's committee, which specified that I appear and testify before the committee Wednesday and Thursday, Aug. 6 and 7.

Pressure of Work

"Now, I am trying to carry on my regular work out here, including the Army-required test flight of the XF-11, one of the airplanes which the committee is investigating. Along with all this, I have been forced to answer all of these lurid publicity blasts from Senators Brewster and Ferguson. And I am trying to conduct an expensive research and get together a lot of dates and figures involved in this matter so that I can testify intelligently when I get back to Washington.

"The original nine-day notice of this hearing, which is all I received, was ridiculously short.

"So I have gotten not more than about two hours a night sleep for the last week, which, as you know, was one of the hottest in history. In addition, I have not completely recovered from my accident of last year. (An XF-11 cracked up in flight, sending Mr. Hughes to the hospital for weeks.)

"So it was under these circumstances that Senator Ferguson called me on the phone yesterday afternoon at 5:30 p. m. and told me to appear in Washington before his committee this morning at 10 a. m.

Won't Be 'Trained Seal'

"I simply replied that, under the circumstances, I refused to jump through a hoop like a trained seal and fly all night and appear the next morning without any sleep to testify all day on a most important matter.

"I made a firm agreement with Ferguson's committee that I would appear Wednesday, Aug. 6.

"I expect to have my facts and figures and dates researched and available at that time. I have made my plans to go across the country to Washington at that time.

"I am a little tired of being pushed around and intimidated by Senators Brewster and Ferguson just because they have some very strong powers which are granted to all Senators, but which are not intended to be misused for the promotion of a three-ring publicity circus."

U.S. EXPORT TRADE DISPLAYS SIGNS OF WEAKENING

WASHINGTON, July 31 — (AP) American exports in June slumped 13 percent below May's record.

The census bureau, reporting today that June shipments were $180,000,000 below the May peak of $1,422,000,000 called it "the first substantial interruption in the recent rising trend of exports."

President Truman in an economic report to Congress last Monday, had classed the "extraordinary excess of exports over imports" as one of three "temporary props" beneath the nation's high employment and production levels.

Seen "Turning Point"

Some government foreign trade experts privately called the export decline "a probable turning point" —the beginning of a downtrend in a $16,000,000,000-a-year business now furnishing employment for an estimated 3,500,000 Americans.

Others, somewhat more cautious, noted that there was a two-day shipping strike in June and that the month had one less working day than May. They said this might have accounted for part of the drop.

But all tended toward agreement that if June did not mark the turning point, July or August almost certainly will show the export profit sinking.

There was agreement also on the causes:

1. Rapid shrinking of foreign holdings of gold and U. S. dollars, the only kinds of money that will pay for American goods.

2. Tightening up by foreign countries on their purchases to conserve buying power that is fading while need for it grows.

Commerce Department officials estimated foreign holdings of gold and dollars had dropped $1,000,000,000 or more during the second quarter of the year as foreign buying in the U. S. ate into this reserve.

They figured other countries still have upwards of $19,000,000,000 in gold and dollar assets, but observed that the holdings are unevenly distributed so that many countries in greatest need of reconstruction have little.

Tighten Up on Buying

The number of countries tightening up on buying in the U. S. through import restrictions has been growing. It now includes Sweden, Mexico and several South American countries, with Britain and others likely to join the list.

Simultaneously, the unspent amount of U. S. loans that have furnished the means for paying about half the net debt of other countries on trade with the U. S. has shrunk below $4,400,000,000 at a rate indicating exhaustion in a comparatively few months.

Hard-pressed Britain, spending its $3,750,000,000 loan twice as fast as originally expected, has used $700,000,000 this month alone and has but $1,000,000,000 left — an amount seemingly sure to be gone by the end of the year.

On the effects of dwindling foreign trade, government analysts made two principal points:

1. Business and employment would be thrown out of line, but there will be relief from some of the current inflation in this country as outsiders drop out of the competition to buy goods.

2. On the other hand, inflation will grow abroad as the flow of U. S. goods slackens and the economic crisis will bring increased political disturbances.

$13,000,000 CREDIT GOES TO AUSTRIA

Washington, July 31 (A. P.).—The Export-Import Bank announced today the grant of $13,005,000 to finance shipments of "urgently needed materials and equipment" for enterprises in Austria.

The credits will be extended to two Austrian banks, the Creditanstalt-Bankverein and the Laenderbank, but will be guaranteed by the Austrian Government, the Export-Import announcement said.

The money is to finance eight projects covering "minimum import requirements of specified enterprises" in these fields: alloy steel, electrical machinery and apparatus, non-ferrous metals, machinery and vehicles, and chemicals.

The bank said products of these enterprises are "not only urgently needed in Austria but also are in strong demand in European and world export markets." That, it observed, affords "reasonable assurance" that money to pay the debt incurred will be raised through shipments of Austrian products to other countries.

Of the total credit, $8,400,000 is to go for purchase of materials and $4,605,000 for purchase of producer goods.

Credits for materials are repayable over a period of three and three-quarter years and credits for capital equipment over a seven-year period.

Lehman Awarded Chinese Medal

Washington, July 31 (A. P.).—Herbert H. Lehman, former Director-General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, was decorated with China's "Order of the Auspicious Star Grand Cordon" in a ceremony at the Chinese embassy today.

Lehman, ex-Governor of New York, was given the award on the personal order of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek for his work as head of UNRRA between November, 1943, and March, 1946.

TRUMAN RECEIVES NEW DUTCH ENVOY

Washington, July 31 (A. P.).—President Truman today welcomed Dr. Eelco Van Kleffens to his new post as Dutch Ambassador to the United States.

There was no word of reference to the fighting in Indonesia when the envoy and former Foreign Minister presented his letters of credence at the White House. Mr. Truman told him that "the cordial relationship between our two countries has been of very long standing," and added: "The people of the United States will not soon forget the gallant role played by the people of Holland during the war, and have viewed with admiration the efforts and progress toward reconstruction and recovery in the Netherlands since the war. I can assure you, Mr. Ambassador, that the officials of the American Government are prepared to extend to you their full co-operation in the fulfillment of your mission."

He asked also that the Ambassador convey to his Sovereign Queen Wilhelmina, sincere wishes for her welfare and her country's.

Van Kleffens said that his country and the United States have a strong bond in common "ideals of liberty and of respect for the rights of the individual."

Later on today Van Kleffens flew to New York, arriving at La-Guardia Field at 3 P. M., where he said he would attend a meeting of the United Nations Security Council. "I'll say what I have to say to the Council," he told reporters.

PRESIDENT SIGNS FUNDS MEASURES; SEES DUTCH ENVOY

WASHINGTON, July 31 — (AP) President Truman today signed appropriation bills totalling $608,819,012, vetoed a bill for a commorative Wisconsin half dollar, received the new Dutch ambassador and otherwise kept busy.

He passed up a news conference and arranged instead to meet newsmen and photographers in an off-the-record talk at the White House tomorrow at 10:30 a. m. E.S.T.

But he found time to fix the open season and shooting limits on wild fowl. The dates vary by states.

Bill Provides Flood Control

One of the appropriation bill carries $502,123,912 for non-military functions of the Army, chiefly flood control and navigation improvement work by the Army engineers. It is $117,803,188 less than Mr. Truman originally asked.

The second bill, appropriating $106,695,100 in supplemental funds for various agencies, is largely for the Postoffice department. It is $135,590,360 less than the President asked.

An $11,000,000 fund for checking the loyalty of government employes is provided for in the supplemental measure.

The coin bill Mr. Truman vetoed would have commemorated the 100th anniversary of the admission of Wisconsin into the union May 29, 1948. Mr. Truman said in a statement that there are so many similar proposals as to cause confusion. He said it would be "impossible to enact one bill and ignore all the others."

Commemorative half dollars in the past have been issued to organizations promoting ceremonies, causes, etc., and these in turn have raised money by re-selling them at a premium price. Some have achieved a rarity making them worth many times 50 cents.

Mr. Truman said that too many designs on coins "tends to create confusion, to increase the possibility of counterfeiting, to encourage traffic in commemorate coins for private profit" and to get away from the fundamental purpose of money—a medium of exchange.

Receives Dutch Envoy

In a White House ceremony, Dr. Eelco Van Kleffens presented his credentials as Netherlands ambassador. There was no reference in the formal remarks to the fighting in Indonesia.

Presidential Secretary Charles G. Ross, in announcing tomorow's off-the-record conference, said Mr. Truman has no speaking engagement until Sept. 26. He will then broadcast in the opening of the annual community chest campaign.

In another action today the President re-named to the National Labor Relations board with interim appointments those men whom the Senate failed to confirm before it adjourned last Sunday. These are former Senator Abe Murdock (D.-Utah) and J. Copeland Gray of Buffalo, N. Y., to be members of the board, and Robert Denham of Washington to be general counsel.

U.S. To Start Broadcasts In Arabic And Turkish

Washington, July 31 (AP)—The State Department plans to start broadcasts in Arabic and Turkish probably in October despite a congressional budget slash which has reduced such overseas programs by 40 per cent.

Assistant Secretary William Benton said today the addition of the new languages, like the expansion of news broadcasts to Russia this week, will be at the expense of other programs.

He told a news conference that regardless of the reduction in operating funds for broadcasts, educational and related activities, he was "encouraged" over prospects for Senate passage early next year of the Mundt bill to give the warborne enterprise a permanent status. The legislation already has been approved by the House.

Marshall Turns Down Palestine Request

Washington, July 31 (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall, Secretary of State, today turned down a suggestion by 30 House Republicans that the United States restate its Palestine policy through its representatives to United Nations.

The legislators in a letter to Marshall recalled that President Truman and Congress have called for establishment of a Jewish national home in Palestine. They suggested that a United States representative appear before a special United Nations commission studying the Holy Land's future, and that he express the willingness of the United States to join in solving the problem along the lines of the policy laid down by the President and Congress.

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HIRSHBERG AIDED MEN IN JAP CAMPS, WITNESS ASSERTS

NEW YORK, July 31—(AP) A defense witness at the navy court martial of Chief Signalman Harold E. Hirshberg, charged with mistreatment of fellow war prisoners of the Japanese, testified today that Hirshberg constantly interceded on behalf of his men and declared that "he treated me as fair as anyone else."

The witness was Robert E. Snell, 34, Lordsburg, N. M., former army private who said he was assigned to the 29-year-old Brooklyn petty officer's work section in two prison camps on Luzon, Philippines.

Defends Hirshberg

"Would you say that Hirshberg's relations with the Japs benefitted his men?" Snell was asked by Lt. Cmdr. John J. O'Neil, defense counsel.

"I would say that they did benefit his men," replied Snell.

The former army private said that Hirshberg obtained as many outside, or choice, work details as possible for men of his section.

Under cross examination, Snell told Lt. Cmdr. Fred H. Frey, judge advocate, that he had been trying "for two years to wipe all that out of my mind," after Frey had told the witness that his memory was "not too good."

Another defense witness, Frank J. Burns, 22, of Cayucos, Calif., testified that Hirshberg interceded with the Japanese more often than any American officer in attempts to get better treatment for his fellow prisoners.

But on cross examination, Burns declared that the chief signalman intervened only once for his men and then "in a joking manner."

The prosecution rested its case today before Burns took the witness stand. The defense will continue testimony tomorrow.

Eaton Advocates Warning Russians To Stop Conquest

New York, July 31 (AP)—Representative Charles A. Eaton (R., N.J.), chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, declared today that the United States must warn Russia to stop her "world-conquest" attempts or face ostracism from the United Nations and possibly war.

"I think we can still block Russia with psychology. If we don't, we must defeat her by force of arms," Eaton wrote in *American Magazine*. "It is time we told her so."

"We can put Russia in her place now without resorting to force," Eaton continued. "We can stop her by asserting our leadership of the other members of the Big Five group and of the smaller nations who aspire to our democratic ideals. . . .

"If she doesn't give in and behave like a civilized nation, we must read Russia out of the United Nations and proceed without her. . . . If we don't stop her now, there may come a time when we may have to keep her out by force of arms. . . ."

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Bruss... on Coast Bombs Its Own Bubbles

SAN PEDRO, Calif., July 31 (AP).—Fear of possible saboteurs interrupted a party last night abroad the Kenya, an 11,000-ton British cruiser here on a good-will tour, and a small demolition charge was set off as a protective measure in the water where mysterious bubbles were rising.

However, Lieutenant John Stewart-Moore, executive deck officer, said an investigation disclosed that the bubbles were caused by an auxiliary engine of the Kenya, and the party proceeded without further incident.

Earlier in the day it was reported that the British Consulate received a telephone call protesting the Kenya's visit here.

Dropping of the demolition charge charge startled the party being given on board by the Kenya's commander, Captain Lennox Boswell, and his officers for senior United States Navy officers, members of the Los Angeles British colony and British consular officials.

Federal Bureau of Investigation agents, Navy intelligence officers and police were called to the scene, and all automobile traffic to the wharf was stopped immediately after the incident was reported, harbor police said.

SUPERFORTS MAKE STOP AT ALASKA

8 Planes Trying For Distance And Speed Record

Anchorage, Alaska, July 31 (AP)—Eight Texas-based B-29 Superfortresses striving for a distance and speed record, landed here today on a one-stop flight from Tokyo to Washington.

Seven of the big bombers landed during a driving rainstorm. The eighth plane came in about three hours later after a forced landing at Adak Island in the Aleutian chain.

The first ship, commanded by Lieut. Horace Nichols, of Ardmore, Okla., landed at Elmendorf Field at 11.10 A.M. Alaska time, after a close brush with a spruce-covered mountain, and the seventh touched the runway at 12.25 P.M.

Couldn't Transfer Gasoline

Nichols landed fifteen hours, five minutes after the takeoff.

The ship which put in at Adak was commanded by Lieut. John Upton, of Panama City, Fla. Upton had radioed during the long flight over the North Pacific that he was unable to transfer gasoline from reserve storage tanks to wing tanks.

The planes flew through seven hours of fog and overcast on the long 3,500-mile hop from Japan and saw the ocean only part of the time, pilots said. They hopped from Tokyo at 3.09 P.M. yesterday.

Saved By Quick Bank

Capt. W. J. Webster, Lubboch, Texas, one of the pilots, flew a Texas State flag from his big plane immediately after landing here. The planes planned a stop of about three hours before taking off on the next hop nonstop to Washington.

William C. Barnard, Associated Press correspondent, who flew in one of the B-29's said a sudden bank of the plane was all that saved those on board from death on a spruce-draped hillside as the Superfortress landed in a mist.

The weather was fine coming over Bristol Bay, over the Alaskan peninsula and up Cook Inlet, but 40 miles out of Anchorage the weather suddenly closed in and the radar operator, First Lieutenant Arthur D. Swanberg, of Sycamore, took over guidance of the ship. The bad weather began in the vicinity of Turnegon Arm.

Ship Heavy With Ice

At Cook Inlet, where snowy mountains line both sides of strong water, the ship started letting down from 11,000 feet. It was heavy with ice.

Five minutes from Anchorage the plane was churning through soupy mist. Colonel Hugos radioed that he was 30 miles from Anchorage and was going upstairs to find clearer weather.

"We'll beat him in," Lieutenant Nichols said. "We'll go right on in. We'll get in some way or other."

First Lieutenant William H. Walding, of Mobile, Ala., copilot, nodded. Our altitude dropped to 1,000 feet. "How high are the hills around the airport?" Nichols asked his Radar Man Swanberg.

"Five to six," Swanberg replied.

"We'll Have To Watch Out"

"We'll have to watch out," Nichols said.

You couldn't see two feet out of the ship's nose, where Bombardier Lieutenant James Chut, Holland, Mich., crouched straining for sight of the earth.

Suspense caught in every throat. The plane dropped 500 feet but still there was no sight of the ground.

"This is a hell of a thing," ground crew chief, Master Sergt. Charles W. Higgins, 34, Shawnee, Okla., said. Then the mist parted a moment.

There on the left was a spruce-draped hill.

"Turn right!" Walding shouted and Nichols banked sharply away from sudden death.

The field was sighted just as the rain squall was closing it in. "We got it," Higgins exulted.

Nichols gave terse commands to drop the wheels, lower the flaps and a moment later the B-29 nosed in over the rainswept runway.

GREECE FILES AGGRESSION CHARGE IN U.N.

Council Also Receives Call To Stop Fight In Indonesia

Lake Success, N.Y., July 31 (AP)—Greece hurled direct charges of aggression against Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria in today's session of the United Nations Security Council, and shortly afterward Australia demanded that the Security Council take immediate steps to stop the war in Indonesia.

As to Indonesia The Netherlands quickly countered that the United Nations had no jurisdiction in the fighting there.

After a four-hour session, at which the delegates several times approached a vote on a call for cessation of Indonesian hostilities, the United States announced that it had offered its good offices to both parties"—The Netherlands and the Indonesian Republic.

Adjourn Without Decisions

With the two charges of aggression on the table before them, the delegates finally adjourned until tomorrow without any decisions and without any discussion on the Greek charges.

The cases were the first two direct complaints of aggression in United Nations history. Both were submitted under charter articles providing for possible use of international force.

Pushing for action in the Balkans, the United States deputy delegate, Herschel V. Johnson, sought a commitment from Dr. Oscar Lange, Security Council president, that at least a portion of two meetings tomorrow would be given over to the Greek case.

Lange said only that both items would be on the agenda and Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, commented wryly: "Let's wait until tomorrow to worry what we will discuss tomorrow."

Blamed For Border Unrest

The new Greek complaint, submitted by Constantin Tsaldaris, Foreign Minister, put teeth in the original charges that the three Russian satellites were fomenting border unrest.

"Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia have continued their concerted activities of sending armed bands across the borders of Greece in continuation of the attempt to overthrow the duly elected government and to set up a minority dictatorship responsive to alien control," the Greek complaint said, adding:

"These acts of aggression and of defiance have been encouraged by a member of the Security Council which has used its special voting privileges in the Council to condone and protect violations of the charter."

"Actual War" In Java

Two days ago Russia vetoed the American plan for a semi-permanent Security Council watch over Greece's northern frontiers.

Declaring that "the hostilities proceeding (in Indonesia) are not merely police action but are in fact warfare," Australia's Col. W. R. Hodgson said any delay was "not justified because of the loss of life being sustained." He spoke to a packed council chamber.

Russia joined Australia in the call for immediate discussion and action, Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, declaring:

"We must take into consideration that there is a war going on in Indonesia."

Invitation Opposed

The Netherlands opposed an invitation to the Indonesian Republic to sit at the Council table.

Dr. Eelco N. Van Kleffens, new Dutch Ambassador to Washington, stepped into the debate just when it appeared that the Security Council might shatter all records for speed and ballot on the Australian resolution calling on the Netherlands and Indonesia to cease fighting immediately. The Ambassador flew here from Washington.

Van Kleffens said the United Nations Charter was not applicable to the Indonesian situation and declared that the Netherlands only wanted to see that "anarchy, chaos and lawlessness cease." He added that "this is a matter essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the Netherlands."

To Ask International Probe

He said "our action shows we have gone to the last resort in patience and tolerance to settle this problem" and cautioned delegates to move slowly in stepping into a case which was of "no concern" to the Security Council.

"My Government is going to invite a number of other governments to send representatives into Indonesia to report to the world their findings," he said. A Netherlands spokesman said later that details of this step now were being worked out in the Hague.

Van Kleffens said that the military action being taken—which he termed police action—"has the full backing of all political parties in Holland with the exception of the Communists."

He said "the republic of Indonesia is not a sovereign state and never has been," and added that the "republic was founded as a political weapon of the Japanese."

Australia and India, cosponsors of the complaint to the Security Council, contended that the republic was a *de facto* government and thus should be called to participate in discussions affecting it.

India Goes Farther

India went a step farther than Australia in presenting its version of the case and said that in addition to a cessation of hostilities "it would in our view be desirable to ask the governments concerned to revert to their original positions which they held when the hostilities broke out."

B. R. Sen, India's Minister to Washington, added that "otherwise we apprehend the military success which the Dutch have already achieved may, when the time for negotiations comes, give the Dutch an advantage which may be unduly favorable to them."

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BY JACK SMITH

LONDON, JULY 31-(AP)-BRITAIN ARRANGED HIGH-LEVEL ECONOMIC TALKS WITH THE UNITED STATES TODAY IN A RENEWED BID TO STAVE OFF HER LOOMING ECONOMIC CRISIS.

THE GOVERNMENT'S BOARD OF TRADE SAID ITS PRESIDENT, SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, WOULD FLY TO PARIS THIS AFTERNOON FOR A CONFERENCE WITH WILLIAM L.CLAYTON, U.S.UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE FOR ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, AND THE BRITISH PRESS SAID THEY WOULD CONSIDER SLASHING BRITAIN'S IMPORTS FROM AMERICA TO SAVE DOLLARS.

MEANWHILE, THE BRITISH PEOPLE TOOK CALMLY DISCLOSURES THAT THE GOVERNMENT ALMOST IMMEDIATELY WOULD CUT ITS ARMED STRENGTH, SCALE DOWN THE NATION'S STANDARD OF LIVING AND CALL FOR LONGER WORKING HOURS TO SAVE BRITISH ECONOMY.

FEW NEWSPAPERS COMMENTED EDITORIALLY ON THE REVELATIONS, WHICH FOLLOWED A "CRISIS" MEETING YESTERDAY OF PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE AND HIS LABOR MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT. THOSE THAT DID WROTE APPROVINGLY.

"IT IS HIGH TIME THAT THEY (THE GOVERNMENT) TOOK THIS STEP, THOUGH IT WILL MEAN A STILL MORE AUSTERE WAY OF LIFE FOR EVERYONE," SAID THE CONSERVATIVE YORKSHIRE POST, OWNED BY THE FAMILY OF FORMER FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN.

"WE ARE EAGERLY WAITING TO SEE THE GOVERNMENT TAKE BOLD STEPS TO APPEAL TO THE NATION'S PATRIOTISM AND SELF RESPECT."

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THE DAILY EXPRESS, A PERSISTENT CRITIC OF THE SOCIALIST REGIME, DID NOT COMMENT ON THE HOME FRONT PLANS, BUT SAID "THE COUNTRY WILL HEAR WITH NO FRESH ALARM, BUT WITH RELIEF, OF THE CUTS IN THE SIZE OF THE ARMY X X X ."

NEITHER OFFICIAL NOR UNOFFICIAL SOURCES COULD SAY IMMEDIATELY THE PRECISE NATURE OF THE PROPOSALS WHICH CRIPPS WILL DISCUSS WITH CLAYTON.

A BOARD OF TRADE SPOKESMAN SAID MERELY THAT CRIPPS WANTED TO SEE CLAYTON FOR "A GENERAL DISCUSSION OF MATTERS ARISING OUT OF PREVIOUS DISCUSSIONS" AND ADDED:

"THE IMPORT PROGRAM COULD HARDLY BE EXCLUDED."

THE SPOKESMAN SAID THAT THE TWO MEN PREVIOUSLY HAD PLANNED TO MEET AGAIN AND THAT THE TALKS WERE ARRANGED SUDDENLY "ONLY IN THAT THIS PARTICULAR DAY WAS PICKED." CRIPPS EXPECTS TO RETURN TOMORROW.

THE U.S. UNDERSECRETARY HAS BEEN IN PARIS FOR SEVERAL DAYS FOR TALKS WITH FRENCH OFFICIALS ABOUT FRANCE'S FOOD POSITION AND OTHER UNDISCLOSED MATTERS.

INFORMED SOURCES, HOWEVER, HAVE SAID THAT BRITAIN PLANNED TO CUT DOWN HER IMPORTS FROM DOLLAR AREAS ALMOST AT ONCE.

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THE SLASH WAS EXPECTED TO AFFECT PRIMARILY AMERICAN MOVIES AND AMERICAN TOBACCO, AND THERE WAS EVERY INDICATION THAT FOOD IMPORTS ALSO WOULD BE REDUCED.

ADDITIONALLY, DEEPENING THE "AUSTERITY" WHICH HAS MARKED BRITISH LIFE SINCE THE WAR, THE GOVERNMENT PLANNED TO WITHDRAW SOME INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS FROM THE HOME MARKET AND CHANNEL THEM INTO THE EXPORT MARKET IN ORDER TO EARN DOLLARS, INFORMED SOURCES SAID.

THE FIRST OF SEVERAL CONTEMPLATED GOVERNMENT APPEALS FOR LONGER WORKING HOURS WENT OUT YESTERDAY TO THE NATIONAL UNION OF MINE WORKERS WHOSE COAL OUTPUT IS THE MAINSPRING OF THE NATION'S ECONOMY.

AN AUTHORITATIVE GOVERNMENT SOURCE SAID THE PRIME MINISTER ASKED MINE LEADERS YESTERDAY TO PRODUCE ANOTHER 300,000 TONS PER WEEK AND THEN DISCUSSED WITH THEM WAYS OF GETTING THAT INCREASED OUTPUT.

THE SOURCE SAID ATTLEE LEFT IT UP TO THE UNION TO DECIDE WHETHER THE TARGET COULD BE REACHED BY ONE HOUR A DAY OR A HALF-HOUR A DAY OF OVERTIME.

EARLIER, AN UNOFFICIAL SOURCE SAID THE GOVERNMENT'S VIEW WAS THAT A FULL HOUR WAS INDICATED.

EXECUTIVES OF THE UNION MET PRIVATELY TODAY TO CONSIDER THE PROBLEM. A SPOKESMAN SAID NO ANNOUNCEMENT WAS EXPECTED UNTIL AFTER A FORMAL MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE NEXT WEEK.

INFORMED SOURCES SAID THE MINERS APPEARED TO HAVE RULED OUT THE IDEA OF ABANDONING THEIR FIVE-DAY WEEK, WHICH THE LABOR GOVERNMENT INSITUTED LAST MAY 5 ABOUT FOUR MONTHS AFTER IT BROUGHT THE COLIERIES UNDER PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

PRODUCTION REMAINED BELOW THE GOVERNMENT'S TARGETS AFTER THE NEW SCHEDULE WAS ADOPTED.

JR720AED

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PRECEDE PARIS JEWS

LONDON, JULY 31-(AP)-AN AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE SAID TODAY BRITAIN WOULD SEND THE 4,500 JEWISH REFUGEES OF THE S.S. EXODUS OF 1947 EXPEDITION TO GERMANY--AND PERHAPS LATER TO AFRICA -- IF THEY PERSISTED IN REFUSING TO DISEMBARK AT PORT-DE-BOUC, FRANCE.

THE SOURCE SAID PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE AND HIS CABINET TOOK THAT DECISION AT A MEETING IN WHICH THE ENTIRE PALESTINE SITUATION WAS CONSIDERED.

UNDER THE PLAN, THE EXODUS OF 1947 REFUGEES WOULD REMAIN TEMPORARILY IN THE BRITISH ZONE OF GERMANY WHILE THE BRITISH CABINET PICKED A PLACE FOR THEM IN SOME OTHER BRITISH-CONTROLLED AREA OF THE WORLD, POSSIBLY AN AFRICAN COLONY, THE SOURCE SAID.

THE JEWISH REFUGEES ARRIVED OFF FRANCE MONDAY. THREE BRITISH SHIPS BROUGHT THEM FROM PALESTINE WATERS, WHERE THEIR SHIP, THE FORMER PRESIDENT WARFIELD, RENAMED EXODUS OF 1947, HAD BEEN INTERCEPTED AND RAMMED BY THE BRITISH.

JJ1002AED

JUL 1947

WITH JERUSALEM

LONDON, JULY 31-(AP)-MRS.F.R.MARTIN, WIDOWED MOTHER OF SGT.CLIFFORD MARTIN, WHO WAS HANGED IN PALESTINE BY THE IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI UNDERGROUND, COLLAPSED TODAY AT HER HOME IN COVENTRY AND WAS REPORTED IN A SERIOUS CONDITION.

"WE DO BLAME THE GOVERNMENT," SAID HER SON-IN-LAW, FREDERICK KEMP. "SURELY THEY KNOW HOW DESPERATE THESE PEOPLE ARE AND THEY COULD HAVE WAITED UNTIL OUR BOYS WERE SAFE BFORE EXECUTING THE TERRORISTS."

MARTIN AND ANOTHER SERGEANT WERE HANGED AFTER THREE IRGUNISTS WERE EXECUTED.

JJ927AED

30.24- 11249

BY WILLIAM L.PHILLIPS
(ADVANCE) LONDON, JULY 31-(AP)-SIR JOHN BOYD ORR, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION, WARNED TONIGHT THAT "SEVERE FOOD SHORTAGES" MIGHT LAST UNTIL 1950, AND SAID THE ORGANIZATION'S ANNUAL MEETING, OPENING AT GENEVA AUG. 25, WOULD BE "THE MOST IMPORTANT CONFERENCE SINCE THE WAR."

"THE FOOD POSITION IN THE WORLD TODAY IS NO BETTER THAN IT WAS A YEAR AGO," SIR JOHN WROTE IN A LETTER, RELEASED HERE TODAY, TO ACCOMPANY HIS ANNUAL REPORT TO REPRESENTATIVES OF SOME 50 COUNTRIES EXPECTED TO ATTEND THE GENEVA SESSIONS.

"UNLESS MEASURES ARE TAKEN TO PROVIDE THE WAR-DEVASTATED COUNTRIES WITH AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT, FERTILIZERS AND OTHER REQUISITES FOR THE HARVEST OF 1948, A SEVERE FOOD SHORTAGE WILL LAST AT LEAST TWO YEARS MORE," HE CONTINUED. IN ADDITION, HE TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE, IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT A NEW, POWERFUL WORLD FOOD COUNCIL BE CREATED TO MEET PRESENT AND FUTURE NEEDS.

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"FAILURE TO AGREE ON POSITIVE ACTION MAY MARK THE FAILURE OF THE UNITED NATIONS EXPERIMENT," HIS LETTER SAID.

"IF, ON THE OTHER HAND, THE NATIONS AGREE TO COOPERATE IN BOLD MEASURES, THE CONFERENCE WILL CREATE A LIGHT AMID THE GLOOM CAUSED BY THE FAILURE OF POLITICAL CONFERENCES," SIR JOHN CONTINUED.

HE SAID THE NEW FOOD COUNCIL HE WAS RECOMMENDING WOULD REPLACE THE LIMITED-POWER COUNCIL FORMED AFTER LAST YEAR'S FAO MEETING AT COPENHAGEN, UNDER WHAT THE DIRECTOR GENERAL CALLED "THE PRESENT FUTILE, NEBULOUS FAO CONSTITUTION."

"I WANT A COUNCIL THAT CAN TAKE ACTION," HE DECLARED, NOTING THAT BESIDES IMMEDIATE PROBLEMS, THE FAO SOON WOULD FACE OTHERS OF A SERIOUS NATURE.

THE PROBLEM OF UNMARKETABLE SURPLUSES OF CERTAIN FOODS, DESPITE OVERALL WORLD SHORTAGES, ALREADY IS APPEARING IN THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER COUNTRIES, HE SAID, AND MUST BE DEALT WITH.

THE CONFERENCE, SIR JOHN ADDED, ALSO MUST CONSIDER THE LONG TERM LIKELIHOOD THAT WORLD FOOD REQUIREMENTS WILL BE DOUBLED IN THE NEXT 25 YEARS "TO PROVIDE EVERYBODY WITH A DIET CAPABLE OF MAINTAINING HEALTH AND WORKING EFFICIENCY"--A PROBLEM WHICH HE SAID WAS "AGGRAVATED BY THE FACT THAT THE TOPSOIL OF THE EARTH IS BEING WASHED AWAY AT THE RATE OF HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF ACRES A YEAR."

THE CONFERENCE ALSO MUST NAME A NEW DIRECTOR GENERAL. SIR JOHN'S TERM EXPIRES THIS YEAR. IN ADDITION, IT WILL HAVE TO DECIDE ON THE LOCATION OF ITS PERMANENT HOME AND FOR REGIONAL OFFICES IN EUROPE, THE MIDDLE EAST, ASIA AND LATIN AMERICA.

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"IF IT AGREES TO SET UP THE NEW COUNCIL, WHATEVER ITS OTHER DECISIONS, WE ARE OVER THE TOP," HE SAID.

HE COMMENTED THAT HIS OWN BELIEF WAS THAT IF THE FAO COULD CREATE REAL COOPERATION AMONG NATIONS ON FOOD PROBLEMS, COOPERATION ON INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS WOULD BE BOUND TO FOLLOW, THEN ON FINANCE.

"AND THAT'S WHY I THINK GETTING A WORKABLE WORLD FOOD COUNCIL IS THE FIRST STEP TOWARD GETTING U.N. ORGANIZATIONS REALLY TO WORK," SIR JOHN ASSERTED.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF FRIDAY, AUG. 1)

RW804PED

B45 (Q)

LONDON, JULY 31-(AP)-A TELEPHONED "WARNING" THAT A BOMB HAD BEEN PLACED IN AN AMERICAN OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CONSTELLATION WAS DESCRIBED BY POLICE AS A HOAX TODAY.

POLICE SEARCHED THE PLANE, WHICH HAD JUST ARRIVED AT LONDON AIRPORT FROM THE U.S. LAST NIGHT AFTER AN AIRPORT OFFICIAL WAS TOLD BY AN ANONYMOUS CALLER THAT THE "BOMB" HAD BEEN PLACED.

NOTHING SUSPICIOUS WAS FOUND, HOWEVER, AND THE CONSTELLATION TOOK OFF FOR NEWFOUNDLAND AT 2:15 A.M. (7:15 P.M. EST WEDNESDAY).

M712AED

WITH INDONESIAN (1ST)

JUL 1947

LONDON, JULY 31-(AP)-A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID TONIGHT THAT WAR MATERIALS ALREADY HANDED OVER TO AN AGENT OF THE DUTCH IN BRITAIN BEFORE BRITAIN DECIDED TO BAN DELIVERY OF WAR SUPPLIES DESTINED FOR INDONESIA WOULD NOT BE WITHDRAWN.

FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS YESTERDAY THAT BRITAIN HAD PROHIBITED THE SUPPLY OF WAR MATERIALS FROM EITHER BRITAIN OR HER TERRITORIES IN THE FAR EAST FOR USE IN INDONESIA.

THE SPOKESMAN, REFERRING TO PRESS REPORTS THAT SHIPS AT SOUTHAMPTON STILL WERE BEING LOADED WITH ARMS AND STORES FOR THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT, SAID:

"THE SHIPS WERE ALREADY PARTLY LOADED BEFORE THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED ITS POLICY TO STOP SUPPLIES. FURTHER SUPPLIES ALREADY HAD BEEN HANDED OVER TO THE AGENT FOR THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT AND ARE BEING LOADED ON THE SHIPS. SUPPLIES WHICH HAVE NOT YET BEEN HANDED OVER TO THE AGENT ARE BEING WITHHELD."

LS1123PED

(ADVANCE)..LONDON, JULY 31-(APALA "DESIGN FOR EUROPE" PAMPHLET SPONSORED BY A GROUP OF LIBERAL AND CONSERVATIVE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT CALLED TODAY FOR CLOSER COOPERATION AMONG WESTERN NATIONS AS THE ONLY MEANS OF AVOIDING ANOTHER WAR.

"THE HISTORY OF THE LAST TWO YEARS," THE BOOKLET DECLARED, "SHOWS THAT RUSSIA IS RESOLVED NOT TO HAVE A SINGLE WORLD OF POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC FRIENDLINESS ON ANY TERMS THAT ARE ACCEPTABLE TO THE FREE WORLD."

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THE BOOKLET IS THE SECOND ISSUED BY A GROUP KNOWN AS "DESIGN FOR FREEDOM," ORGANIZED EARLY THIS YEAR. ITS MEMBERS INCLUDE 40 LIBERAL AND PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT AND 60 OTHER INDIVIDUALS PROMINENT IN AFFAIRS OF THE TWO PARTIES. THE CHAIRMAN IS PETER THORNEYCROFT, CONSERVATIVE M.P.

"THERE IS NO PRESENT POSSIBILITY THAT RUSSIAN COOPERATION WITH THE WEST CAN BECOME A REALITY," THE PAMPHLET SAID, ADDING:

"WE THEREFORE CONCLUDE THAT THE IDEAL OF A SINGLE WORLD ORGANIZATION IS AT PRESENT IMPOSSIBLE AND THAT FURTHER ATTEMPTS TO BOLSTER IT UP BY SHUTTING OUR EYES TO THE TRUTH SHOULD BE ABANDONED FORTHWITH."

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS, FRIDAY, AUG. 1)

WD532PED

LONDON, JULY 31-(AP)-THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TONIGHT ANNOUNCED TWO NEW FINANCIAL AGREEMENTS WITH YUGOSLAVIA WHICH WERE DESCRIBED AS DESIGNED TO OPEN THE WAY FOR "FURTHER DISCUSSIONS ON TRADE AND CONNECTED MATTERS."

FOOD MINISTRY JOHN STRACHEY DISCLOSED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS RECENTLY THAT BRITISH TRADE MISSIONS WERE NEGOTIATING WITH BOTH YUGOSLAVIA AND HUNGARY, MAINLY FOR FOOD.

THE FIRST AGREEMENT WITH YUGOSLAVIA, MADE WITH THE BRITISH TREASURY, SETTLES BRITAIN'S CLAIMS ON THE NEW REPUBLICAN REGIME FOR ADVANCES MADE DURING THE WAR TO KING PETER'S GOVERNMENT IN EXILE IN LONDON.

THE SECOND, MADE WITH THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND FORMER STOCKHOLDERS IN THE YUGOSLAV SHIPPING COMPANIES NATIONALIZED BY MARSHAL TITO'S GOVERNMENT, LIQUIDATES BRITISH LIABILITIES TO BELGRADE FOR YUGOSLAV VESSELS OPERATED DURING THE WAR UNDER BRITISH CHARTER.

DETAILS OF THE TWO PACTS WERE NOT ANNOUNCED.

LS112SPED

SHANNON, EIRE, FRIDAY, AUG. 1-(AP)-JOHN BALABAN, CHAIRMAN OF THE UNITED JEWISH RELIEF FUND FOR THE CHICAGO AREA, AND SIX OTHER MEMBERS OF HIS MISSION TO OBSERVE THE PLIGHT OF EUROPEAN JEWS, ARRIVED AT SHANNON AIRPORT FROM NEW YORK EARLY TODAY AND WILL CONTINUE BY AIR TO LYDDA, PALESTINE, TOMORROW.

BALABAN SAID THERE WAS "NOTHING WHATSOEVER POLITICAL" IN THE GROUP'S OBJECTIVE, WHICH WAS TO GET "A FIRST HAND PICTURE OF THE POSITION OF DISPLACED JEWISH PERSONS AND CONDITIONS GENERALLY SO AS TO BE WELL EQUIPPED TO TELL THE PEOPLE AT HOME EXACTLY WHERE AND FOR WHAT THEY ARE CONTRIBUTING THEIR MONEY TO OUR FUND."

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FW12AED

DUBLIN, JULY 31-(AP)-THE IRISH INDEPENDENT URGED TODAY THAT EIRE'S APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED NATIONS, BLOCKED YESTERDAY BY RUSSIA FOR THE SECOND TIME, BE WITHDRAWN ON THE GROUND THAT THE U.N. IS SUBJECT TO "DANGEROUS INTRIGUE."

UNITED NATIONS POLICY TOWARD SPAIN, THE NEWSPAPER SAID EDITORIALLY, "MAKES IT UNDESIRABLE THAT IRELAND SHOULD BE A MEMBER. ONCE AGAIN WE URGE THAT NEITHER RUSSIA NOR ANY OTHER STATE BE GIVEN FURTHER OPPORTUNITIES OF HUMILIATING THIS NATION."

JR818AED

PARIS, JULY 31-(AP)-TRANS-WORLD AIRLINES SAID TODAY THAT JOHN MEYERS, PRESS AGENT AND ASSOCIATE OF MILLIONAIRE HOWARD HUGHES, LEFT BY PLANE FOR THE UNITED STATES AT 9:30 A.M. (3:30 A.M., EST) AFTER BOOKING PASSAGE LATE LAST NIGHT.

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MEYERS SAID LAST NIGHT HE HAD BEEN ASKED TO COME HOME IN A TELEGRAM FROM HUGHES, WHO HAS BEEN ASKED TO APPEAR BEFORE A CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING WAR CONTRACTS INVOLVING GOVERNMENT ORDERS FOR AIRCRAFT.

MEYERS SAID HE KNEW "NOTHING AT ALL ABOUT WHAT'S GOING ON IN WASHINGTON--IT'S ALL A SURPRISE TO ME." HE SAID HE HAD LEFT THE UNITED STATES A WEEK AGO AND HAD BEEN VACATIONING ON THE FRENCH RIVIERA.

JP633AEDM

Paris, July 31-(AP)-Harold Trobe of Philadelphia, Austrian director of the American joint distribution committee, told an emergency conference of American Jewish relief experts today that 77,000 Romanian Jews had fled that country.

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He said "anti-semitism due to bad political and economic conditions" was to blame. He said he had taken over their care.

Chairman Dr. Joseph J. Schwarts of New York estimated 100,000 Jews had fled Poland, Romania, Hungary and Yugoslavia since the war and that a maximum of 25,000 Jewish displaced persons had been permanently resettled overseas. All the countries are in the Russian sphere.

The conference protested a U.S. army decision not to care for recent refugees.

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The directors asserted that displaced persons were getting "much less and much worse" food and care since the dissolution of UNRRA

apl Most 01910 rm 1515

30.24- 11251

JEWS

PARIS, JULY 31-(AP)-THE FRENCH CABINET WEIGHED TODAY A NATIONAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION URGING IT TO PRESS BRITAIN FOR A SPEEDY AND HUMANE SOLUTION TO THE VEXING PROBLEM POSED BY 4,500 JEWISH REFUGEES WHO ARE STAGING A SITDOWN ON THREE BRITISH TRANSPORTS ANCHORED OFF FRANCE'S MEDITERRANEAN COAST.

THE RESOLUTION WAS ADOPTED LATE YESTERDAY BY UNANIMOUS VOTE OF THE ASSEMBLY, WHICH ALSO CONGRATULATED THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT FOR NOT ATTEMPTING TO IMPOSE A COURSE OF ACTION UPON THE JEWS.

DISPATCHES FROM PORT-DE-BOUC ON FRANCE'S SOUTHERN COAST REPORTED MEANWHILE SIGNS OF GROWING RESTLESSNESS AMONG THE SHIPBOUND JEWS, WHO HAVE REFUSED TO DISEMBARK IN PROTEST AGAINST BEING SHIPPED BACK TO FRANCE AFTER A FRUITLESS ATTEMPT TO CRASH THE GATES OF PALESTINE.

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THE DISCOMFORTS OF LIFE ABOARD THE CROWDED SHIPS, WHICH LEFT PALESTINE ALMOST THREE WEEKS AGO, WERE INCREASED BY EXTREMELY HOT WEATHER AND BY A SHORTAGE OF RATIONS.

SOME OBSERVERS IN PORT-DE-BOUC FRANKLY EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT THE BRITISH WERE PLAYING A WAITING GAME, HOPING THAT THE BROILING SUN MIGHT CHANGE THE JEWS' MINDS ABOUT GOING ASHORE.

ADVICES FROM LONDON, HOWEVER, INDICATED THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WAS AT A LOSS AS TO HOW TO DEAL WITH THE PROBLEM.

BRITISH SOURCES SAID IT SEEMED OUT OF THE QUESTION TO DISEMBARK THE JEWS FORCIBLY. THE ONLY ALTERNATIVES, THEY SAID, APPEARED TO BE TO SEND THEM TO DETENTION CAMPS IN CYPRUS OR TAKE THEM TO SOME OTHER EUROPEAN PORT UNDER BRITISH AUTHORITY--SUCH AS HAMBURG.

THE SITUATION WAS COMPLICATED BY THE FACT THAT THE CONVOY WAS NOT PROVISIONED FOR A LONG VOYAGE.

ABOUT 30 OF THE REFUGEES ALREADY HAVE LEFT THE SHIPS, MANY OF THEM TO SEEK MEDICAL AID, AND FRENCH SOURCES IN PORT-DE-BOUC SAID AT LEAST 15 MORE WERE EXPECTED TO DISEMBARK TODAY. ONE OF THE LANDED REFUGEES WAS REPORTED TO HAVE ELUDED FRENCH AUTHORITIES AND DISAPPEARED

FRENCH AUTHORITIES IN PORT-DE-BOUC ALSO WERE INVESTIGATING REPORTS THAT ONE OF THE REFUGEES HAD BEEN ACCUSED BY HIS FELLOW PASSENGERS OF BEING A GERMAN CONCENTRATION CAMP GUARD, PROMPTING HIM TO REQUEST THAT HE BE LANDED WITH THREE MEMBERS OF HIS FAMILY.

TWO OF THE TRANSPORTS, THE EMPIRE RIVAL AND OCEAN VIGOR, YESTERDAY MOVED FURTHER OUT TO SEA AND ANCHORED FIVE MILES OFF PORT-DE-BOUC. THE OTHER, THE RUNNYMEDE PARK, REMAINED NEAR THE HARBOR ENTRANCE.

L MK320AED

NIGHT LEAD REFUGEES (170)

PORT DE BOUC, FRANCE, JULY 31-(AP)-AUTHORITATIVE BRITISH SOURCES IN MARSEILLE SAID TONIGHT THAT THE 4,500 WOULD-BE JEWISH IMMIGRANTS TO PALESTINE WHO REMAIN ON THREE BRITISH VESSELS OFF PORT DE BOUC HARBOR MIGHT BE PERSUADED TO DISEMBARK BY A PLEDGE OF HIGH PRIORITY FOR LEGAL ENTRY INTO THE HOLY LAND.

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THIS PLEDGE, THEY SAID, WOULD BE GIVEN BY AGREEMENT BETWEEN BRITISH AND FRENCH AUTHORITIES.

THE JEWISH REFUGEES, WHO WERE INTERCEPTED BY THE BRITISH NAVY WHEN THEY SOUGHT TO SLIP INTO PALESTINE ABOARD THE VESSEL EXODUS OF 1947 WERE RETURNED TO FRENCH WATERS IN THREE BRITISH SHIPS. THEY HAD SET SAIL FOR PALESTINE FROM SETE, FRANCE.

SINCE THEIR ARRIVAL OFF PORT DE BOUC THREE DAYS AGO, THEY HAVE REFUSED TO LEAVE THE SHIPS.

OFFICIAL BRITISH QUARTERS INDICATED THEY EXPECTED A DEFINITE DECISION ON THE DISPOSITION OF THE REFUGEES WITHIN 48 HOURS.

TEN TONS OF RELIEF SUPPLIES DONATED BY AMERICAN JEWS HAVE BEEN SENT ABOARD THE SHIPS.

LS1121PED

B50 (Q)

ROME, JULY 31-(AP)-BY A VOTE OF 358 TO 51, THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY LAST NIGHT APPROVED THE GOVERNMENT'S BILL TO TAX INDIVIDUAL AND CORPORATE CAPITAL HOLDINGS ABOVE 3,000,000 LIRE ($13,333 AT THE OFFICIAL RATE OF 225 LIRE TO THE DOLLAR).

THE TAX, STARTING AT SIX PERCENT, CLIMBS GRADUALLY TO AN UPPER OF 61 PERCENT ON HOLDINGS OF 1,500,000,000 LIRE ($6,666,000) AND OVER.

LAST MINUTE AMENDMENTS EXCLUDED LAY AND RELIGIOUS BENEFENT ORGANIZATIONS, AND ALSO EXEMPTED OR LIGHTENED THE BURDEN ON PRODUCERS AND CONSUMERS COOPERATIVES.

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JP813AED

A160

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, JULY 31-(AP)-A SUBCOMMITTEE REPRESENTING TEN OF THE 11 DELEGATIONS ON THE UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL COMMITTEE FOR PALESTINE WILL TOUR JEWISH DISPLACED PERSONS CAMPS IN EUROPE, THE COMMITTEE DECIDED TODAY.

JOHN D.HOOD OF AUSTRALIA WILL HEAD THE GROUP, WHICH WILL DECIDE ITSELF ON DETAILS OF THE TOUR. DR.GARCIA GRANADOS OF GUATEMALA AND PROF. ENRIQUE FABREGAT OF URUGUAY AND ALTERNATE DELEGATES FROM ALL THE COUNTRIES ON THE COMMISSION EXCEPT PERU WILL COMPOSE THE COMMITTEE.

DR.ARTURO GARCIA SALAZAR, PERUVIAN DELEGATE WHO HAS NO ALTERNATE HERE, VOTED WITH THE MINORITY YESTERDAY AGAINST THE TOUR. HE SAID HE WOULD REMAIN IN GENEVA WITH THE MAIN BODY, PREPARING ITS REPORT TO THE UNITED NATIONS.

WM117PED

JUL 1947

B44 (Q)

NUERNBERG, JULY 31-(AP)-EMIL HAUSSMANN, YOUNG SS MAJOR FACING TRIAL AS A WAR CRIMINAL, HANGED HIMSELF IN THE 385TH GENERAL HOSPITAL EARLY TODAY, THE ARMY DISCLOSED.

HAUSSMANN HAD BEEN HOSPITALIZED FOR PNEUMONIA.

M710AED

FRANKFURT GERMANY, JULY 31-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER FRANKFURT RUNDSCHAU REPORTED TODAY AN ANTI-SEMITIC DISTURBANCE HAD BROKEN OUT IN A GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN MOVIE HOUSE THIS WEEK DURING A NEWSREEL SCENE SHOWING THE DEDICATION OF A SYNAGOGUE IN MUNICH.

WHEN A NARRATOR RECALLED IN CONNECTION WITH THE SCENE THAT 6,000,000 JEWS REPORTEDLY WERE SLAIN DURING THE NAZI REGIME, THE PAPER SAID, AN UNIDENTIFIED SPECTATOR SHOUTED:

"THAT WAS FAR TOO LITTLE, THERE ARE STILL TOO MANY JEWS."

AMERICAN MILITARY POLICE WERE CALLED IN TO QUELL THE ENSUING DEMONSTRATION, THE RUNDSCHAU REPORTED.

JR726AED

VIENNA, JULY 31-(AP)-AMERICAN SOURCES SAID TODAY THAT FOR ALMOST A MONTH RUSSIAN AUTHORITIES HAD REFUSED TO GRANT CLEARANCE PAPERS FOR AMERICAN NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS SEEKING TO CROSS THE SOVIET OCCUPATION ZONE EN ROUTE TO BUDAPEST, BUCHAREST OR PRAGUE.

A MEMBER OF THE LIAISON SECTION AT U.S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS HERE SAID THAT ONLY ONE SUCH CLEARANCE HAD BEEN GRANTED DURING JULY, AND THAT WAS "A VERY EXTRAORDINARY CASE."

NEWSMEN TRAVELING FROM VIENNA TO THE AMERICAN-OCCUPIED ZONE HAVE NOT BEEN AFFECTED, HOWEVER, HE SAID.

JR806AED

JUL 1947

ATHENS, JULY 31-(AP)-THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC ORDER ANNOUNCED TODAY IT HAD DIRECTED THE RELEASE OF 279 CONCENTRATION CAMP INMATES WHO HAD VOLUNTARILY SIGNED STATEMENTS "CONDEMNING THE COMMUNIST REBELLION AND DISAVOWING KKE (THE GREEK COMMUNIST PARTY) METHODS."

THOSE RELEASED HAD BEEN ARRESTED IN A RECENT ROUNDUP OF SUSPECTED COMMUNIST SYMPATHIZERS AND WERE SCHEDULED FOR DEPORTATION.

PRESS DISPATCHES FROM SALONIKA REPORTED THAT GREEK GUERRILLA FORCES EARLY THIS MORNING HAD ATTACKED THE TOWN OF ALEXANDROPOULIS IN WESTERN THRACE, BUT SAID THE GARRISON WAS STANDING THEM OFF.

ANOTHER SALONIKA DISPATCH SAID 40 GUERRILLAS HAD BEEN SLAIN IN AN ENGAGEMENT WITH GOVERNMENT TROOPS NORTH OF XANTHI, CLOSE TO THE GREEK-BULGARIAN FRONTIER. THE DISPATCH SAID THE GUERRILLAS REMOVED THEIR KILLED AND WOUNDED ACROSS THE FRONTIER INTO BULGARIA.

JR808AED

FOLO LAKE SUCCESS

MOSCOW, JULY 31-(AP)-PRESS AND RADIO REPORTED WITHOUT COMMENT TODAY THE SOVIET UNION'S LATEST USE OF THE VETO IN THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL.

A NEW YORK DISPATCH OF THE OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY TASS SAID DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI A. GROMYKO, IN DISAPPROVING DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY THE FORMATION OF A GREEK BORDER COMMISSION, DECLARED THAT SUCH A STEP WOULD CONTRADICT THE U.N. CHARTER AND DID NOT CORRESPOND TO THE PRESENT SITUATION ON GREECE'S NORTHERN FRONTIER.

JR823AED

Frankfurt, Germany, July 31-(ap)-u.s. army authorities announced tonight that maj. harri i. jolly of mt. ida, ark., who disappeared six days ago from the frankfurt-to-paris express, had been located in a french hospital.

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Jolly, object of an intense search by army investigators, LAST WAS SEEN BY OTHERS ON THE TRAIN was seen aboard the train near kaiserlautern at about 10:30 p.m. july 25. [illegible] after his disappearance his luggage was found in his compartment and his pajams were neatly folded on the unused berth.

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INVESTIGATORS SPECULATED THAT JOLLY FROM THE TRAIN JUST BEFORE RETURNING FOR THE NIGHT.

the last person to see jolly aboard the french-operated train was a red cross girl, miss [illegible] schriane harbour of marion, s.c. The train daily carried hundreds of americans to paris.

Miss harbour said she had known jolly for a year and that when she met him on the train he said he was going to paris on duty.

"I left him standing at the door of his compartment at about 10:30 at night," she said. "He seemed perfectly okay. The next morning I got off the train with my bags and walked along the paris station

30.24- 11258

platform to wait for him outside his compartment."

The girl said that she waited until everybody else had left the train and that then she went to the major's compartment and found his cap, his tie, his briefcase and his pajamas. She said she then reported his disappearance to the american graves registration command in paris.

A telephone call from France established that Jolly was in a French military hospital near Voelkingen, a few miles inside France near Saarbruecken. The call was received by the army signal corps headquarters in Europe, to which Jolly was attached.

"We have no definite information yet about his condition but apparently there was no foul play," an investigating officer said. #

BAGHDAD, JULY 30(DELAYED)-(AP)-GEORGE WADSWORTH, U. S. STATES AMBASSADOR TO IRAQ, WILL LEAVE HERE THIS WEEKEND TO VISIT IRAN AND SAUDI ARABIA.

HE PLANS TO DEPART BAGHDAD AUG. 16 FROM WASHINGTON TO REPORT TO HIS GOVERNMENT AND TO ATTEND U. N. PALESTINE DEBATE IN THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY AS ADVISER TO THE U. S. DELEGATION. #

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THIRD LEAD PALESTINE (500)

BY EDWARD CURTIS

JERUSALEM, JULY 31-(AP)-THE BODIES OF TWO YOUNG BRITISH SERGEANTS KIDNAPED AS HOSTAGES BY IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI WERE FOUND HANGING TODAY FROM TWO EUCALYPTUS TREES AND WERE BLASTED TO BITS BY A BOOBY TRAP WHEN BRITISH SOLDIERS STARTED T CUT THEM DOWN.

JEWISH SETTLEMENT POLICE FOUND THE BODIES IN A FOREST PRESERVE NEAR NATANYA JUST 24 HOURS AFTER IRGUN, EXTREMIST JEWISH UNDERGROUND ORGANIZATION, ANNOUNCED IT HAD EXECUTED THE BRITONS IN REPRISAL FOR THE HANGING OF THREE IRGUNISTS CONVICTED IN A PRISON DELIVERY.

THE AREA WAS CORDONED OFF AND DOGS WERE TURNED LOOSE IN AN ATTEMPT TO PICK UP THE TRAIL OF THE KILLERS.

IN JERUSALEM, TOP PALESTINE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS MET TO MAP A RIGID CAMPAIGN AGAINST UNDERGROUND VIOLENCE. ONE OFFICIAL SAID PLANS UNDER CONSIDERATION INCLUDED A DEMAND UPON THE JEWISH AGENCY TO COOPERATE ACTIVELY IN STAMPING OUT UNDERGROUND ATTACKS.

A JEWISH AGENCY SPOKESMAN ANNOUNCED THE AGENCY HAD MADE AN "11TH HOUR APPEAL" TO THE PALESTINE GOVERNMENT NOT TO ENFORCE "CONTEMPLATED PUNITIVE MEASURES." THE SPOKESMAN DID NOT SPECIFY THE NATURE OF THESE MEASURES, BUT IT WAS REPORTED IN GOVERNMENT AND JEWISH CIRCLES THAT SOME TYPE OF STRICT MILITARY CONTROL WAS BEING CONSIDERED.

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PLACED THE ENTIRE PALESTINE SITUAT-

BODIES DOWN AFTER AN HOUR-LONG LODED BEHIND THE BODY OF SERGEANT S HIS BODY AND THAT OF SERGEANT ES OVER A WIDE AREA.

GUARDSMAN IN THE FACT AND THREW NCLUDING PHOTOGRAPHER JAMES DAVIDSON, BOTH OF THE ASSOCIATED

SERGEANTS WERE "COMMUNIQUES" IN THE MEN, THEIR "TRIAL, CONVICTION WISH STRUGGLE FOR A HOMELAND."

CLEMENCY WERE REJECTED AT THE

D. WERE CARRIED OUT AS "A MILITARY

(IN LONDON PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE ION BEFORE HIS CABINET).

WHEN SOLDIERS STARTED TO CUT THE BOD PROBE FOR MINES, THE BOOBY TRAP EXPLODE CLIFFORD MARTIN. IT BLASTED TO BITS HI MERVYN PAICE AND SCATTERED THE PIECES O THE BLAST WOUNDED ONE GRENADIER GUAR SEVERAL BYSTANDERS TO THE GROUND, INCLU PRINGLE AND CORRESPONDENT CARTER L. DAVI PRESS.

PINNED TO THE BODIES OF THE TWO SERG HEBREW, TELLING OF THE "ARREST" OF THE AND EXECUTION IN THE NAME OF THE JEWISH THE INSCRIPTIONS TOLD HOW PLEAS FOR CLE "MILITARY TRIAL."

THE KILLINGS, THE INSCRIPTION SAID,

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EXECUTION BY THE JEWISH RESISTANCE TO THE ENEMIES OF OUR HOMELAND."
THE CONTORTED FEATURES OF THE TWO SERGEANTS INDICATED THAT THEIR DEATHS HAD BEEN CAUSED BY STRANGULATION BY CRUDELY FASHIONED NOOSES. THE ROPED WERE LOPPED AROUND LIMBS CLOSE TO THE TRUNKS OF THE TREES. THE MEN'S HANDS HAD BEEN TIED BEHIND THEIR BACKS AND THEIR FEET HAD BEEN WIRED TOGETHER. THE SERGEANTS' SHIRTS HAD BEEN USED TO BLINDFOLD THEM. THEIR UNDERCLOTHING AND ARMY TROUSERS WERE STAINED WITH BLOOD WHICH POURED FROM THE GASHES CUT INTO THEIR NECKS BY THE HALF-INCH ROPES.

A102 JUL 1947

THE BOOBY TRAP EXPLODED AS GRENADIER GUARDSMEN ATTEMPTED TO CUT DOWN MARTIN'S BODY. THE BLAST ECHOED THROUGHOUT THE HISTORIC FOREST PRESERVE IN THE PLAINS OF SHARON, SCENE OF MANY BATTLES OF BIBLICAL TIMES.
NATANYA'S MAYOR, OVED BEN AMI, WHO HAD RECEIVED INFORMATION FROM THE MODERATE UNDERGROUND GROUP, HAGANA, THAT THE BODIES WERE IN THE AREA, WAS ON THE SCENE WHEN THE BLAST OCCURRED.
TIGHT-LIPPED AND OBVIOUSLY FEARING HIS RESORT CITY ONCE AGAIN WOULD COME UNDER MILITARY RULE, HE DECLARED: "THIS IS THE MOST BRUTAL CRIME THEY HAVE DONE YET. ALL WE'VE BUILT AND PRAYED FOR NOW LIES IN THE DUST."
MILITARY PERSONNEL IN THE NATANYA AREA, HEARING THE CIRCUMSTANCES IN WHICH THE BODIES WERE FOUND, HASTENED TO BASES.
"THERE WILL BE SOME SEARCHES," ONE MILITARY SOURCE SAID, "AND THE POPULACE MAY BE INCONVENIENCED A BIT, BUT NO MILITARY CONTROL IS PLANNED, AT LEAST FOR THE PRESENT." #

WITH HANGINGS

JERUSALEM, JULY 31-(AP)-SGT. MERVYN PAICE, 20, DARK-HAIRED, GREY-EYED SOLDIER WHO WAS HANGED BY IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI, CAME TO PALESTINE FROM ENGLAND LAST AUGUST.
PAICE TRAINED FOR THE INFANTRY AT WARWICK AND COMPLETED AN INTELLIGENCE SERVICE COURSE IN ENGLAND. IN HIS OFF-DUTY TIME IN PALESTINE HE STUDIED MUSIC AND PLAYED THE CLARINET. HE IS SURVIVED BY HIS PARENTS, A SISTER, AND TWO BROTHERS, ONE OF THEM A ROYAL SIGNALS OFFICER. HIS FATHER, A CUSTOMS SERVICE OFFICER, SERVED WITH THE ROYAL WEST KENT REGIMENT IN WORLD WAR I.
CLIFFORD MARTIN, THE OTHER VICTIM OF IRGUN, ENLISTED IN SEPTEMBER, 1944. HE ALSO WAS 20. THE FAIR, FRECKLED SOLDIER CAME TO PALESTINE IN SEPTEMBER, 1945, AND A YEAR LATER JOINED THE INTELLIGENCE CORPS. HE WAS ATTACHED TO THE TULKARM POLICE STATION. HIS FATHER WAS ONCE A WARRANT OFFICER IN THE AUSTRALIAN ARMY.
WM140PED

PALESTINE

JERUSALEM, JULY 31-(AP)-FIVE BRITISH SOLDIERS, APPARENTLY ENRAGED OVER THE HANGING OF TWO BRITISH SERGEANTS BY THE IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI ORGANIZATION, TONIGHT CLUBBED SEVERAL JEWS IN THE CENTER OF THE ALL-JEWISH CITY OF TEL AVIV. FOUR JEWS WERE HOSPITALIZED, A PRIVATE SOURCE SAID.
THE SOURCE SAID THE SOLDIERS LEAPED FROM AN ARMORED CAR, SWINGING HEAVY STICKS.
JS555PED

JUL 1947

WITH NATANYA

JERUSALEM, JULY 31-(AP)-GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS MET TODAY TO PLAN A NEW AND MORE RIGID CAMPAIGN AGAINST TERRORISM FOLLOWING THE HANGING OF TWO BRITISH SERGEANTS.
ONE OFFICIAL SAID UNLESS THE JEWISH AGENCY GAVE ITS FULL COOPERATION IN A CAMPAIGN AGAINST UNDERGROUND RESISTANCE IT WAS PROBABLE SOME TYPE OF MILITARY CONTROL WOULD BE CLAMPED DOWN.
THE JEWISH AGENCY AND JEWISH NATIONAL COUNCIL JOINED IN A STATEMENT EXPRESSING THEIR "EXECRATION OF THE DASTARDLY MURDER OF TWO INNOCENT MEN BY A SET OF CRIMINALS WHO, IMPERVIOUS TO THE VOICE OF CONSCIENCE, ARROGATE UNTO THEMSELVES THE POWER TO DECIDE ON MATTERS OF LIFE AND DEATH."
"WE CALL UPON YISHUV (THE JEWISH COMMUNITY IN PALESTINE) AND THE WHOLE JEWISH PEOPLE TO STAND BY OUR SIDE IN FIGHTING THIS GHASTLY EVIL WHICH HAS BEFALLEN US UNTIL ITS COMPLETE ERADICATION FROM OUR MIDST," THE STATEMENT CONTINUED. "WE EXPRESS OUR DEEP AND HEARTFELT SYMPATHY TO THE RELATIVES OF THE INNOCENT VICTIMS OF THIS HORRIBLE DEED."
POLICE SOURCES SAID THEY BELIEVED THE TWO SERGEANTS HAD BEEN KEPT PRISONER IN A DESERTED FACTORY AT THE EDGE OF NATANYA, A CITY OF 10,000, SINCE THEIR ABDUCTION.
MILITARY AUTHORITIES CLAMPED A CURFEW ON NATANYA THREE DAYS AFTER THE KIDNAPING AND MAINTAINED HOUSE ARREST OF JEWS IN THE TOWN FOR 12 DAYS WHILE THEY CARRIED OUT A MINUTE BUT FRUITLESS SEARCH FOR THE HOSTAGES.
REPORTS FROM NATANYA SAID PASSERSBY RECALLED SEEING TWO SACKS BEING CARRIED OUT OF THE FACTORY AND LOADED INTO A CAR YESTERDAY. SUSPICION WAS NOT THEN AROUSED, HOWEVER.
REPORTS FROM THE SCENE OF THE "EXECUTIONS" SAID DOGS HAD BEEN PUT ON THE TRAIL IN THE HOPE OF TRACKING DOWN THE EXECUTIONERS, AND THAT THE WHOLE AREA WAS CORDONED OFF BY POLICE.
BJ333PED

JUL 1947

INDONESIAN

NEW DELHI, JULY 31-(AP)-FORMER PREMIER SUTAN SJAHRIR OF THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC SAID IN A STATEMENT TODAY HIS GOVERNMENT WOULD "ACCEPT ANY IMPARTIAL ARBITRATION" OF ISSUES CAUSING HOSTILITIES WITH THE DUTCH IN THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.
HE ASSERTED THE REPUBLIC WOULD "ABIDE BY THE DECISIONS OF THE (UNITED NATIONS) SECURITY COUNCIL WITH REGARD TO OBLIGATIONS, DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES IMPOSED BY THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER." SJAHRIR SAID HE HAD BEEN AUTHORIZED TO MAKE THE STATEMENT.
JJ901AED

30.24- 11255

NEW DELHI, JULY 31-(AP)-THE CONSTITUTION-DRAFTING CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY TODAY CALLED A SESSION FOR MIDNIGHT AUG. 14 TO LAUNCH INDIA'S CELEBRATION OF THE TRANSFER OF POWER FROM THE BRITISH CROWN TO THE PEOPLE.

THIS SURPRISE ANNOUNCEMENT CAME AS THE ASSEMBLY WOUND UP 18 DAYS OF RAPID PROGRESS AND QUIT WORK UNTIL AFTER THE INDIAN UNION COMES INTO BEING. INDIA ON FREEDOM DAY, AUG. 15, WILL BECOME TWO BIG DOMINIONS--THE INDIAN UNION, PREDOMINANTLY HINDU, AND PAKISTAN, PREDOMINANTLY MOSLEM.

DR. RAJENDRA PRASAD, PRESIDENT OF THE ASSEMBLY, SAID THE PROGRAM OF THE MIDNIGHT SESSION WOULD INCLUDE A FORMAL INVITATION TO VICEROY VISCOUNT MOUNTBATTEN TO TAKE OFFICE AT 10 A.M. AUG. 15 AS GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE INDIAN UNION DURING THE CEREMONY AT WHICH HE OFFICIALLY WILL HAND OVER AUTHORITY TO THE PEOPLE.

THE ASSEMBLY TODAY ADOPTED CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS VESTING IN THE PRESIDENT THE SUPREME COMMAND OF THE DEFENSE FORCES AND THE RIGHT OF PARDON AND REPRIEVE OF OFFENDERS AGAINST THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTION AS IT NOW STANDS IS IN LINE WITH AN APPEAL OF PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, LEADING MINISTER OF THE INTERIM GOVERNMENT, FOR "DEMOCRACY--BUT NOT TOO MUCH." UNDER OTHER PROVISIONS:

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THE PRESIDENT IN EMERGENCIES WOULD BE AUTHORIZED TO ENACT LAWS BY DECREE, BUT SUCH DECREES WOULD HAVE TO BE SUBMITTED TO PARLIAMENT WHEN IT RECONVENED, FOR APPROVAL, DISAPPROVAL OR AMENDMENT.

AN ELECTORAL COLLEGE OF FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL OR STATE LEGISLATORS WOULD ELECT THE PRESIDENT TO SERVE FIVE YEARS. NO LIMIT ON TERMS HAS BEEN PROPOSED.

THE PRESIDENT WOULD APPOINT SUPREME COURT JUDGES WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF PARLIAMENT AND THE CABINET, AND THEY WOULD SERVE AT HIS PLEASURE.

GOVERNORS OF PROVINCES AND STATES MAKING UP THE INDIAN UNION WOULD BE ELECTED BY ADULT SUFFRAGE. THEY WOULD HAVE POWERS ON A LOWER LEVEL SIMILAR TO THOSE OF THE PRESIDENT.

THE UNITS WOULD BE ALLOWED TO SET UP ONE-HOUSE OR TWO-HOUSE LEGISLATURES AS THEY CHOOSE. THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT WOULD BE EMPOWERED TO INTERVENE IN EMERGENCIES AFFECTING THE WELFARE OF THE WHOLE COUNTRY.

JR814AED

A121

RANGOON, BURMA, JULY 31-(AP)-WAN MAUNG, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE ALL-BURMA POLICE ASSOCIATION, WAS ARRESTED TODAY IN THE THARRAWADDY DISTRICT, IT WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY.

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WAN MAUNG ORGANIZED A POLICE STRIKE IN THE DISTRICT JULY 7 AND BROUGHT THE STRIKERS TO RANGOON, WHERE HE PUBLICLY DENOUNCED THE GOVERNMENT UNDER THE COUNCIL HEADED BY U AUNG SAN. AUNG SAN, WHO WAS EXPECTED TO BE THE FIRST PREMIER OF INDEPENDENT BURMA, WAS SLAIN WITH SIX OTHER COUNCIL MINISTERS IN THE MASSACRE OF JULY 19.

THE ARREST WAS MADE UNDER BURMA'S PEACE PRESERVATION ACT.

LS1130PED

RANGOON, BURMA, JULY 31-(AP)-THE FEDERATION OF SERVICES UNIONS, CHAIRMAN TUN AUNG GYAW ANNOUNCED TODAY, HAS CALLED OFF A GOVERNMENT WORKERS' STRIKE THREATENED ON AUG. 4 OUT OF "LOVE, HONOR AND REVERENCE FOR OUR DEPARTED LEADERS."

THE THREAT TO STRIKE WAS CONTAINED IN AN ULTIMATUM

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SENT ON JULY 16 TO MAJ. GEN. U AUNG SAN, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF BURMA'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL. THREE DAYS LATER, AUNG SAN AND SIX OTHER CABINET MINISTERS WERE SHOT TO DEATH BY PRESUMED POLITICAL ASSASSINS.

THE FEDERATION HAS BEEN DEMANDING RESTORATION OF A MONTHLY "DEARNESS" ALLOWANCE OF 20 RUPEES (ABOUT $6) ABOLISHED BY THE GOVERNMENTKN IN AN AUSTERITY MOVE.

APR LACKERSTEENS 00900 WNG 705A

B52KX (Q)

SHANGHAI, JULY 31-(AP)-AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE ANNOUNCED TODAY IT WOULD SUSPEND DISTRIBUTION OF NEWS IN CHINA FROM MIDNIGHT TONIGHT BECAUSE IT HAD FAILED IN REPEATED ATTEMPTS TO SECURE SUBSCRIPTION RATES "CORRESPONDING TO THE PREVALENT WAGE SCALE AND OTHER COSTS."

THE FRENCH AGENCY SAID IN A NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS THAT THE SUSPENSION WAS ORDERED BY ITS HEAD OFFICE IN PARIS.

IT ADDED THAT SERVICE WOULD BE RESUMED AS SOON AS IT WAS POSSIBLE ON "A NON-DEFICIT BASIS." OFFICIALS OF THE AGENCY SAID IT WOULD CONTINUE TO MAINTAIN CORRESPONDENTS IN CHINA.

SHANGHAI WAS THE ONLY POINT IN CHINA WHERE THE AGENCY DISTRIBUTED NEWS.

VR616ACS

JUL 1947

KONG KONG, JULY 31-(AP)-AN INTIMATE FRIEND OF MARSHAL LI CHI-SHEN SAID TODAY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IN HONG KONG HAD TOLD THE FORMER CHINESE ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF HE SHOULD MAKE NO MORE PUBLIC STATEMENTS UNFAVORABLE TO THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

THE MARSHAL, WHO SOUGHT SANCTUARY IN THIS BRITISH CROWN COLONY, WAS QUOTED IN AN INTERVIEW LAST MONTH AS FAVORIING A DEMOCRATIC SECESSION OF SOUTH CHINA FROM GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S GOVERNMENT

THE INFORMANT TOLD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS THAT THE MARSHAL HAD BEEN ASKED TO CALL THE COLONIAL SECRETARY OF CHINESE AFFAIRS BUT IGNORED THE REQUEST.

LATER, AT A DINNER, A PROMINENT CHINESE MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF HONG KONG CONVEYED THE GOVERNMENT'S WISHES TO LI, THE INFORMANT ADDED.

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LATER, AT A DINNER, A PROMINENT CHINESE MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF HONG KONG CONVEYED THE GOVERNMENT'S WISHES TO LI, THE INFORMANT ADDED.

MEANWHILE U.S. CONSUL GENERAL GEORGE D. HOPPER DENIED A REPORT CIRCULATING AMONG CHINESE HERE THAT HE HAD RECEIVED A MESSAGE FOR LI FROM LT.GEN. ALBERT C. WEDEMEYER ASKING THE MARSHAL'S VIEWS ON CURRENT CHINESE AFFAIRS. WEDEMEYER IS ON A FACT-FINDING VISIT TO CHINA FOR PRESIDENT TRUMAN.

LB1207APS

NANKING, JULY 31-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT FOOD CONFERENCE, SEEKING TO PROVIDE FOOD FOR BOTH THE ARMY AND CIVILIANS, TODAY APPROVED A MEASURE DIRECTING FARMERRS TO CONTRIBUTE 30 PER CENT OF THEIR TOTAL SEASONAL PRODUCE TO THE GOVERNMENT IN THE FORM OF TAXES AND LOANS.

ONLY EXCEPTIONS WILL BE PROVINCES CONTROLLED BY THE EXECUTIVE YUAN OR AFFECTED BY FLOODS OR FAMINE. LOCAL AUTHORITIES WERE INSTRUCTED TO MAKE COLLECTIONS WITHIN THREE MONTHS.

THE GOVERNMENT POLICY IS TO OBTAIN HALF THE REQUIRED FOOD BY REQUISITIONING AND HALF BY BORROWING FROM THE PEOPLE. INFORMED SOURCES SAID THE GOAL OF THE GOVERNMENT COLLECTION DRIVE IS 40,000,000 PICULS (A PICUL OF RICE IS 133 1/3 POUNDS).

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X355APS

A84FX

NANKING, JULY 31-(AP)-CHINESE OFFICIAL SOURCES SAID TODAY THE GOVERNMENT EXPECTED TO SUPPORT AUSTRALIAN ACTION BRINGING THE INDONESIAN SITUATION BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS.

THESE OFFICIALS SAID THE MAIN INTEREST OF CHINA "IS A SPEEDY END TO HOSTILITIES WHICH ARE THREATENING THE LIVES AND PROPERTY OF THOUSANDS OF OUR NATIONALS."

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THE FOREIGN OFFICE HAD NOT YET MADE A FORMAL DECISION ON THE QUESTION OF INSTRUCTING CHINA'S U.N. DELEGATE TO SUPPORT THE AUSTRALIANS. HOWEVER, ONE OFFICIAL SAID THE GOVERNMENT WAS READY TO SUPPORT "ANY AND ALL PRACTICABLE MEASURES TO END THE FIGHTING."

X356APS NM

FIRST LEAD EVATT (180)

TOKYO,JULY 31-(AP)-AUSTRALIAN DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER HERBERT V.EVATT WILL SAIL FOR HOME FROM YOKOHAMA SATURDAY, CONCLUDING A FACT-FINDING VISIT TO JAPAN DURING WHICH HE VOICED SUPPORT FOR AN EARLY PEACE.

EVATT, WHO DISCUSSED JAPAN'S NEW CONSTITUTION TODAY WITH PREMIER TETSU KATAYAMA AND FOREIGN MINISTER HITOSHI ASHIDA, CONTINUED INFORMAL DISCUSSIONS WITH JAPANESE OFFICIALS. HE TALKED ABOUT JAPANESE TRADE UNIONISM AND ITS RECENT GROWTH WITH KONIKICHI MATSUOKA, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND PRESIDENT OF THE INFLUENTIAL JAPAN FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS. HE ALSO CONFERRED WITH TSUNEO MATSUDAIRA, PRESIDENT OF THE HOUSE OF COUNCILLORS.

AIDES SAID EVATT WAS SCHEDULED TO BOARD THE AUSTRALIAN CRUISER HOBART IN YOKOHAMA LATE FRIDAY NIGHT.

JUL

MEANWHILE, OFFICIAL AUSTRALIAN CIRCLES DENIED RUMORS THAT W.MACMAHON BALL WOULD WITHDRAW AS COMMONWEALTH REPRESENTATIVE ON THE FOUR-POWER ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN AND BE REPLACED BY LT. GEN. H.C.H. ROBERTSON, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OCCUPATION FORCES.

THE AUSTRALIANS SAID THE RUMORS EVIDENTLY STARTED IN CONNECTION WITH EVATT'S VISIT. BALL, AN AUSTRALIAN, IS UNDER EVATT, ALTHOUGH HE REPRESENTS THE ENTIRE COMMONWEALTH ON THE COUNCIL.

(NO PICKUP)

VR451ACS

TOKYO,JULY 31-(AP)-JAPANESE GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS WHICH WERE NOT LINKED WITH THE ZAIBATSU (FAMILY MONOPOLY INDUSTRIES) HAVE BEEN CALLED UPON TO ASSIST IN REDISTRIBUTING MORE THAN HALF OF JAPAN'S CORPORATE WEALTH.

SECURITIES VALUED AT MORE THAN 20,000,000,000 YEN ($400,000,000) WILL BE TRANSFERRED TO NEW OWNERS TO BREAK THE FABULOUS TRUST WHICH FINANCED JAPAN'S WAR MACHINE. LOREN J. BRENTLINGER, INDIANAPOLIS, AND BURKLEY W. HENDERSON, CLEVELAND, OF ALLIED HEADQUARTERS' ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC SECTION, SAID EVERY ELIGIBLE INSTITUTION WILL HAVE TO HELP TO ASSURE "TRULY DEMOCRATIC OWNERSHIP" OF JAPAN'S CORPORATE WEALTH.

COOPERATIVES OPERATED BY FARMERS, FISHERMEN AND OTHERS HAVE BEEN AUTHORIZED TO PARTICIPATE IN OWNERSHIP OF SECURITIES. A JAPANESE-STAFFED SECURITIES LIQUIDATING COMMITTEE RECENTLY OFFERED FOR SALE 945,000 SHARES OF STOCK OF THE OLD JAPANESE SECURITIES EXCHANGE, FORMERLY CONTROLLED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

VR621ACS

(WEST OUT)

TOKYO,JULY 31-(AP)-THE NEW-FANGLED THING CALLED DEMOCRACY IN JAPAN CAUGHT UP WITH A PRINCE TODAY.

JUL 1947

PRINCE NARUHIKO HIGASHI-KUNI, FIRST POST-WAR PREMIER, ASKED THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION FOR A RAILROAD PASS. PRINCES ALWAYS GOT THEM BEFORE THE WAR AND HIGASHI-KUNI HAD A LUXURIOUS PRIVATE CAR TO BOOT.

THE MINISTRY REPLIED: "EVEN AN IMPERIAL PRINCE, WHEN HE BECOMES AN ORDINARY CITIZEN (UNDER THE NEW CONSTITUTION) CANNOT RECEIVE A PASS."

VR103ACS

ITO, JAPAN, JULY 31-(AP)-THIS HOT SPRINGS RESORT 50 MILES SOUTHWEST OF TOKYO WILL HOLD A FESTIVAL AUG.15 AND 16 TO COMMEMORATE THE LANDING IN JAPAN OF THE FIRST BRITISH SAILOR, WILLIAM ADAMS, MORE THAN THREE CENTURIES AGO.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN KURE HAS ANNOUNCED THAT LT.GEN.H.C.H. ROBERTSON, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OCCUPATION FORCES IN JAPAN, HAS ACCEPTED THE MAYOR'S INVITATION TO ATTEND THE CELEBRATION, DURING WHICH A MEMORIAL PLAQUE TO ADAMS WILL BE UNVEILED.

ADAMS, WHO CAME HERE IN 1603, BUILT TWO OCEAN-GOING SHIPS, FIRST OF THEIR KIND AND SIZE IN JAPAN. LATER HE BECAME A SAMURAI (WARRIOR--A MEMBER OF THE RULING CLASS OF THE TIME).

NN830ACSNM

YOKOHAMA,JULY 31-(AP)-TWO FORMER JAPANESE CIVILIAN GUARDS, ONE ACCUSED OF CONTRIBUTING TO THE DEATH OF AN ALLIED PRISONER AND THE OTHER OF MISTREATING MANY PRISONERS, PLEADED INNOCENT TODAY AT THEIR TRIAL BEFORE AN EIGHTH ARMY COMMISSION.

BOTH WERE EMPLOYED BY THE TOKYO SHIBAURA ELECTRIC COMPANY, WHERE PRISONERS FROM A YOKOHAMA CAMP WORKED.

MASAMI KANNO WAS CHARGED WITH CONTRIBUTING TO THE DEATH OF L. A. FORTH OF BETHNAL GREEN, OLDFORD, LONDON, BY BEATING HIM WHILE HE WAS ILL. TAKEO WATANABE WAS CHARGED WITH MISTREATING REGINALD C.BILLINGTON, 9TH AVE., SUNDON PARK ESTATE, LUTON, ENGLAND, AND OTHER PRISONERS.

VR614ACS

SEOUL, JULY 31-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA HAVE REJECTED EACH OTHER'S PLANS FOR CONSULTING KOREAN POLITICAL GROUPS ON A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT, MAJ. GEN. ALBERT E. BROWN SAID TODAY.

THE CHIEF OF THE U. S. DELEGATION ON THE JOINT COMMISSION FOR KOREA SAID IN A STATEMENT THAT EFFORTS TO REACH A COMMON GROUND WERE CONTINUING.

BROWN DECLARED THAT ALTHOUGH RUSSIA DENIED IT, THE SOVIET PLAN WOULD RESULT IN A "PREDOMINANTLY PEOPLES FRONT" GOVERNMENT BY ELIMINATING SOME RIGHT-WING GROUPS FROM CONSULTATION WITH THE COMMISSION.

BROWN REPEATED HIS ACCUSATION--DENIED BY COL. GEN. T. F. SHTIKOV, CHIEF SOVIET DELEGATE -- THAT RUSSIA WAS TRYING TO EXERCISE THE VETO POWER BY ATTEMPTING TO ELIMINATE 24 RIGHT-WING PARTIES WHICH CLAIM A MEMBERSHIP OF MORE THAN 15,000,000 KOREANS.

THE AMERICAN POSITION HAS BEEN THAT ALL GROUPS SHOULD BE CONSULTED REGARDLESS OF THEIR VIEWS ON A TRUSTEESHIP. (ONLY THE KOREAN COMMUNISTS HAVE CONSISTENTLY SUPPORTED TRUSTEESHIP FOR KOREA).

FJ934PCS

THE NETHERLANDS ANNOUNCEMENT SAID DEMOCRATIC COUNCILS WOULD BE ELECTED FOR THE THREE TERRITORIES AND AUTHORITY GIVEN THE GOVERNMENTS WOULD REFLECT "THE COMPLETELY NEW RELATIONS WHICH HAVE COME INTO BEING" LATELY.

IN OTHER REPORTS UNCONFIRMED BY THE DUTCH, THE REPUBLICAN JUL 1947 COMMUNIQUE TODAY SAID THE INDONESIANS HAD RECAPTURED SOEKABOEMI, 55 MILES SOUTH OF BATAVIA, AND WERE INTENSIFYING PRESSURE UPON LAWANG, EAST JAVA, BASE FOR A DUTCH THRUST TOWARD MALANG SOME 15 MILES TO THE SOUTH.

TODAY'S DUTCH ARMY COMMUNIQUE REPORTED THAT IN THE MALANG PUSH

30.24·11257

NETHERLANDS TROOPS HAD PASSED SINGOSARI, ABOUT HALFWAY BETWEEN LAWANG AND MALANG. A FRONTLINE DISPATCH YESTERDAY GAVE NO INDICATION OF REPUBLICAN PRESSURE ON LAWANG. THE DISPATCH PICTURED THE DUTCH AS STALLED AT SINGOSARI BY ROADBLOCKS AND BRIDGE DEMOLITIONS.

IN WEST JAVA, THE COMMUNIQUE REPORTED, THE DUTCH MADE TWO ADVANCES AND CAPTURED SANTOSO, 18 MILES SOUTH OF BANDOENG AND 20 MILES NORTH OF THE INDIAN OCEAN COASTLINE.

(HARRIS JACKSON OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS WROTE FROM SOERAKARTA THAT DUTCH TROOPS DRIVING TOWARD THAT GATEWAY TO THE REPUBLICAN CAPITAL OF JOGJAKARTA HAD NOT BEEN ABLE TO ADVANCE BEYOND SALATIGA, SOME 35 MILES TO THE NORTH.

(JACKSON SAID INDONESIANS IN SOERAKARTA, ABOUT 50 MILES NORTHEAST OF JOGJAKARTA, WERE WAITING FOR THE DUTCH WITH BAMBOO SPEARS.)

JUL 1947

A36

(BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS IN LONDON YESTERDAY NO WAR MATERIALS DESTINED FOR THE DUTCH EAST INDIES WOULD BE ALLOWED TO LEAVE ENGLAND.

(SOUTHAMPTON DOCK WORKERS LOADING BRITISH WAR SURPLUS ON A DUTCH FREIGHTER STAGED TWO TEMPORARY WORK STOPPAGES DURING THE DAY.

(SOME 3,000 ROTTERDAM DOCK WORKERS PROTESTED DUTCH MILITARY OPERATIONS IN THE INDIES WITH A SIX-HOUR STRIKE, BUT A DUTCH TRANSPORT LEFT THE PORT FOR BATAVIA WITH 2,230 TROOPS.)

CHINESE JOURNALISTS RETURNING FROM THE NORTH CENTRAL FRONT TODAY SAID DUTCH FORCES STABBING SOUTH FROM THE PORT OF TEGAL HAD THRUST 40 MILES ACROSS JAVA TO REACH THE IMPORTANT CITY OF POERWOKERTO.

THESE CHINESE INFORMANTS SAID A HUGE MOTORIZED COLUMN WAS SCHEDULED TO RENEW THE DRIVE THIS MORNING WITH TJILITJAP THE NEXT OBJECTIVE. DUTCH CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICERS WERE WITH THE TROOPS TO TAKE OVER ADMINISTRATION OF THE CITY, THEY SAID.

TJILITJAP, ON THE SOUTH COAST, IS THE LAST IMPORTANT REPUBLICAN-HELD PORT IN JAVA. THE REPUBLICANS PERSISTENTLY HAVE REPORTED "SOFTENING UP" AIR AND NAVAL ATTACKS ON THE CITY.

JR759AED

FOLO BATAVIA

BY HARRIS JACKSON JUL 1947

JOGJAKARTA, JAVA, JULY 30-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AN INDONESIAN REPUBLICAN ARMY DOCTOR, BROTHER OF AN AVIATOR-PHYSICIAN KILLED IN THE CRASH OF A MEDICAL PLANE HERE TUESDAY, DECLARED TODAY, "WE'LL NEVER GIVE UP UNTIL WE GET FREEDOM."

"THE DUTCH ARE SHOWING WHAT KIND OF PEOPLE THEY ARE BY THINGS LIKE SHOOTING DOWN THAT PLANE," SAID 40-YEAR-OLD DR. SUGIRI, ONE OF TWO MEDICAL MEN RUNNING A 150-BED FIELD HOSPITAL 14 MILES FROM THE DUTCH LINES ON THE SOERABAJA FRONT.

THE DOCTOR, SMALL AND ARISTOCRATIC LOOKING, WAS CALLED TO THIS

REPUBLICAN CAPITAL BY THE DEATH OF HIS BROTHER, ONE OF NINE PERSONS KILLED WHEN, REPUBLICANS REPORTED, DUTCH PLANES SHOT DOWN A DAKOTA TRANSPORT BRINGING MEDICAL SUPPLIES HERE FROM INDIA.

DR. SUGIRI HAS BEEN ON THE MOVE SINCE THE BRITISH ENTERED SOERABAJA IN NOVEMBER, 1945, AFTER JAPAN'S DEFEAT. NOW HIS HOSPITAL AT LAMONGAN, 28 MILES FROM SOERABAJA, RECEIVES WOUNDED FROM THE BATTLEFRONT. SEVERAL DAYS AGO FOUR DUTCH SOLDIERS WERE BROUGHT TO HIM, HE SAID.

SUGIRI SAID REPUBLICAN FIGHTERS HAD BEEN SO SUCCESSFUL ON THE SOERABAJA FRONT THAT THE DUTCH COULD NOT MOVE FROM THEIR POSITIONS WITHOUT TANK SUPPORT.

"WHEN THEY BRING OUT THE TANKS, WE TAKE COVER AND GET THEM WITH MINES," HE REMARKED. "WE JUST DON'T HAVE THE ARTILLERY."

THE DOCTOR, WHO SAID HE HAD STUDIED IN VIENNA AND PARIS AS WELL AS IN THE INDIES, RECALLED WITH OBVIOUS PLEASURE A TRIP BE MADE TO THE UNITED STATES IN 1936.

HE EXPRESSED A PARTICULAR PREFERENCE FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND CHICAGO. IN CHICAGO HE SAID HE WAS BEFRIENDED BY DR. SAMUEL BURROUGHS, WHOSE ADDRESS HE THOUGHT WAS 62 IRVING PARK.

M622AED

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA,JULY 31-(AP)-DR.RANJIT USMAN, INDONESIAN CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVE IN CANBERRA, TODAY EXPRESSED GREAT GRATIFICATION OVER THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT'S ACTION YESTERDAY IN APPEALING TO THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL TO INTERVENE IN THE DISPUTE BETWEEN THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC AND THE NETHERLANDS.

AUSTRALIAN NEWSPAPERS ALSO GENERALLY APPROVED THE GOVERNMENT'S ACTION, BUT THE SYDNEY HERALD EXPRESSED DOUBT AS TO WHETHER THE U. N. COULD DO MUCH TO HELP THE SITUATION.

"HOWEVER," THE SUN SAID EDITORIALLY, "THE EFFORT TO STOP THE SHOOTING IS WORTH WHILE AND AUSTRALIA'S GOOD INTENTIONS WILL GENERALLY BE RECOGNIZED."

M1A38AED

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, JULY 31-(AP)-A SPECIAL UNIT OF THE ROYAL AUSTRALIAN AIR FORCE WAS REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE FOUND THE WRECKAGE OF 13 LOST UNITED STATES WARPLANES IN A TWO-YEAR 36,000-SQUARE-MILE SEARCH OF DUTCH NEW GUINEA.

SQUADRON LEADER K. M. RUNDLE TOLD A REPORTER HE AND SEVEN OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CREW OF A CATALINA FLYING BOAT ALSO DISCOVERED THE REMAINS OF ONE DUTCH, SIX AUSTRALIAN AND 70 JAPANESE PLANES.

ON THE LAST EXPEDITION, HE SAID, THEY ESTABLISHED THE FATE OF 40 AMERICANS AND SEVEN AUSTRALIANS. NO CREWMAN OF ANY OF THE LOST PLANES HAD TURNED UP ALIVE SINCE SHORTLY AFTER THE END OF THE WAR.

ONE U.S. PLANE WAS REACHED ONLY AFTER A 22-HOUR CANOE JOURNEY. BODIES OF THE CREW, STILL IN THE PLANE, WERE BURIED.

AN RAAF HEADQUARTERS SPOKESMAN DECLINED TO DISCLOSE NAMES OF THE AMERICANS ESTABLISHED AS DEAD. HE SAID "RESPONSIBLE U.S. AUTHORITIES" WOULD BE INFORMED.

M656AED

JUL 1947

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, JULY 31-(AP)--THE SYDNEY HERALD, DECLARING THAT AUSTRALIA'S PROSPERITY "REMAINS DEPENDENT ON THAT OF THE MOTHER COUNTRY", URGED EDITORIALLY TODAY THAT AUSTRALIA DO ALL SHE CAN TO HELP BRITAIN THROUGH HER PRESENT ECONOMIC CRISIS FOR REASONS OF "SELF-INTEREST NO LESS THAN SENTIMENT."

THE EDITORIAL REFLECTED GROWING CONCERN HERE OVER BRITAIN'S PLIGHT AND DISPATCHES FROM CANBERRA INDICATED THE PRIME MINISTER B.CHIFLEY WAS DEVOTING MUCH OF HIS TIME TO THE PROBLEM, WHICH WILL BE FULLY DISCUSSED AT A CABINET MEETING ON AUG. 15. IT WAS GENERALLY APPRECIATED, HOWEVER, THAT THE EXTENT TO WHICH AUSTRALIA COULD HELP WOULD BE SMALL IN RELATION TO THE IMMENSITY OF THE FACTORS INVOLVED.

JUL 1947

CORRESPONDENTS IN CANBERRA USUALLY WELL-INFORMED ON OFFICIAL VIEWS SAID THE AUSTRALIA GOVERNMENT CONSIDERED BRITAIN'S FIGHT FOR RECOVERY WOULD BE "A BATTLE OF YEARS." SOME SAID DOUBTS EVEN HAD BEEN EXPRESSED IN PARLIAMENTARY CIRCLES THAT BRITAIN COULD PULL THROUGH AND REMAIN A SIGNIFICANT FORCE IN WORLD AFFAIRS. #

30.24- 11259

PRECEDE SHANGHAI

MANILA,JULY 31-(AP)-TEN AMERICAN NEWSPAPER EXECUTIVES TOURING THE ORIENT UNDER WAR DEPARTMENT SPONSORSHIP ARRIVED FROM SHANGHAI TODAY ABOARD AN ARMY TRANSPORT PLANE FOR A THREE-DAY INSPECTION OF U. S. ARMY INSTALLATIONS IN THE MANILA AREA.

THE GROUP WAS MET AT NICHOLS FIELD BY MAJ. GEN. GEORGE MOORE, COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINES-RYUKYUS COMMAND. THE EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS WILL HAVE OFF-THE-RECORD TALKS WITH PRESIDENT ROXAS AND GENERAL MOORE TOMORROW, VISIT CORREGIDOR SATURDAY AND LEAVE FOR THE UNITED STATES VIA GUAM ON SUNDAY.

JUL 1947

VR618ACS

GUAM, JULY 31-(AP)-JAPANESE NAVAL CAPT.HIROSHI IWANAMI TOOK FULL RESPONSIBILITY TODAY FOR THE ATROCITY SLAYINGS OF TWO AMERICAN PRISONERS ON TRUK ATOLL DURING THE WAR.

IWANAMI, ONE OF 19 JAPANESE CHARGED WITH THE DEATHS OF TEN AMERICANS, TESTIFIED AT HIS TRIAL THAT THE MEN WHO PERFORMED THE EXECUTION WERE HIS SUBORDINATES AND ONLY CARRIED OUT THE ORDERS OF A SUPERIOR.

THE JAPANESE TOLD THE NAVY COURT THAT "STRIKE SPIRITEDLY" WERE THE LAST WORDS HE SPOKE AS HIS MEN, ARMED WITH RIFLES AND SPEARS, PREPARED TO CARRY OUT HIS ORDERS TO EXECUTE TWO AMERICANS TIED TO CROSSBARS.

IWANAMI, WHO SAID HE WAS "SORRY" NOW FOR WHAT HE HAD DONE, ALSO TOLD OF ORDERING THE DECAPITATION OF THE BODIES.

HE TURNED HIS BACK, HE SAID, AS THE STABBINGS TOOK PLACE.

X321APS NM

GUAM, JULY 31-(AP)-A 17-YEAR-OLD GIRL FROM SAMAR, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, WHO SAID HER SEABEE SWEETHEART SMUGGLED HER ABOARD AN LST IN A SEABAG, TOLD THE ISLAND COURT TODAY THAT SHE HAD A PROMISE OF MARRIAGE BUT NOT $200 FOR BAIL.

LILLY CONDIND, CHARGED WITH ILLEGAL ENTRY INTO GUAM, TOLD THE COURT THAT SEABEE JAMES CAULDWELL STOWED HER AWAY ON THE LST WHEN HE WAS ASSIGNED TO SAIPAN. SHE STAYED IN THE BACK OF A TRUCK THE VESSEL WAS CARRYING, SHE SAID, AND THE SEABEE BROUGHT HER FOOD AND WATER.

A GUARD DISCOVERED HER WHEN SHE GOT OUT TO GET SOME AIR ONE NIGHT, THE TEARFUL LITTLE, BROWN-EYED GIRL SAID, AND THE CAPTAIN TURNED HER OVER TO AUTHORITIES WHEN THE LST REACHED GUAM.

CAULDWELL, WHO HAD PROMISED TO MARRY HER WHEN HE IS DISCHARGED, IS STILL ON SAIPAN, SHE SAID. JUDGE JOSE MANIBUSAN, WHO SET BAIL AT $200, SAID SHE PROBABLY WILL BE SENT BACK TO SAMAR.

JUL 1947

AP1020ACS

A119

BALBOA, CANAL ZONE, JULY 31-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S PERSONAL PLANE, THE INDEPENDENCE, CARRYING SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY JOHN W. SNYDER AND BRAZILIAN AMBASSADOR CORLOS MARTINS, ARRIVED HERE FROM LIMA TODAY WITH ONE OF ITS FOUR ENGINES NOT FUNCTIONING.

ARMY HEADQUARTERS SAID THE LEFT OUTBOARD ENGINE BECAME "ROUGH" AFTER THE PLANE'S TAKE-OFF FROM LIMA AND WAS CUTOFF WHILE THE PLANE WAS AIRBORNE. ITS DEPARTURE FOR WASHINGTON DEPENDS ON WHETHER REPAIRS CAN BE MADE HERE.

LS1127PED

WASHINGTON,JULY 31-(AP)-SAVA N.KOSANOVIC, YUGOSLAVIAN AMBASSADOR, SAID TODAY THE CONVICTION OF ARCHBISHOP STEPINAC OF WAR CRIMES IS BEING USED IN THE UNITED STATES FOR A "CAMPAIGN OF MISREPRESENTATION" AGAINST HIS COUNTRY.

WITH THE AIM OF SHOWING THAT THE ROMAN CATHOLIC PRELATE WAS CONVICTED ENTIRELY ON THE BASIS OF HIS WARTIME ACTIVITIES, THE ENVOY ANNOUNCED PUBLICATION IN ENGLISH OF A 95-PAGE COLLECTION OF EVIDENCE FROM THE TRIAL LAST OCTOBER. THE ARCHBISHOP WAS SENTENCED TO 16 YEARS AT FORCED LABOR.

KOSANOVIC TOLD REPORTERS THE COMMUNIST BELGRADE GOVERNMENT BROUGHT THE ARCHBISHOP TO TRIAL RELUCTANTLY, AND TRIED IN VAIN TO REACH AN UNDERSTANDING WITH THE VATICAN WHICH MIGHT HAVE AVOIDED PROSECUTION.

MARSHAL TITO, HE SAID, URGED BISHOP JOSEPH P.HURLEY OF ST.AUGUSTINE, FLA., TO HAVE THE ARCHBISHOP TRANSFERRED FROM YUGOSLAVIA. WHEN THERE WAS NO REPLY AFTER FOUR MONTHS, HE ADDED, THE ARREST WAS ORDERED.

NOTING THAT A GROUP OF SEVEN AMERICAN PROTESTANT CLERGYMEN HAD ACCEPTED AN INVITATION TO VISIT YUGOSLAVIA, KOSANOVIC SAID, "I WISH MANY AMERICANS WOULD VISIT YUGOSLAVIA TO SEE FOR THEMSELVES THAT THE IRON CURTAIN DOES NOT EXIST THERE."

JUL 1947

HY1053PED

WASHINGTON,JULY 31-(AP)-A SHORT-LIVED DEMONSTRATION IN FRONT OF THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY IN FASHIONABLE 16TH STREET ENDED TODAY WITH SOVIET OFFICIALS REMOVING FOUR DEROGATORY SIGNS FROM THE PREMISES.

THE SIGNS, ONE OF THEM SAYING "SPIES, BEWARE," WERE TACKED TO TREES IN FRONT OF THE EMBASSY. THE INCIDENT ATTRACTED NO MORE THAN A HALF-DOZEN OFFICE-BOUND WORKERS.

THE PLACARDS WERE POSTED BY TWO MEN WHO SAID THEY REPRESENTED THE CHRISTIAN YOUTH OF AMERICA. THEY IDENTIFIED THEMSELVES TO REPORTERS AS THE REV.KENNETH GOFF OF DENVER, NATIONAL DIRECTOR OF CHRISTIAN YOUTH, AND DON LOHBECK, ST.LOUIS, EDITOR OF THE "CROSS AND FLAG," PUBLISHED IN DETROIT.

LOHBECK SAID THE REV.GERALD L.K.SMITH, SLATED TO SPEAK HERE SUNDAY, IS ~~EDITOR~~ OF THE MAGAZINE.

MICHAEL S.VABILOB, THE EMBASSY'S FIRST SECRETARY, CAME OUT AND ASKED THE TWO MEN TO AWAIT THE ARRIVAL OF POLICE. THEY REPLIED "NO THANKS" AND DROVE OFF.

FR1043AED

AP SPECIAL WASHINGTON SERVICE

WASHINGTON,JULY 31-(AP)-SENATOR WILEY (R-WIS) LEFT TODAY FOR NEW YORK TO EMBARK TONIGHT ON THE MAURETANIA FOR FRANCE.

THE SENATOR, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS WIFE, WILL MAKE A PRIVATE TOUR OF FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, GERMANY, ITALY, BELGIUM, HOLLAND AND ENGLAND, RETURNING IN SEPTEMBER.

ALTHOUGH NOT ON OFFICIAL BUSINESS, HE EXPECTS TO CHECK ON THE DISPLACED PERSONS PROBLEM THAT IS CURRENTLY UNDER INVESTIGATION BY THE SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE OF WHICH HE IS CHAIRMAN.

MD1141PED

JUL 1947

(ADVANCE FOR RELEASE EXPECTED AT 12 NOON (EST) FRIDAY, AUGUST 1)

(ADVANCE NEWARK, N.J., AUG. 1-(AP)-GENERAL JACOB L. DEVERS, COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE ARMY GROUND FORCES, SAID TODAY THAT THE ATOM BOMB PROBABLY WILL NEVER AGAIN BE USED IN WAR.

MILITARY LEADERS PROBABLY WILL AVOID THE BOMB "AS CIRCUMSPECTLY IN ANY FUTURE WAS AS GAS WAS IN WORLD WAR TWO," HE TOLD AN AUDIENCE AT NEWARK AIRPORT AS PART OF CEREMONIES MARKING THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES.

JUL 1947

GENERAL DEVERS SAID THAT IF THE ATOM BOMB WERE USED, AN "ATOMIC SLUGGING MATCH" WOULD FOLLOW.

"NEITHER SIDE COULD SO ACHIEVE ANY SUBSTANTIAL VICTORY," HE SAID.

WHETHER THE ATOM BOMB IS USED OR NOT IN FUTURE WARFARE, THE "FINAL DECISION COULD BE EFFECTED ONLY BY SURFACE FORCES," THE GROUND FORCES COMMANDER SAID.

HE SAW "EVERY PROSPECT THAT WE CAN AVOID WAR" WHEN THE UNITED STATES HAS A "FLY-TO-FIGHT" ARMY.

GENERAL DEVERS ANNOUNCED: "IN THE NEAR FUTURE, WE WILL BE ABLE TO FLY A STANDARD INFANTRY DIVISION, WITH ALL ITS ARMAMENT, TO BATTLE. OUR INFANTRY BATTALIONS, WITH THEIR ARTILLERY, ARE ALREADY AIRTRANSPORTABLE. WHEN PRESENT ORDNANCE AND AIR FORCES DEVELOPMENTS CULMINATE IN A HEAVY, AIRPORTABLE TANK, WE CAN FLY STANDARD INFANTRY REGIMENTS TO THE ATTACK. WHEN ENGINEER AND AIR FORCES DEVELOPMENTS PRODUCE HEAVY ENGINEER EQUIPMENT WHICH IS AIRPORTABLE, WE CAN FLY A STANDARD INFANTRY DIVISION TO WAR."

"WHEN WE HAVE AN ARMY WHICH CAN FLY TO FIGHT, AND AN AIR FORCE THAT CAN FLY IT, THERE IS EVERY PROSPECT THAT WE CAN AVOID WAR, AND MAKE THE PEACE PERMANENT," DEVERS SAID. "THE GUARANTEE OF SURE, SWIFT RETRIBUTION WILL CERTAINLY DETER ANY WOULD-BE AGRESSOR."

A105NR

THE GENERAL SAID IT WAS "IMPROBABLE" THAT ANY FUTURE AGRESSOR WOULD ATTACK UNTIL HE HELD WEAPONS EQUAL TO HIS INTENDED VICTIM.

ONLY THE UNITED STATES HAS YET DISCLOSED POSSESSION OF A WORKABLE ATOM BOMB, ALTHOUGH OTHER NATIONS ARE WORKING ON THEM.

DEVERS DESCRIBED THREE "DANGERS" FROM "TOO-VIVID PREDICTIONS OF VICTORY THROUGH AIR POWER".

JUL 1947

A PEOPLE MAY COME TO BELIEVE DESTRUCTION THROUGH ENEMY AIR POWER UNESCAPABLE AND ADOPT A DEFEATIST ATTITUDE...WHICH "IS HARDLY IN KEEPING WITH OUR AMERICAN HERITAGE, BUT IT EXISTS."

A FELLING OF FALSE SECURITY BEHIND THE ATOM BOMB MAY DEVELOP.

OR AIR POWER MAY BE DEVELOPED TO THE NEGLECT OF LAND AND SEA POWER.

DEVERS EXPRESSED REGRET THAT "RADICAL DEMOBILIZATION HAS SO DIMINISHED IT (THE AIR FORCES) IN SIZE THAT IT IS NOW THE WORLD'S MOST POWERFUL FORCE ONLY IN TERMS OF TECHNICAL SUPERIORITY AND KNOW-HOW."

"AUTONOMY FOR THE AIR FORCES WILL NOT MEAN MUCH IF WE STINT ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ON PLANES, AND ON TRAINED MEN TO FLY AND MAINTAIN THEM," HE ADDED.

(END ADVANCE FOR RELEASE EXPECTED ABOUT NOON (EST) FRIDAY, AUGUST 1)

(EDS: TENTH GRAF AT END MAKE COLON STED OF PERIOD)

AB938AED NM

BY WILLIAM C.BARNARD

(WX) ANCHORAGE,ALASKA,JULY 31-(AP)-A SUDDEN BANK OF THE B-29 IN WHICH I HAD RIDDEN FROM TOKYO WAS ALL THAT SAVED US FROM DEATH ON A SPRUCE-DRAPED HILLSIDE TODAY AS WE LANDED IN A MIST.

THE LANDING WAS TICKLISH BUSINESS WITH OFFICERS, CREW AND PASSENGERS SWEATING IT OUT.

THE WEATHER WAS FINE COMING OVER BRISTOL BAY, OVER THE ALASKAN PENINSULA AND UP COOK INLET BUT FORTY MILES OUT OF ANCHORAGE THE WEATHER SUDDENLY CLOSED IN ON US AND OUR RADAR OPERATOR, FIRST LT.ARTHUR D. SWANBERG OF SYCAMORE, ILL TOOK OVER GUIDANCE OF THE SHIP. THE BAD WEATHER BEGAN IN THE VICINITY OF TURNEGON ARM.

AT COOK INLET WHERE SNOWY MOUNTAINS LINE BOTH SIDES OF BLUE TIDE-STRONG WATER, WE STARTED LETTING DOWN FROM 11,000 FEET. THE SHIP WAS HEAVY WITH ICE BUT WE FELT LUCKY.

AN HOUR AFTER LEAVING TOKYO WE HAD NOT SIGHTED ANY OTHER 29 BUT WE HAD KEPT IN CONSTANT RADIO CONTACT WITH THEM AND WE KNEW THAT COL. HUGOS' SHIP WAS ALSO IN THE ANCHORAGE VICINITY SINCE HE WAS REPORTING REGULARLY THROUGH OUR EARPHONES.

FIVE MINUTES FROM ANCHORAGE WE WERE CHURNING THROUGH SOUPY MIST. HUGOS SAID HE WAS 30 MILES FROM ANCHORAGE AND WAS GOING UPSTAIRS TO FIND CLEARER WEATHER.

JUL 1947

A77WX

"WE'LL BEAT HIM IN," NICHOLS GRINNED, "WE'LL GO RIGHT ON IN. WE'LL GET IN SOME WAY OR OTHER.

"FIRST LT.WILLIAM H.WALDING OF MOBILE ALA, CO-PILOT NODDED. OUR ALTITUDE DROPPED TO 1000 FEET. "HOW HIGH ARE THE HILLS AROUND THE AIRPORT," NICHOLS ASKED HIS RADAR MAN SWANBERG.

"FIVE TO SIX," SWANBERG REPLIED.

"WE'LL HAVE TO WATCH OUT, "NICHOLS SAID.

YOU COULDN'T SEE TWO FEET OUT OF THE SHIP'S NOSE, WHERE BOMBARDIER LT JAMES CHUT, HOLLAND MICH. CROUCHED STRAINING FOR THE SIGHT OF THE GOOD EARTH.

SUSPENSE CAUGHT IN EVERY THROAT. WE DROPPED 500 FEET BUT STILL THERE WAS NO SIGHT OF THE GROUND. "THIS IS A HELL OF A THING," GROUND CREW CHIEF MASTER SGT CHARLES W.HIGGINS, 34, SHAWNEE OKLA, SAID. THEN THE MIST PARTED A MOMENT.

THERE ON OUR LEFT WAS A SPRUCE DRAPED HILL, THE MOST TERRIFYING SIGHT I HAVE EVER WITNESSES.

"TURN RIGHT!" WALDING SHOUTED AND NICHOLS BANKED SHARPLY AWAY FROM SUDDEN DEATH.

WE SIGHTED THE FIELD JUST AS THE RAIN SQUALL WAS CLOSING IT IN. "WE GOT IT," M/SGT HIGGINS EXULTED.

NICHOLS GAVE TERSE COMMANDS TO DROP THE WHEELS, LOWER THE FLAPS AND A MOMENT LATER WE NOSED IN OVER THE RAINSWEPT RUNWAY. NO SOONER HAD WE STOPPED THAN GASOLINE TRUCKS SPED UP. WE NEEDED BETTER THAN 6000 GALLONS. THE JOURNEY FROM TOKYO HAD TAKEN 15 HOURS FIVE MINUTES, 38 MINUTES BETTER THAN THE SCHEDULE FOR 3566 MILE TRIP CALLED FOR.

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BY FRANCIS E.BARDEN

FORT RENO,OKLA., JULY 31-(AP)-IF THE GREEKS CAN FIND A WORD FOR 1,000 ITEMS OF "RELIEF" BEING READIED FOR THEM HERE, IT MAY LOOK LIKE THIS:

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"£$-£&?/"

AND WHY SUCH A WORD?

THE ITEMS OF "RELIEF" ARE U.S. ARMY MULES--HUNDREDS OF THEM!

THEY ARE GOING TO THE GREEKS AS PART OF A $400,000,000 GREEK-TURKISH AID PROGRAM APPROVED BY CONGRESS.

"THE WORD FOR THESE "&$-&£?/" MULES IS THE SAME IN ANY LANGUAGE," SAID GI ROY WALLACE OF CAMERON,N.C., THE FIRST CASUALTY OF THE READYING PROGRAM.

"SEE WHAT I MEAN," HE EMPHASIZED, INDICATING BANDAGES WHICH COVERED HIS RIGHT SIDE FROM HIS NECK CLEAR DOWN TO HIS WAIST.

"I WAS IN A CORRAL MINDING MY OWN BUSINESS WHEN A TRUCK UNLOADED SOME GRAVEL AND THE MULES STAMPEDED.

"ONE JUMPED ME FROM BEHIND--AND LOOK AT ME."

COL.MORRIS M.L'ABBE, A MULE-WISE VETERAN WHO COMMANDS FORT RENO, TOOK A MORE PHILOSOPHIC VIEW OF HIS FOUR-LEGGED CHARGES.

"THEY'RE A FINE BUNCH OF MULES," HE GRINNED.

"WE BOUGHT THEM IN RESPONSE TO AN ORDER FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT FOR 1,000 MULES FOR THE GREEKS.

"NOW WE ARE GENTLING THEM---" AND HERE THE COLONEL PAUSED TO WATCH A JITTERY MULE JUMP AROUND LIKE A RODEO BRONC, DRAGGING THREE HAPLESS GI'S WITH HIM, AND THEN CONTINUED:

"OF COURSE THEY ARE A LITTLE SKITTISH RIGHT NOW--THEY HAVE BEEN SHOT FOR ANTHRAX, BRANDED AND OTHERWISE PROCESSED AND THEY EYE THE MEN WITH A LITTLE SUSPICION.

"BUT WE'LL MAKE GI MULES OUT OF THEM--TEACH THEM TO CARRY PACKS OF VARIOUS TYPES, BOTH LED AND FREE, AND ALL THE OTHER THINGS AN ARMY MULE SHOULD KNOW."

THE THREE GI'S WHO HAD BEEN BATTLING THE MULE SHOWING THE MOST RESENTMENT OVER ITS PROCESSING--W.M.WILLIAMS, PARIS,TENN., WADE PITTMAN, RAEFORD,N.C., AND JOHN SLOCUMB, DAWSON,GA.,--WERE RELIEVED BY THREE OTHER HAPLESS SOLDIERS AND CHORUSED:

"YES, SIR--AND A LOT OF THINGS THEY SHOULDN'T KNOW, TOO?"

THEN IN AN ASIDE, THEY COMMENTED:

"WE THOUGHT THOSE GREEKS HAD ENOUGH TROUBLES ALREADY WITHOUT ASKING FOR 1,000 OF THESE HAMMERHEADS."

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(ADVANCE)..NEW YORK, JULY 31-(AP)-REP. CHARLES A. EATON, (R-NJ) CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, DECALRED TODAY THAT THE UNITED STATES MUST WARN RUSSIA TO STOP HER "WORLD CONQUEST" ATTEMPTS OR FACE OSTRACISM FROM THE UNITED NATIONS AND POSSIBLY WAR.

"I THINK WE CAN STILL BLOCK RUSSIA WITH PSYCHOLOGY--IF WE DON'T, WE MUST DEFEAT HER BY FORCE OF ARMS," EATON WROTE IN AMERICAN MAGAZINE. "IT IS TIME WE TOLD HER SO."

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HE SAID RUSSIA HAS "SHOWN VERY CLEARLY" THAT "SHE INTENDS TO TAKE EUROPE, THEN THE WORLD." HE ADDED THAT WHATEVER CHANGES MIGHT HAVE BEEN MADE FOR OUTWARD APPEARANCES "SHE HASN'T CHANGED HER TUNE. I MEAN THE TUNE OF WORLD CONQUEST."

"WE CAN PUT RUSSIA IN HER PLACE NOW WITHOUT RESORTING TO FORCE," EATON CONTINUED. "WE CAN STOP HER BY ASSERTING OUR LEADERSHIP OF OTHER MEMBERS OF THE BIG FIVE GROUP AND OF THE SMALLER NATIONS WHO ASPIRE TO OUR DEMOCRATIC IDEALS...

"IF SHE DOESN'T GIVE IN AND BEHAVE LIKE A CIVILIZED NATION, WE MUST READ RUSSIA OUT OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND PROCEED WITHOUT HER... IF WE DON'T STOP HER NOW, THERE MAY COME A TIME WHEN WE MAY HAVE TO KEEP HER OUT BY FORCE OF ARMS.

"IT MAY BE A HARD JOB THEN, BECAUSE SHE MAY HAVE US OUTCLASSED IN NUMBERS AND WEAPONS. BUT WE STILL HAVE THE ATOMIC BOMB, AND I AM SURE THAT RUSSIA HAS NOT, AT LEAST AS YET...

"ONCE KICKED OUT OF DECENT SOCIETY, RUSSIA MUST EITHER SEEK TO RETAIN GOOD STANDING OR BE DISCIPLINED BY THE MILITARY ACTION OF THE UNION OF DECENT NATIONS. I AM SURE RUSSIAN LEADERS HAVE LEARNED FROM GERMANY'S TWO UNHAPPY EXPERIMENTS...THAT IT IS NOT AN EASY JOB TO LICK THE WORLD."

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(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF FRIDAY, AUG.1).

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B5-Q

LEAD DAY U.N. (150)

LAKE SUCCESS, JULY 31-(AP)-RUSSIA AND AUSTRALIA TODAY DEMANDED OVER DUTCH OBJECTIONS THAT THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL IMMEDIATELY BEGIN DISCUSSIONS OF THE INDONESIAN CASE.

SUCH A STEP WOULD SIDETRACK DEBATE ON THE BALKANS ISSUE, IN WHICH GREECE FILED CHARGES OF AGGRESSION AGAINST YUGOSLAVIA, BULGARIA AND ALBANIA.

"WE MUST TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION THAT THERE IS A WAR GOING ON IN INDONESIA," SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI A.GROMYKO SAID.

THE COUNCIL PLACED THE INDONESIAN CASE, PRESENTED JOINTLY BY AUSTRALIA AND INDIA, ON ITS CALENDAR WITHOUT DEBATE. THEN GROMYKO SPOKE AS THE COUNCIL DISCUSSED JUST WHEN TO LAUNCH INTO DEBATE ON INDONESIA.

DR.EELCO N.VAN KLEFFENS, NETHERLANDS AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON AND FORMER MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL, WHO HURRIED HERE FOR THE MEETING, TOLD DELEGATES THAT "THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA IS NOT A SOVEREIGN STATE AND NEVER HAS BEEN A SOVEREIGN STATE." HE ADDED THAT THE "REPUBLIC WAS FOUNDED AS A POLITICAL WEAPON OF THE JAPANESE."

THE COUNCIL PLUNGED INTO THE INDONESIAN AFFAIR AFTER GREECE FORMALLY CHARGED THREE RUSSIAN BALKAN SATELLITES WITH AGGRESSION IN A DRASTIC NEW MOVE AIMED AT COUNTERING A SOVIET UNION VETO.

GREEK AMBASSADOR VASSILI DENDRAMIS HANDED THE COMPLAINT TO IVAN KERNO, ASSISTANT SECRETARY GENERAL, SHORTLY AFTER 3 P.M., AS THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL MET TO CONSIDER THE INDONESIAN AND BALKAN CASES.

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DENDRAMIS SAID THAT HE HAD SUBMITTED THE COMPLAINT UNDER CHAPTER SEVEN OF THE U.N. CHARTER.

BY BRINGING THE BALKAN CASE BEFORE THE VETO-THROTTLED SECURITY COUNCIL IN A MORE DRASTIC MANNER, GREECE HAS NOW CHARGED

YUGOSLAVIA, BULGARIA AND ALBANIA WITH AGGRESSION.

DENDRAMIS TOLD REPORTERS THAT THE THREE BALKAN COUNTRIES WERE SPECIFICALLY MENTIONED IN THE NEW COMPLAINT WHICH HAD BEEN EXPECTED FOLLOWING TALKS IN WASHINGTON YESTERDAY.

CHAPTER VII PROVIDES FOR U.N. ACTION IN CASES OF AGGRESSION AND BREACHES OF PEACE.

SHORTLY AFTER THE CHARGES WERE FILED, THE COUNCIL, WITHOUT ARGUMENT, AGREED TO AN AUSTRALIAN REQUEST THAT IT TAKE UP THE INDONESIAN CASE PROMPTLY.

THE GREEK MOVE WAS MADE IN A LETTER FROM CONSTANTINE TSALDARIS, GREEK FOREIGN MINISTER NOW IN WASHINGTON, TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL PRESIDENT. IN THIS TSALDARIS DECLARED THAT ALBANIA, BULGARIA AND YUGOSLAVIA HAD CONTINUED THEIR CONCERTED ACTIVITIES OF SENDING ARMED BANDS ACROSS THE BORDERS OF GREECE "IN CONTINUATION OF THE ATTEMPT TO OVERTHROW THE DULY ELECTED GOVERNMENT AND TO SET UP A MINORITY DICTATORSHIP RESPONSIVE TO ALIEN CONTROL."

HE SAID THE "ACTS OF AGGRESSION HAVE INCREASED IN BOLDNESS AND INTENSITY, CULMINATING IN THE WELL-ORGANIZED INVASION OF GREECE..."

TSALDARIS WROTE THAT A MEMBER OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL HAD ENCOURAGED THESE "ACTS OF AGGRESSION AND DEFIANCE" BY USING ITS SPECIAL VOTING PRIVILEGE IN THE COUNCIL. HE DID NOT NAME THE MEMBER, BUT RUSSIA VETOED AN AMERICAN RESOLUTION FOR A BALKANS COMMISSION. HE SPECIFICALLY ASKED FOR ACTION UNDER CHAPTER VII.

THAT CHAPTER WAS INVOKED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN U.N. HISTORY YESTERDAY BY AUSTRALIA IN BRINGING THE INDONESIAN CASE TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL. BOTH THE INDONESIAN AND BALKANS ISSUES ARE ON THE COUNCIL'S AGENDA FOR THE MEETING TODAY (3 P.M. E.D.T.).

IT WAS SAID AUTHORITATIVELY THAT THE GREEKS HAVE BEEN TOLD BY THE UNITED STATES THAT THE TRUMAN AID PLAN REMAINED DEFINITELY IN FORCE DESPITE THE RUSSIA VETO OF AN AMERICAN PROPOSAL TO SET UP A BALKANS COMMISSION. FURTHERMORE, IT WAS SAID THAT THE UNITED STATES TOLD THE GREEKS THIS COUNTRY WAS FIRMLY BEHIND THEM IN THEIR EFFORTS TO ESTABLISH A STABLE GOVERNMENT AND STOP THE DISORDERS IN THE BALKANS.

CHAPTER VII INCLUDES STRONG MEASURES, FROM BREAKING OFF RELATIONS WITH THE AGGRESSOR UP TO ACTUAL MILITARY OPERATIONS BY THE UNITED NATIONS AGAINST ANY COUNTRY THE SECURITY COUNCIL DECIDES HAS COMMITTED AN ACT OF AGGRESSION.

HOWEVER, THE UNITED NATIONS POLICE FORCE WHICH WOULD CARRY OUT ANY SUCH MILITARY ORDERS STILL IS IN THE DISCUSSION STAGES. ONE SOLDIER HAS YET BEEN COMMITTED TO THE U.N. FORCE.

U.N. OBSERVERS SAID A SIGNIFICANT PART OF CHAPTER VII IS ARTICLE 51, WHICH PERMITS U.N. MEMBERS TO TAKE COLLECTIVE ACTION FOR SELF-DEFENSE AGAINST AN ARMED ATTACK UNTIL THE SECURITY COUNCIL CAN ACT. IT WAS SAID THIS WOULD BE ONE WAY FOR ACTION IN THE FACE OF A RUSSIA VETO WHICH HAS KILLED AN AMERICAN PROPOSAL TO SET UP A BALKANS COMMISSION TO WATCH OVER THE TROUBLED AREA.

HERSCHEL V.JOHNSON, U.S.DEPUTY DELEGATE ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL, WAS BACK AT HIS DESK TODAY AFTER A SHORT VISIT AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON DURING WHICH, A RELIABLE INFORMANT SAID, STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS SPECIFICALLY APPROVED HIS CONDUCT OF THE FIGHT WITH RUSSIA IN THE COUNCIL OVER THE BALKANS.

THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE UNITED STATES MIGHT ANNOUNCE HER NEXT MOVE IN THE BALKANS CASE TODAY WAS ADVANCED HERE, BUT SOME SOURCES SAID THE U.N. LIKELY WOULD WAIT FOR ANDREI A.GROMYKO'S EXPLANATION OF THE VETO. GROMYKO WAS SLATED TO SPEAK THIS AFTERNOON.

THE UPSHOT OF DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN JOHN AND STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS, AN INFORMED SOURCE SAID, IS THAT THE UNITED STATES WILL SEEK EVERY WAY POSSIBLE IN THE U.N. TO SETTLE THE GREEK QUESTION; THAT THE UNITED STATES WILL CONTINUE ITS SUPPORT OF THE GREEK GOVERNMENT; THAT THE UNITED STATES IS BEHIND THE UNITED NATIONS WITH ITS FULLEST SUPPORT.

IN WASHINGTON GREEK FOREIGN MINISTER CONSTANTINE TSALDARIS SAID THAT VARIOUS POSSIBLE ACTIONS ARE BEING CONSIDERED BY HIS GOVERNMENT AND A DECISION LIKELY WILL BE MADE BY THE END OF THE DAY AS TO WHAT LINE OF ACTION SHOULD BE TAKEN. HE DECLARED HE COULD NOT SAY MORE FOR THE TIME BEING.

THESE SOURCES SAID U.S. DEPUTY DELEGATE HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON MIGHT DISCLOSE AMERICA'S NEXT STEP IN THE SERIOUS EAST-WEST STRUGGLE OVER THE BALKANS IN THE VETO-THROTTLED SECURITY COUNCIL THIS AFTERNOON OR TONIGHT.

A CALL FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION ON THE INDONESIAN QUESTION, BROUGHT BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS YESTERDAY BY INDIA AND AUSTRALIA, MEANWHILE WAS PUT ON THE COUNCIL'S PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THIS AFTERNOON'S MEETING, PREVIOUSLY SCHEDULED ON THE BALKAN CASE.

THE COUNCIL ITSELF WILL DECIDE WHICH ISSUE GETS PRIORITY, AND U.N. OFFICIALS SAID THEY WERE PREPARED TO SCHEDULE THE COUNCIL'S FIRST NIGHT SESSION TONIGHT TO TAKE UP EITHER OF THE ISSUES IF THE COUNCIL DECIDES THIS IS DESIRABLE.

JOHNSON RETURNED EARLY TODAY FROM WASHINGTON, WHERE HE WAS SUMMONED BY SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL TO AID IN DRAFTING COUNTER-MOVES AGAINST RUSSIA AND HER SATELLITES IN RETALIATION FOR THE SOVIET VOTE.

ONE SOURCES SAID THERE WAS "A GOOD CHANCE" JOHNSON HAD RETURNED WITH A DEFINITE PLAN OF ACTION.

SPECULATION BOTH HERE AND IN WASHINGTON CENTERED ON THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD REOPEN THE CASE IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL BY CLAIMING THAT THE BALKAN SITUATION HAS BECOME AN ACTIVE THREAT TO WORLD PEACE.

AMERICAN SOURCES EMPHASIZED THAT EVERY DISPOSITION WOULD BE MADE TO FIND SOME EFFECTIVE ACTION WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS TO SETTLE THE PROBLEM.

DURING HIS CONFERENCES IN WASHINGTON, JOHNSON TALKED TO UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE ROBERT A. LOVETT, ASSISTANT SECRETARY NORMAN ARMOUR, WHO IS IN CHARGE OF ALL POLITICAL AFFAIRS, AND DEAN RUSK, CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF SPECIAL POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

IT WAS ANNOUNCED IN WASHINGTON THAT JOHNSON DID NOT ASK TO SEE SECRETARY MARSHALL BECAUSE HE DID NOT THINK IT WAS NECESSARY.

AMERICAN SOURCES SAID THAT THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCES DID NOT START OFF FROM SCRATCH, SINCE STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS BEGAN SERIOUSLY CONSIDERING POSSIBLE NEW ACTION FIVE DAYS AGO WHEN IT SEEMED THAT RUSSIA MIGHT USE THE VETO. (more)

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